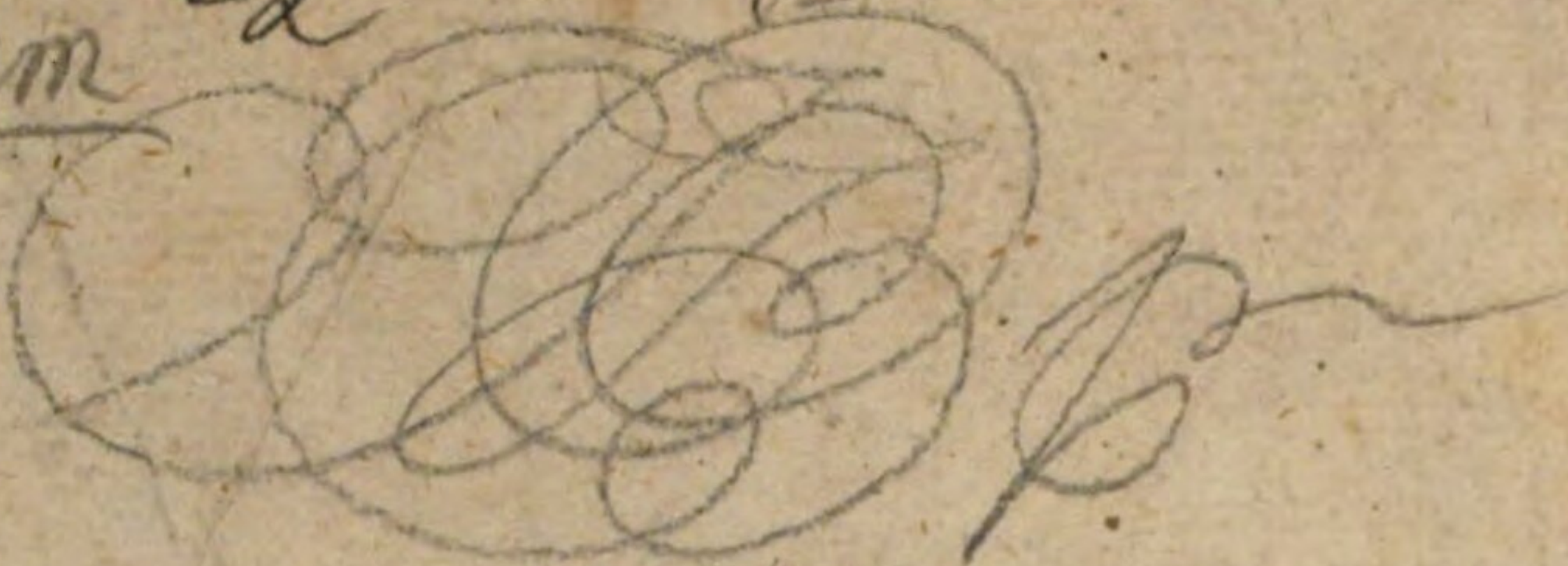


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1799



Jos. Davie
Coll. Trin. Oxon Soc.

COLLECTANEA CURIOSA;

OR

MISCELLANEOUS TRACTS,

RELATING TO THE

HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES

OF

ENGLAND AND IRELAND,

THE UNIVERSITIES OF OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE,

AND A VARIETY OF OTHER SUBJECTS.

Chiefly COLLECTED, and now first PUBLISHED, from the
MANUSCRIPTS of Archbishop SANCROFT;

Given to the BODLEIAN LIBRARY by the late Bishop TANNER.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOLUME THE SECOND.

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in London; and T. MERRILL, in Cambridge.

M DCC LXXX I.

COLLECTANEA CURIOSA

GOVERNMENT

THE ANTIQUARY LIFE AND REMAINS OF
MRS. ANNE BARNARD, WRITTEN BY MR. BARNARD
LONDON, 1800. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

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München

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THE Antiquity, Use, and Privilege of *Cities, Towns and Boroughs*: Written by Mr. FRANCIS TATE of the *Middle Temple, London*. [9 Feb. 1598.] Tanner's MSS. Bodl. Lib. Oxford. Vol. 120. Fol. 248.

[This Discourse is on one of the Subjects in Mr *Anstis's* 4to MS. of Mr. *Tate's* Collections. See *Hearne's* Pref. to *Antiq. Disc.* P. CXVIII.]

Nº. II.

The Antiquity, Use and Ceremonies of lawful *Combats in England*; Written by the same. Febr. 13. An. 1600. Ibid. Vol. 85. f. 95. Vol. 279. p. 283.

[Both these Copies are corrected by Abp *Sancreft*.]

Nº. III.

A Discourse touching the Unlawfulness of private *Combats*; Written by Sir EDWARD COOK, Lord Chief Justice of *England*, at the request of the Lord *Henry Howard*, Earl of *Northampton*. 3 Oct. 1609. Ibid. Vol. 85. f. 78. Vol. 278. p. 274.

[Corrected by Abp. *Sancreft*. In the above two Volumes, 85 and 278, is a Transcript of a Discourse called "Duello foiled: The whole Proceedings in the orderly dissolvinge of a Designe for single fight between two valiant Gentlemen by occasion whereof the Unlawfulness and wickedness of a Duell is preparitorilye disputed according to the Rules of Honour and right reason: Written by the Lord *Henry Howard* Earle of *Northampton* anno ———". And it appears by the latter part of this Letter that his Lordship was about some such work. But in the new Edition in two Volumes (with Additions) of Mr. *T. Hearne's* Collection of curious Discourses by eminent Antiquaries, this Discourse "Duello foiled" is published, and there said to be written by Mr. *Edward Cook*.]

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Nº. IV.

N^o IV.

- Ibid. Of a *Lie*; how it may be satisfied; or at least
 Vol. 85. how it ought to be dealt in by an *Earl Marshal*:
 f. 83. as also, what Laws are necessary to be established
 Vol. 278. to prevent the many barbarous Mischiefs, that daily
 p. 276. do happen for default of some such course to be
 taken: [By *Anonymous*.] Page 12.

[Corrected by Abp *Sancroft*.]

- Ibid. The *French* King, [HENRY IV] his Edict, con-
 Vol. 85. stituting *Duels* to be punished in the nature of Trea-
 f. 74. son within his Dominions: an. 1609. Page 20.

[A Copy collated by Abp *Sancroft*.]

N^o. V.

- Ibid. Of the first Establishment of *English Laws*, and
 Vol. 458. *Parliaments* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*: October
 P. 49. 11th, 1611: Written by JAMES USHER, after-
 wards Archbishop of *Armagh*. Page 23.

[Collated by Abp *Sancroft*: in whose hand writing is the following Note:

“Transcribed out of the great Collection of MSS. concerning the *Irish* Affairs, now in *Lamb.* Librar. Vol. C. fol. 212, &c.”]

N^o. VI.

- Ibid. A Discourse, shewing when, and how far the *Im-*
 Vol. 458. *perial Laws* were received by the old *Irish*, and the
 P. 41. several Inhabitants of *Great Britain*: By the same. Page 41.

[Collated by Abp *Sancroft*; who has subjoined the following Note:

“Transcribed out of the Original written with Abp *Usher*’s own hand, and directed to Dr. *Arth. Duck*; for whom it was written, and who hath inserted the substance of it into his Book *De usu Juris Civilis*.”]

N^o. VII.

N^o. VII.

A Discourse of *Tenures*, which were before the Conquest, namely, *Knight-Service*, *Soccage* and *Frank-almoign*: and the effect of those Tenures, *Wards*, *Reliefs*, *Heriots*, *Escuage*, or *Warfaring* by *Tenure*, *Reservations of Rent*, or *Viſuals*, and *Provisions* or *Purveyors* in the *Saxon* times; that the same estates in the soil of this Land were due unto the Subjects, by birth-right of their Ancestors, the inhabitants of the Land, before Duke *William's* time; namely to have land in *Fee simple*, *Free-holders*, *Copie-holders*, *Customary Tenants*, and *Villeins*, before the year 1066; together with the Resemblances or Disresemblances of those, in outlandish, ancient, or modern Estates: Written by Sir WALTER RALEGH. Ibid. Vol. 278, P. 439.

Page 51.

[Collated by Abp *Sancroft*: and was probably written by Sir *Walter* during his confinement in the Tower. It treats on a controverted question: of which the following is Sir *Wm. Blackstone's* opinion.

“The feudal polity, which was by degrees established over all the continent of *Europe*, seems not to have been received in this part of our island, at least not universally and as a part of the national constitution, till the reign of *William the Norman*. Not but that it is reasonable to believe, from abundant traces in our history and laws, that even in the times of the *Saxons*, who were a swarm from what Sir *William Temple* calls the same northern hive, something similar to this was in use: yet not so extensively, nor attended with all the rigour that was afterwards imported by the *Normans*. For the *Saxons* were firmly settled in this island, at least as early as the year 600: and it was not till two centuries after, that feuds arrived to their full vigour and maturity, even on the continent of *Europe*.”

Blackstone's Comment. B. II. C. 4.]

N^o. VIII.

- Ibid. Copy of an original Letter of Queen *Anne*, King
Vol. 299. *James* 1st's Queen, sent to the Marquis of *Bucking-*
P. 87. *ham*, in behalf of Sir *Walter Ralegh*. Page 94.

[Probably written in the year 1618 as *George Villiers* was created a Marquis 1st of Jan. 1617—18; and Sir *Walter* was beheaded 29th of Oct. in the same year.

The Copy is in Abp *Sancroft*'s hand, with the following Title:

“ I have an original Letter of Queen *Anne*'s of which this is the Copie.”]

N^o. IX.

- Ibid. RALPH BROOKE, York Herald, his Answer and
Vol. 84. Opinion to the Question of the Lord Maiors
f. 80. Knights and Aldermen of *London* for Precedency
above ancienter Knights than themselves, not Aldermen of *London*; &c.

First shewing Mr. Garter [Sir *William Segar*] his Error; then what the Title of Knights is; with the Antiquity and Privileges thereof; then what an Alderman and his Office is; with the Antiquity and continuance thereof: &c. 1611. [With an Extract from *Stow*'s Survey of *London*, by *Strype*: shewing the final issue of the Contest.] Page 95.

N^o. X.

- Ibid. An Apology for the late Lord Treasurer Sir *Robert*
Vol. 278. *Cecill*, Earl of *Salisbury*: Written by Sir *WAL-*
P. 503. TER COPE. Page 119.

[Collated by Abp *Sancroft*.]

N^o. XI.

- Ibid. A Relation of the Carriage of the Marriages that
Vol. 278. should have been made between the Prince of *Eng-*
P. 519. *land*, [Henry Pr. of *Wales* eldest Son to K. *James*
the

C O N T E N T S.

v

the 1st] and the *Infanta Major*, and also after with the younger *Infanta*; [Daughters of the K. of Spain.]

Written by Sir CHARLES CORNWALLIS [to the Lord *Digby*.] Page 133.

[Collated by Abp *Sancroft*; with the following Note:

“ Transcribed from a MS in the hands of Mr. *Raleigh*, who mistook it to be written by his Grandfather Sir *Walter Raleigh*.”

This Relation is printed in *Ld Somers's Tracts*: but in this Copy are many corrections and additions.]

N^o. XII.

A Discourse concerning the Marriage propounded to Prince *Henry* with a Daughter of *Florence*: Ibid. Vol. 278.
Written by the same, being the Prince's Treasurer P. 538.
at the Prince's commandment. Page 156.

[Collated by Abp *Sancroft*.]

N^o. XIII.

Letter to the King [*James 1st*:] By the same: Ibid.
Dated 22 June, 1614. Page 161. Vol. 278.

[Written during his confinement under his “ Majesty's displeasure, occasioned by some Conference concerning the last Parliament;” (King *James's* second Parliament) which met 5 April, but was presently dissolv'd without passing any Act, the Members falling into Debates about Grievance displeasing to the King, who committed the most active to the Tower and other Prisons.] P. 543.

N^o. XIV.

Mr. THOMAS ALURED his Letter to the Marquis of *Buckingham*, 1620: to dissuade the Match with *Spain*, &c. Ibid. Vol. 299.
Page 170. p. 111.

[The whole of the first Copy is in Abp *Sancroft's* hand, who has subjoin'd the following Note: “ Mr. *Alured*, or *Aldred*, sometimes Secretary to the Lord *Eure*, and one of the Marquis of *Buckingham's* Chaplains: He was committed to prison for writing this Letter (more sufficiently than discreetly penned) faith one in a Letter to Secretary *Windebank* June 15, 1620.”] Vol. 290. P. 58.

On

On the second Copy is the following Note in another hand of later date. "Larger and fuller than what is printed by *Rusworth*; who puts it in 1623; whereas in *Camden's Annals* this Letter is said to be presented to the Duke June 10, 1620:" And on the Back of the same Copy is the following:

"27 Jun. 1620 My Lord Grace of *York* his Letter.

To the worthy my very loving Friend Dr. *Ward* Master of *Sidney College* in *Cambridge*."

"—— *Auredus*, qui quondam Scriba D. *Euer*, Præsidis *Walliæ*, Marchioni *Buckinghamiæ* tractatulum politum exhibet contra nuptias *Caroli* Principis cum *Hispanâ*; unde Rex indignatus eum in carcerem conjicit."

Camden. Annal.

Ibid. *Rou. Woodward's* Letter to Mr. Secretary *Winde-*
Vol. 290. *banke*, concerning Mr. *Alured's* Discourse against the
p. 65. *Spanish Match*. Page 181.

Nº. XV.

Ibid. Instructions to —— Ambassador into Spain
Vol. 299. by —— Page 182.
p. 13.

[The whole in Abp *Sancroft's* hand.
Q. if these Instrctions were written to Sir *John Digby*, by Sir *William Cornwallis*, Knt. elder Brother of Sir *Charles*. See P. 185, line 20.]

Nº. XVI.

Ibid. *Decimæ et Primitiæ Collegiorum* [in *Universitate*
Vol. 338. *Oxonienfi*.] Page 190.
p. 51.

[Supposed to be a Transcript of Mr. *T. Hearne's* and probably from *Twine's Collections*, being mark'd thus & f. 802.]

Nº. XVII.

Ibid. The old *Rents* of every *College* in *Oxford*, accord-
Vol. 338. ing to which they were taxed for the Entertainment
p. 52. of Queen *Elizabeth* in the 34th year of her Reign.

Nº. XVIII.

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N^o. XVIII.

An exact Account of the whole Number of *Ibid.*
Scholars and Students in the University of Oxford Vol. 338.
taken anno 1612 in the long Vacation. Page 196. ^{1.} 53.

[Probably a Transcript of Mr. *T. Hearne's*; and taken from
Twine's Collections having this mark *z* f. 514.15.]

N^o. XIX.

Of the annual Revenue of the Colleges and *Ibid.*
Halls in the University of *Oxford, &c.* Page 191. Vol. 338.
P. 237.

N^o. XX.

Out of the Journal Book of the Expences of all *Ibid.*
the Buildings of *Christ Church College Oxon*; which Vol. 338.
I had of Mr. *Pore of Blechinton.* Page 204. P. 422.

[Supposed to be a Transcript of Mr. *T. Hearne's*; "Ex
Libro Br. Twine notato *z*. p. 350, &c."]

N^o. XXI.

Sir BALTHAZAR GERBIER's Project for an *Aca-* *Ibid.*
demy Royal in *England.* Page 209. Vol. 94.
P. 7.

[The Title in Abp *Sancroft's* hand. See an account of Sir
Balthazar in Mr. *Walpole's* Anecdotes of Painting,]

N^o. XXII.

A Taste of some Observations intended upon *Ibid.*
things most remarkable in the History of this King- Vol. 461.
dom, from the *Norman* Invasion till the 12th year P. 97.
of our virtuous Sovereign *Charles* the first, whom
God have in his precious custody: Written by Sir
HENRY WOTTON. Page 215.

[Printed among his Remains; but without the Preface, and
with some other little variations from this Copy. It goes no
farther than the end of the Reign of *William* the first.]

N^o. XXIII.

N^o. XXIII.

Ibid. Mr. FULLER's Observations of the Shires.
Vol. 88. Page 222.
P. 4.

[Probably written about the year 1632 from the mentioning Sir *William Noy*, (P. 225.) who was made Attorney General in 1631, and died in 1633.

The whole Transcript is in Abp *Sancroft's* hand.]

N^o. XXIV.

Ibid. An Abstract of the *Plate* presented to the King's
Vol. 338. Majesty, by the several Colleges of Oxford, and the
P. 101. Gentry of the County; the 20th of January 1642.
Page 227.

N^o. XXV.

Ibid. Of the Origin and Progress of the Revolutions
Vol. 299. in *England*: [particularly the Troubles in K. *Charles*
P. 1. the First's Reign:] Written by Mr. M. WREN.
Page 228.

[The whole Transcript in Abp *Sancroft's* hand.]

N^o. XXVI.

Ibid. A Letter of Dr. LLOYD, Bishop of Saint Asaph,
Vol. 94. to Mr. *Thomas Price* of *Llanvyllen*, concerning *Jef-*
P. 182. *frey* of *Monmouth's* History, *Robert de Torinneio* and
his edition of *Sigebert's* Chronicle, *Robert de Monte*,
Henry of Huntington, and *Alured of Beverley*.
Page 253.

N^o. XXVII.

Ibid. Letter from the Bishop of Oxford (Dr. JOHN
Vol. 338. FELL) to the Archbishop of Canterbury, (Dr. W.
P. 212. *Sancroft*;) concerning the affair of *Printing* in the
Universities. Page 269.

N^o. XXVIII.

N^o. XI.

De Viginti et Octo *Britanniæ* Civitatibus: Excerpt. ex Commentatione eruditissima, quam de his urbibus olim edidit *Archiepiscopus Armachanus* JACOBUS USSERIUS; in ejus *Britan. Eccles. Antiquitat.* Pag. 59. Page 411.

N^o. XII.

A Letter relating to the last Behaviour of Sir *Walter Raleigh*, written by Dr. *Robert Tounson*, Dean of *Westminster*, and afterwards Bishop of *Sarum*, to Sir *John Isham*. Nov. 9, 1618. Page 421.

“Ex autographo penes D. *Justinianum Ishamum* Baronettum, virum et ingenuosum et eruditum, (ac *Epistolæ* hujus auctoris pronepotem,) mihi mutuo dato, 1 Oct. 1731.” See *Hearne’s Hemingford* in the Appendix to the Preface, Vol. I. N^o. XV, P. CLXXXI.

[This MS. is mentioned by *Campbell* and *Birch*, in their Life of Sir *Walter*, to be still preserved in the *Isham* Family, but no notice taken that it was published by *Hearne*.]

N^o. XIII.

ITER CAROLINUM; being a succinct Relation of the necessitated Marches, Retreats and Sufferings of his Majesty CHARLES the First, from January 10, 1641, till the time of his Death, 1648: Collected by a daily Attendant upon his sacred Majesty, during all the said time. Printed in the year 1660. From Lord Somers’s Tracts, Vol. 10. P. 288. Page 425.

N^o. XIV.

Extract from an “Account of King CHARLES the First’s Escape or Departure from *Oxford* in the year 1646, by Dr. MICHAEL HUDSON: Now first published from original Papers.” Taken from *Hearne’s Hemingford*, Vol. II, P. 561. Page 452.

VOL. II.

b

N^o. XV.

Extracts from Mr. ANTHONY WOOD's History and Antiquities of the *University of Oxford*: Relating to *Aula Profunda* or *Deep Hall* in that University: Taken from Mr. Wood's own MS. of the *History*, which was originally written by him in *English*, and is now in the *Bodleian Library*. Page 456.

A D V E R T I S E M E N T.

THE Editor of this Collection, at the request of some literary friends, would engage in the publication of Mr. Wood's *English Manuscript of The History and Antiquities, or Annals, of the University of Oxford*, could he be assured of sufficient encouragement to defray the expense of printing.

Those therefore who will be pleased to encourage this undertaking are desired to send in their names, by the ensuing spring, to D. Prince and J. Cooke, J. and J. Fletcher, in Oxford, and Messrs Rivington, and Cadell, in London.

The following Extract from a Publication of the learned and ingenious Mr. Warton, will, it is presumed, be a sufficient recommendation of the undertaking to public notice.

“On examination of Wood's *English Manuscript of the History and Antiquities of Oxford*, as written fair, and prepared and intended for the press by the author, it appears that some particulars, not the least important or entertaining, are omitted

ADVERTISEMENT.

in the Latin translation now extant. It is well known that Dr. *Fell* took great liberties in this respect, in the account of Christ-church." *

"I cannot omit this opportunity of lamenting, that Dr. *Fell* ever proposed a translation of *Wood's* English work, which would have been infinitely more pleasing in the plain natural dress of it's artless, but accurate, author. The translation in general, it is allowed, is full of mistakes; it is also stiff and unpleasing, perpetually disgusting the reader with the affectation of phraseology. Dr. *Fell's* reason for procuring it to be translated, was, that a complete account of the University might be circulated abroad. But there are many particulars, unavoidably arising from the subject, which read ridiculous, and are sometimes unintelligible, in Latin. Besides, the circumstantial minuteness of local description, with which the work abounds, so interesting and agreeable to an English reader, and to persons familiarly acquainted with the spot, all appear superfluous, insignificant, and tedious to foreigners. A more general and compendious detail might have been abstracted from it, and translated for the purpose of foreign readers; while the author's original English should have been published, in conformity to his first idea, not only for the universal convenience, but the more particular and critical information, of his countrymen."

* "See Ath. Oxon. Vol. II. col. 853, ed. 2. There is a remarkable misrepresentation of *Wood's* sense, Hist. et Antiq. ubi supr. pag. 294, mentioned in the life of Sir *Thomas Pope*, written by the Author and Editor of this work, in Biographia Britannica, Vol. V, Page 3403, Note [P]"

Life and Remains of Dr. RALPH BATHURST, Page 146.

* * It appears that Mr. *Wood* began this Copy of his History in 1676, after the Publication of the Latin Translation, and continued it to the year of his death, viz. 1695.

A D V E R T I S E M E N T.

C O R R E C T I O N S.

- Vol. I. Page 184, line 1. for *beaucomp de Gens di Bien bein Em-
pejches*, read *beaucoup de Gens Bien bien empejchès.*
- Vol I. P. 313, l. 24. to *seve* add *ral*.
- Vol. II. P. 10, Note, l. 2. for *divæ* read *divi*.
- P. 20, l. 3, 13, 18. for *Spalato* read *Spalatto*.
- P. 21, Note, l. 2. for *quorandam* read *quorundam*.
- P. 102, l. 24, & P. 103, l. 17. for *Karilepto* read
Karilepho.
- P. 284, last line, dele *Payme j*.
- P. 285, l. 12. dele *Payme ij*.
- P. 287, l. 15. for *iijs. iiijd.* read *iijs. iiijd.*
- P. 425, l. 4. for 1541 read 1641.

COLLECTANEA CURIOSA.

N^o. I.

*A Proporcion for the King's Majestie the Qwynes
Grace and the Housholde for oon meale being
a Fyshe meale according for theyr ordenannce.
Temp. Phillipi et Mariæ R.*

F IRSTE, fyne manchett,	iiij bushells.
Item, fyne chett,	ij bushells.
Item, oter chett,	viiij C. caste.
Item, bere and ayle,	ij towne.
Item, wyne,	j pipe.
Item, flore for the pastre,	iiij bushells.
Item, flore for the pastre, and wafery, and feller,	as nedithe.
Item, lyngs,	xliij.
Item, salt salmons,	j barrell.
Item, fresh sturgion,	j barrell.
Item, seeales,	j.
Item, porpos,	j.
Item, sea fyshe of all fortes after the season of the yere,	vij seames.
Item, pykes,	xlij.
Item, bremes,	xxv.
Item, carpes,	xvj.
Item, tenches,	xxvij.
Item, eylls to roste,	l.
Item, perches,	xiiij.
Item, roches or butts,	c.

Item, grabes,	xij.
Item, salmon freshe,	x.
Item, lopsters,	vij.
Item, butter, eggs, apples and otemeale, as nedes.	

The Pastre.

Creame,	xij galons.
---------	-------------

Frutes.

Item, scrape chese with soger.	
Item, apples with carnayes.	
Item, peres with pysketts.	
Item, damsens whyt and blake.	
Item, wafers,	xxx clothes:
Item, Ipocras,	vj galons.
Item, fylberts.	

A lyke Proporcion for a Fleshe Meale, being a Dener.

Fyne manchetts,	iiij bushells.
Item, fyne chett,	ij bushells.
Item, other chett,	vij hundreth
Item, flore for the pastre,	iiij bushells.
Item, spyces for all fydes,	as nedithe.
Beiffes,	iiij.
Item, muttons,	x.
Item, veales,	x.
Item, bores,	j.
Item, larde,	j hogge.
Item, stagges,	j.
Item, bukes,	vj.
Whyt sewet,	vj stone, viij pownde to the stone.
Item, fyngetts,	ij doffen and a halfe.
Item, cranes and bufterdes,	ij
Item, herons, bytterns or shovelers,	iiij doffen and a halfe.
Item, goulles,	xviiij.
	Item,

Item, mewes,	iiij dossen and one.
Item, fesantes,	iiij.
Item, partereches,	xij.
Item, qwales,	xiiij dossen.
Item, goodwytttes,	xiiij.
Item, doterelles,	xviiij.
Item, plovers,	xviiij.
Item, pechakes,	xvj.
Item, capons of Grece,	xvj.
Item, other capons of the contrey,	vj dossen.
Item, pulletts,	v dossen.
Item, coneys,	xiiij dossen.
Item, butter, eggs, apples, as nedes.	
Item, creme.	
Item, curdes.	
Item, pegions.	xxiiij dossen and a halfe.
Item, larkes,	iiij dossen.

The Pastre.

Item, creame,	xv galons.
---------------	------------

Md. that ther be owvens redy to bake in, ij byge
and one lesse.

N^o. II.

*The Charges of my Lord of LEIYSTER,
[Chancellor of the University of OXFORD,]
his Dinner the vth day of September, 1570,
[at OXFORD.]*

ITEM, for v dofone of manchate breade,
for my Lordes borde, to Gyles Turvilde, v s.
For a doz. of bread for the kychen, to
Mr. Furnes for Sippates, and for drege,
and for boylde meates. xij d.

For iiij doz. of waferne bread, for the
bottomes of the marche paynes, to
Goodman Rickfone. xvj d.

For ij C of wafers more to him, ij s.

For ij boz. a pecke and a haulfe pecke of
flower, to Mr. Furnes, at ijs. viij d.
the boz. vj s. iiij d.

For ij kylderkynes of dowbell beere, to
Mr. Reddinge, vj s. viij d.

For ale and beere spente in the kychen, xiiij d.

For vij gallandes and iiij qz of clarrate
wine, to Mr. Nobell, xs. iiij d.

For a gallande of white wine, to Mr.
Gawen, xvj d.

For a pottell of sacke more to him, xvj d.

[jl. xvj s. vj d.]

These ix gallandes were spent in the Halle.

For

For ij gallandes of clarrate wine for gellyes, and boylde meats, spent in the kychen, whereof a gallande of Mrs. Lante, and a gallande of Mr. Nobles,	ijs. viij d.
For xxviij lb of butter, to Mrs. Cogene, at iij d. ob. the pownde.	viij s. ij d.
For x lb of butter, at iij d. ob the lb, to Goodwife Segwekes,	ij s. xj d.
For vj lb of butter, to Goodwife Jackson, at iiij d. the lb,	ij s.
For iiij lb of butter, to Goodwife Rowe, at iij d. the pownde,	xij d.
For iij lb of butter, to Goodwife Effexe, at iij d. ob. the lb,	x d. ob.
For haulfe a lb of butter, to Mrs. Fornes,	ij d.
For a lb of butter, to Mrs. Bennete, for my Lordes eatinge,	iiij d.
For ij lb of butter, to Goodwife Locke, at iij d. ob. the pownde,	vij d.
For ij C. and a haulfe of egges, to Mrs. Gawene,	vij s. vj d.
For xxxij egges, to Goodwife Segwekes,	viij d.
For a pottell of creame, to Mr. Richard Williamfes wyfe,	xij d.
For a pottell of mylke, to Mrs. Williamfes, for wetlyche,	iiij d.
For a gallande of creame, to Mrs. Reddinge, for custerdes,	ij s.
For a pottell of creame, to Mrs. Toneye, for white brothe,	xij d.
For xv lb of showett, to Mr. Ladiman, at ij d. ob. the pownde,	iijs. jd. ob.
For iiij payre of caves feet, for gellyes, and boylde meats, to Mr. Ladiman,	viij d.
	[jl. xvs. od.]
	For

For a cowes udder, to Gorge Ladiman,	vij d.
For a netes tonge, to Mr. Smythes man,	vij d.
For a peeße of rosted beefe, for my Lord, to be eaten cowlde, to Mrs. Bartones man,	ij s.
For a brest of mutton to be rosted, and to be kept cowlde for my Lord, to Mr. Ladiman,	vij d.
For a lege of mutton to be boyled, and stosed with parshleye, for my Lord, to Mr. Ladiman,	vij d.
For a necke of mutton to be fried in stekes for my Lord, to Mr. Ladiman,	vij d.
For a lege of muttone, to be rosted for my Lord, to Mr. Ladiman,	vij d.
For vj leges of mutton, ij of them for Tewets, and iiij of them for boylde meates, to Mr. Ladiman,	ij s. iiij d.
For iiij Marie bones, to Mr. Ladiman,	xij d.
For iiij brestes of veele for boylde meates, ij of them to Mr. Hartoppe, at xvij d. a peeße, for the other ij, to Mr. Bar- tones man, at xx d. a peeße,	vj s. iiij d.
For iiij brestes of veele to be rosted, to Mr. Ladiman,	vj s. viij d.
For iiij singnetes, to Mr. Heggess, at vj s. viij d. a peeße,	xxvjs. viij d.
For x capones, for iiij of them to Ca- therne Parker of Osne, vjs. viij d. and ij, to Mrs. Gybbarde, ijs. viij d. and ij of them to Goodwife Peers of Rad- dleye, ijs. viij d. and ij to Goodwife Allyne of St. Thomas parrishe, ii s. viij d.	xv s. viij d. [iiij l. iiij s. vij d.] For

For vij Turkes, to Mrs. Cogene, iij of them cokes, and iiij of them henes, at iiij s. a pesse, and iiij d. over in the whole,	xxviij s. iiij d.
For iij pecokes, to Mrs. Cogene,	xiiij s. iiij d.
For x cowpell of Rabbats, at viij d. a cowpell, to William Harte,	vjs. viij d.
For x young fatte mallardes, to Mrs. Cogene, at viij d. a pesse,	vs. xd.
For xx chickens, to Goodwife Segwekes, at iij d. ob. a pesse.	vs. xd.
For vj chickens, to Goodwyfe Toveye, at iij d. ob. a pesse,	xxj d.
For vj chickens, to Goodwyfe Addomes of Kennington, at iij d. a pesse,	xviij d.
For xviiij pigiones, to Goodwyfe Seg- wekes,	xviij d.
For iij Pewetes, to Goodman Cortyse of Staddome,	xs.
For v Quayles, which Goodman Welles gatte of one besydes Fostell,	ij s.
For ij C cravisshes, to Lyffolleye of St. Peeters of the Bayleye,	iijs. iiij d.
For iij qz. of Rose watere, for boylde meats, and leches, and gelleye, and drie leche, and marche payne, and to washe afore dinnere, and after din- nere, to James Willyes,	iijs. ix d.
For Barberies, to Harrie Smythe, bocher, in Maddalyne parrishe,	xij d.
For carrote rotes, and parsley rotes, fen- nyle rotes, and suckerye rotes, and parsnip rotes, to Micaell Hearne,	xd.
	[iiij l. vs. viij d.]

For

For raddyſhe rotes, and purſlande, ſpin- nege, and parſleye, and onyones, to John More,	vj d.
For iij botteles of vinigar and vargis, to Mrs. Mathewe,	xviiij d.
For vj erthern potts, for my Lords boylde meates, to Mrs. Mathew,	xij d.
For gowlde and other thinges, to Michaell Hearne, and for his paynes,	iiij s. iiij d.
For xxxj quinfles to Edward Cock, in St. Peeters of the Eaſte,	iiij s. viij d.
For xx Dewſants, to Mr. Woddeſon, of Ruleye,	viij d.
For xij pippines, to Mrs. Lante,	xij d.
For xx coſters, to Anthonye the Almeſſe- man,	iiij d.
For damſones, to Goodwife Payne, and Mathewes wyffe,	xij d.
For peers to the lame Cock, in Alhol- lande parrishe,	xij d.
For philberdes, to Mundaye, in St. Martynes parrishe,	xij d.
For xviiij lb and a d. of Sugere, to Good- mande Rowe, at xiiij d. the pownde.	xix s.
For a lb of pepper to him,	iiij s.
For ij lb of greate reaſones to him,	vj d.
For iiij lb of damaſke prunes, to Mrs. Mathewe,	xvj d.
For x lb of currantes, to Rowe,	iiij s. ij d.
For iiij lb of dates and a haulfe, to him,	iiij s.
For ij lb of ryſſe, to him for drie leche and kycſhawes,	vj d.
For vj lb of almones to him, for drie leche, and marche payne, and fre- caſſes,	vj s.
	[ij l. xiiij s. v d.]
	For

For xj ownfes and a haulfe of cloves and mace to him,	ix s. ij d.
For vij ownfes of finemonde to him,	iiij s. j d.
For vj ownfes of gynger to him,	ij s. vj d.
For iij ownfes of nutmeges to him,	xviij d.
For ij ownfes of great mace to him,	ij s. ij d.
For ij ownfes of fafferne to him,	ij s.
For a lb of Ifomeglaſſe to him,	ij s. viij d.
For haulfe a lb of turnſale,	xii d.
For a q. of a lb of gomdebreye to him,	vij d.
For a lb of Sinemonde comfats to him,	ij s. viij d.
For haulfe a lb of colliander comfats to to Mrs. Mathewe,	xvj d.
For haulfe a lb of carrawayes to Rowe,	x d.
For haulfe a lb of biſcats to him,	x d.
For ij quire of paper for the bottomes of the baked meats,	vj d.
For a gellye bagg of cottone, to Mrs. Gybbard,	x d.
For the lonne of xiv dozen of pewter dyches, to the Cook of Unyverſitie,	iiij s. viij d.
For William Hakenes paynes for ij dayes and a nyght in the kyche,	vj s. viij d.
For Rychars paynes, the Maſter Cook of Chriſt Church,	iiij s. iiij d.
For Goodman Godſtalls paynes for a dinner,	iiij s. iiij d.
For Goodman Richardſones paynes of St. Thomas Parrish, to goe to Garvarde to Goodman Aldrege for partreges and ſuch lyke,	xij d.
For James Stevenes paynes of St. Peters of the Baylye, to goe to Staddome to Goodman Curtyſs for pheſantes or the lyke,	xij d.

[ij l. xiiij s. ij d.]

For

For Welleds paynes to gett quayles about Brill,	vij d.
For John Syllyes paynes ij days in the kychen, laberer,	xij d.
For William Harvordes paynes and his wiveffes in the kychen, laberefs,	
For John Mores paynes in the kychen a daye,	vij d.
For Clementes paynes in the kychen a daye, laberefs,	vj d.
For Mark Cleabrokes paynes in the kychen a daye, laberer,	vij d.
For Goodwiffe Beynames paynes for iij dayes for the skowring of xxii dozen of dyfshes, and gathering them togeather and carring them to and fro, to see them safe delyvered,	ij s. ij d.
For Anthonyes paynes the alms man for keeping the kychen dore,	vij d.
For washing of iij doz. of napkynes, a table clothe, and ij toweles, and for skowring of ij doz. of plates in considering the lonne thereof to Mrs. Mathew,	ij s. vj d.
For ij doz. of trenchers to Gawen,	vij d.
For perfumes for the halle to John Bottler,	
To Mr. Doctor Kennalde ^a for iij q. of coles and for fagotes, which were spent in the kychen and in the pastrie,	iiij s. viij d.
To Furnivall for his paines,	vj s. viij d.
	[jl. o s. x d.]

^a [Commiff. *Job. Kennall*, LL. D. *Ædis Christi* Canonicus, *Ecclesiæ Divæ Petri Exoniensis* Rrsidentarius, Cancellarius *Roffensis*, et Archidiaconus *Oxonienfis*: 1564, 1565, 1566.

Wood, *Hist. et Antiq. Univ. Oxon.* Lib. II. Pag. 427.]

To my Lordes man for bringing a Buck, vj s. viij d.
 To my Lordes Cook, x s.
 To his Purveyeur, vj s. viij d.
 For their horſe and meate and drink at
 the Inne, x s.

[j l. xiiij s. iiij d.]

℥.	s.	d.
j.	xvj.	vj.
j.	xv.	o.
iiij.	iiij.	vij.
iiij.	v.	vij.
ij.	xiiij.	v.
ij.	xiiij.	ij.
j.	o.	x.
j.	xiiij.	iiij.
xix.	ij.	vj.

N^o. III.

The Cry in STURBRIDGE Fair.

WE charge and ſtreightly command, in the
 name of the King of England our Sove-
 reign Lord, and in the name of my Lord Chan-
 cellor of the Univerſity of Cambridge, that all
 manner of Schollars, Schollars ſervants, and all
 other perſons in this Fair, and the precinct of the
 ſame, keep the King's peace, and make no fray,
 cry out at all, ſcreeching, or any other noyes, by
 the which inſurrections, conventicules, or gather-

ing of people may be made in this Fair, to the trouble, vexing and disquieting of the King's leige people, or letting of the officers of the University to exercise their offices, under the payn of imprisonment and further punishment as the offence shall require.

Also we charge and command, that all manner of Schollars, and Schollars servants wear no weapon, to make any fray upon any of the King's people, neither in coming nor in going from this Fair, under the payn of banishment.

Also we charge and command, that all manner of strangers, that come to this Fair, that they leave their weapon at the Inns, that the King's peace may the better be kept, and for the occasion insuring of the same, under the payn of forfeiture of their weapons, and further punishment, as the offence shall require; and that every Innkeeper give that warning of his guests, at the first coming, to leave their weapons there, under the payn of punishment.

Also we charge and command, that all common women, and misbehaving people, avoid and withdraw themselves out of this Fair, and the precincts of the same, immediately after this cry; that the King's subjects may be the more quiet, and good rule may be the better maintained under the payn of imprisonment.

Also we charge and command, in the King's name of England, and in the name of my Lord Chancellor of the University, that all manner of Bakers, that bake to sell, that they bake two loaves for one penny, and four for another, good paste, and boutell, and lawfull size, after as grain goeth in the market. And every baker that baketh to sell, have a mark upon his bread, whereby it may be

be known who did bake that, under the payn of forfeiture of his bread.

Also that all Bakers shall observe and keep such sizes of bread as shall be given them by the Officers of the University, under the payn of forfeiture of their bread. If it happen any Baker to be found faulty in any article appertaining to unlawful bread according to the King's laws, that then such Baker, after three monitions, shall be imprisoned and punished in the pillory according to the laws of our Sovereign Lord the King.

Also that no Bruer sell into this Fair now here within the precinct of this University, a barrel of good Ale above ijs: And a barrel of Hostel Ale above xij d; no long Ale, no red Ale, no ropy Ale, but good and wholesome for man's body, under the payn and forfeiture. And that every Bruer hath a mark upon his barrel, whereby it may be known who owneth it, under the payn of imprisonment and fine, at discretion of the Officers of the University.

Also that every barrel of good Ale hold and contain xv gallons, xiiij gallons of clear Ale, and one gallon for the rest: and the Hogetts viij gallons, that is to say, vj gallons, and one pottel of clear Ale, and the residue of rest, under the payn of forfeit, and further punishment, after the discretion of the Officers of the University.

Also we command that the Beare-bruers shall sell a kelderkin of double beare in this Fair for ijs. and a kelderkin of single beare for xij d.

Also that no Tipler nor - - - - - sell in the said Fair, nor within the precinct of the University, a gallon of good Ale above iiij d. nor a gallon of the Hostel Ale above ij d. and the Beare-bruers a gallon of double beare above iiij d. and a gallon
of

of single beare above ij d. under the payn of xij d. for every time.

Also that no Tipler or Gauger sell by other measure than by gallon, pottel, quart, pint, or half pint, under the payn of xij d. for every time.

Also where great detriments, hurts and deceipts have been to the King's subjects in times past, by reason of false and unlawful measures, brought by Potters and other persons to be bought and sold in this Fair, and the precincts of the same; avoiding therefore the said hurts, and on the Treasurers we streightly charge and command, that every Potter, and all other persons that bring such pots to be sold in this Fair, or the precincts of the same, that ye and all other from henceforth sell and buy good, true and lawful measures, as gallons, pottels, quarts, pints and half pints, under the payn of imprisonment, and that to remain till they have made fine at the will of the said Officers.

Also if any Bruer be found faulty in any of the premisses after that he have been in times amerced, then the said Bruer shall be committed to prison, there to remain, till he have fined at the pleasure of the Officers of the University.

Also that every Tipler [or] Gauger, that selleth Ale in this Fair, have their measure well and lawfully sealed and assized according to the standard of the University; and that every Gauger, or Beare-bruer, that hath Ale or beare to sell, have a sign at their booth, whereby they may the better be known, under the payn of imprisonment.

Also that every Vintner, that hath Wine to sell in this Fair, as White Wine, Red Wine, Claret Wine, Gascon Wine, Mamssey, or any other Wine, that you sell no dearer than you do at *London*, except one halfpenny in a gallon towards the carriage;

age; and that every Vintner have their pots and their measures sized and insealed after the standard of the University, under the payn of forfeiture and their bodies to prison.

Also that all persons that bring Ling-fish, Salt-fish, Stock-fish, or any other Salt fish, to sell in this Fair, or within the precinct of the same, that they sell no rotten fish, no burnt fish, no rusty fish, but good, lawful, and wholesome for man's body, under the payn of forfeiture of their fish, and their bodies to prison.

Also all manner of persons which have Salmon, Herring, or Eels to sell in this Fair, that the vessels called Butts, Barrels, half Barrels, and Firkins, you sell none of them before they be seen and searched. And that the Butt hold and contain lxxxiiij Gallons, well and truly packed up, on payn for every Butt, Barrel, half Barrel so lacking their sealed measure vj s. iiij d. And that the great Salmon be well and truly packed by itself without meddling with any Grills, or broken-bellied Salmon with the same: And that all small fish called Grills be packed by themselves only, without any meddling, upon payn of forfeiture, and losing of vj s. viij d. for every Butt, Barrel and half Barrel so found faulty, contrary to the statute of the Parliament; on the which statutes these points and other more plainly be expressed.

Also that every Pikemonger. that bringeth fresh fish to this Fair to sell, as Pike, Tench, Roche, Perch, Eel or any other fresh fish, that the fish be quick and lymish, and of size and bigness according to the statute thereof made, under the payn of forfeiture, and their bodies to prison.

Also that every Butcher, that bringeth flesh to sell in this Fair, that he bring no rotten flesh, no myrren,

myrren, no sufferers, but lawful and wholesome for man's body, and that every Butcher bring the side and the tallow of all such flesh, as he shall kill to sell in this Fair, and that every Butcher bring with him the liver and the - - - - of all such beasts, under the payn of forfeiture.

Also that every Baker that baketh Horse-Bread to sell, that he sell iij loaves for a penny, after good and lawful size, and after such size, as shall be given them, and that be made of good peas, beanes, and other lawful stuff, upon the payn aforefaid.

Also that every person that selleth by measure, as by ell, or by yard, Woollen Cloth, or Linnen Cloth, Silk, Worstedes sized and ensealed, that they have their ells and their yards sized and ensealed after the standard of the University, under the payn of forfeiture, and their bodies to prison.

Also that every person, that selleth any measure, as by bushel, half bushel, peck, or half peck, as Coal, Salt, Mustard Seed, or any other thing, that their bushels, half bushels and pecks be sized and sealed after the standard of the University, under the payn of imprisonment, and more punishment as the offence shall require.

Also that all persons, that weigh have good and lawful weights sized and ensealed, and to agree with the standard weight of the University.

Also that no man shall regrate [any] of the aforefaid things, as Ling-fish, Salt-fish, Stock-fish, Herring, Salmon, Pike, Tench, Way-flax, - - - - Rosin, Yarn, Pitch, Tar-cloth, or [any] other thing of Grocery ware, or any other merchandise in this Fair, under the payn of forfeiture, and their bodies to prison, and to make fine as it shall please the Officers of the University. And the
Regrater

Regrater is he that buys any of the said things, afore rehearsed, or any other manner of merchandise, of any man in this Fair and selleth again the said things in the said Fair, inhanfing the price of the said things more than that was before.

Also if there be any person that will sue any personal action either for debt, victuals, injury or trespass, or think themselves wronged in any of the premisses, or otherwise, let him complain to my Lord Chancellor's Commissary, and other Officers of the University, which shall hold and keep Courts dayly and hourly in right and conscience, and after the liberties of the same.

Also every Butcher that bringeth flesh to sell in this Market, that he bring no rotten flesh, and *ut supra*.

Also that every Butcher, that bringeth flesh to sell in this Market, that he sell none of the Tallow of all such beasts as he shall bring to sell in this Market, but to such Rasem^t. and Tallow-chandlers, as are dwellers within the University, and precinct of the same; and they to make the said Tallow in good and lawful Candle, so that the said University, and Town of Cambridge, be in no wise disappointed, but the better served. And that you sell not a pound of Candles above a penny. And that the said Butcher sell not a stone of Tallow above viij d.

Also that every Innkeeper, that keepeth Inn, that he have his Bottles of Hay well and lawfully made and sized, and that every Bottle weigh vij pound, and that he sell no less [than] three Horse-loaves, good and lawful, for a penny, under the payn of punishment after the discretion of the Officers of the University.

Also that every Carrier, that bringeth Wood to
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sell in this Market, that he bring good wood, and if it be faggot, let the faggot thereof be well filled and sized, and that every faggot be full vij foot long, and every faggot to have ij bounds and xxxij faggots in a load, well filled, after the said length, under the payn of forfeiture.

Also that every Collier, that bringeth there Coal, that every sack, called a quarter sack, hold viij bushels, saving that he [be] allowed for Culme breaking by the way, after the discretion of the Officers of the University, under the payn of forfeiture.

Also that every person, that bringeth grain to sell in this Market, that he open not afore ten of the clock, nor to stand after one of the clock, under the payn of forfeiture.

N^o. IV.

*Excerpta ex Schedis MSS. D. THOMÆ
SMITHI.*

Collectanea de COSINO.

IN the Convocation 1661, Bishop *Cosin* presented to the President a book of Articles of Enquiry to be used in the Visitation of every Bishop. This first referred to a Committee.

In the same Session the President and Bishop consulted about a publick form of consecrating churches and chapels, and which was committed to the sole care of Bishop *Cosin*.

He

He had a great part in the conference between the Bishops and Episcopal Divines, and the Presbyterian Ministers at the *Savoy*.

E Schedis MSS. COSINI.

Born in Norwich, 30 Nov. 1595: eldest son of his parents.

At his being 13 years of age, his father dyed, and left him several houses, which he gave up to his mother, reserving only 20 l. yearly for his maintenance at *Cambridge*.

At 14 years of age sent to *Cambridge*, 1610, and admitted Scholar in *Gonvil* and *Caius* College, 25 March 1610.—18 years old in the year 1614 Bachelor of Arts.

About 2 years after (1616) invited by Bishop *Andrews* (then of *Ely*) and Bishop *Overall* [Bishop of *Litchfield*] to come to London, to take care of their Libraries. By the perswasion of his Tutor he chose to live with Bishop *Overall*, then Bishop of *Litchfield*, who gave him not only the keeping of his Library, but made him his Secretary, and committed to him the care of his Episcopal Seal.

The Divines, sent to the Synod of *Dort*, nominated and selected by *George Abbot* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and *Sir Dudley Carleton*, then Secretary of State, both zealous followers and maintainers of the doctrine of *Calvin* in the points of Predestination and Reprobation.

Four Scholarships in *Caius* College appropriated to the City of *Norwich*, into one of which he was chosen.

By keeping Bishop *Overall*'s Library, he began to learn, "*quanta pars eruditionis erat bonos nosse auctores:*"

auētores:" (which was the saying of *Joseph Scaliger*) in the knowledge of which he would instruct him.

A. *Spalato* came into England in 1616, being desirous to live under the protection of King *James*, having before been recommended by *Padre Paolo*. By King *James*'s bounty and care he was safely conveyed through *Germany* into *England*, and lodged in *Lambeth Palace*; *Abbot* thinking fit to retire to *Croydon*, till either Bishop *Andrews* or Bishop *Overall* had conferred with him.

The King sent Bishop *Overall* to him, who took in his company his Secretary, and commanded him to be near him the same morning *Spalato* arrived, to hear what passed between them.

After dinner, some other being present, the discourse began about the state of the Church of *England*; of which *Overall* having given a large account, *Spalato* received great satisfaction, and made his protestation, that he came into *England* then to live with us in the union and profession of that Catholick Religion, which was so much obstructed in his own country, that he could not with safety and peace of conscience live there any longer. Then he added what satisfaction he had received from the Monitory Preface of King *James* to all the Estates and Churches of *Christendom*; wherein the true antient faith and religion of the Catholick Church is set forth, and no herterodoxies or novelties maintained: to the defence of which faith, and service of which church, as he had already a long time applied his studies, and wrote ten books *de Republica Ecclesiastica*, so, by the favour of God, and King *James*, he was now come into *England* to review and publish them; together with the *History of the Council of Trent*, which he had brought with him from *Padre Paolo* of *Venice*, who delivered

delivered it into his hands; by whom he was chiefly persuaded and encouraged to have recourse to the King and the Church of *England*, being the best founded for the profession of true Catholick doctrine, and the freest from error and novelties of any Church in all places besides.

Then they descended to the particular points of doctrine, and abusive practices, &c. in all which the Archbishop agreed with the Bishop, and said, that they were all, either the fond opinions and bold practices of private men, or the ungrounded conceits and conclusions of the School-men, or the Papal decrees of *Innocent III*, *Eugenius IV*, and other Popes, who succeeded them; but no determinations or decrees of the Catholick Church.

He wrote a compendious History of his own life in English, to which he put this Latin title: *Vitæ meæ ab initio, i. e. ab anno 1595, usque ad præsentem annum 1665, brevis enarratio*; of which I have seen a small fragment: the rest lost. The English title in another paper is this: *A brief and true Enarration of the whole course of my life, set forth in the annals thereof from the year 1595 to this present year 16--.*

He wrote also, *Selecta Bibliotheca Historicorum, tam Ecclesiasticorum, quam Secularium*: now in the hands of Mr. H^a.

^a Carolus Hattonus, Armiger. T. Smitbi Præfat. ad Vitas quorandam erudiss. et illust. Virorum, p. vii.

N^o. V.*Excerpta out of Bishop ANDREWS's Will.*

SIX hundred pounds allowed for the expence of his funeral, if it be thought requisite to be done in any solemn manner: if otherwise, the residue to be given to the poor.

He bequeathed to Sisters surviving, and to the Sons and Daughters of his Brothers and Sisters, and the rest of his kindred, considerable legacies, as likewise to all his other relations.

To the Master, Fellows and Scholars of *Pembroke Hall, Cambridge*, 1000 l.

To *Peter Mulcaster*, the son of his School Master *Richard Mulcaster*, 10 l; to his God-sons; to his Domesticks; and to several friends; to the several prisoners in the *King's Bench*, and other Prisons in *Southwark*, and *London*, and *Winchester*; and to several Hospitals in *London* and *Southwark*; to the poor of several parishes; as of *St. Giles* in the Fields, where he had been Vicar; *All Hallows Barking* near the Tower, and of other parishes and places, to which he had any relation; of the cities of *Chichester*, *Ely* and *Winchester*.

To the binding of poor boys to be apprentices, especially orphans, 200 l.

To poor Widows, above the age of 50 years, the wives of one husband, 100 l.

To poor people, who, by reason of age or impotency, are past their labour, 100 l.

To the marriage of poor Maidens, who have continued in service with one master and mistress by the space of 7 years, 100 l.

To

To the setting up of young beginners in trades or handicrafts, to be lent them freely upon good security, so as not to exceed the sum of 10 l. to any one man, nor above the term of 3 years, in the whole 200 l.

To the mending of the Highways in any of the Dioceses, where he had been Bishop, 100 l.

To the repair of Bridges, which are in decay and need reparation, in any of the said Dioceses, 50 l.

To be bestowed in Rings to particular friends, 100 l.

His Executor *John Parker*, Citizen of *London*; Overseers, *Sir Thomas Lake*, *Sir Henry Martin*, and *Dr. Nicholas Steward*; to each of which one hundred ounces of plate.

To the poor men (in number equal to the years of his age) who shall attend at his funeral, a good warm Cassock, a pair of Breeches, a pair of Stockings, a pair of Shoes, and a Hat.

This Will made 22 Sept. 1626, Regis Caroli secundo.

In the first Codicil.

To the Masters, Fellows and Scholars of *Pembroke Hall, Cambridge*, the sum of 1000 l. to purchase lands, tenements and hereditaments, to the clear yearly value of 50 l, to found and maintain two Fellows, above the ordinary number of Fellows; and to be equal to them in every respect, as to chambers, wages, and all manner of dividends and emoluments; and 20 l. more towards their charges in purchasing, and in using and retaining of Council, for the better settlement of the purchase.

In

In the second Codicil.

To the executor or administrator 2000 l. for the purchasing of lands of the clear yearly value of 100 l. or more, above all charges and deductions; and to infeoff the same to several persons to be named by him, to imploy for the uses following:

To the relief of poor impotent persons, fatherless children, aged widows, and poor prisoners; to each of these four sorts yearly 25 l.

That another 2000 l. which he designed to buy in Improvements, which he does revoke and make void, shall be laid out in purchasing another 100 l. a year for the use of the poor to be paid quarterly, and to be disposed of as the first 100 l.

The executor to have 500 l.; and the remainder of his goods, unbequeathed, to be distributed among his kindred and servants.

N^o. VI.

*A Letter from a Friend of the Universities,
in reference to the new Project for riding
the Great Horse *.*

S I R,

I H E A R that, of late, there have been great complaints made of our Universities, for want of what abroad they call *Privata Collegia*; that is to

* See No. XXI. Vol. I. p. 209.

say,

say, that whereas, in some forrain Universities, the Professors (beside their publick lectures) do privately, in their lodgings, instruct some Colleges (as they call them) or select clubs or companies (who do desire it; and requite them for it,) in a more familiar way, in this or that faculty, as there is occasion; which, as tis sayd, is wanting in our Universities, and thence pretend a necessity of erecting an Acadèmy (as they call it, because that is a new word, and of a *French* sound, better than our Académie,) in or near *London*, to supply that defect; wherein there shall be teachers to inform such as desire it, in several parts of knowledge; as riding the Great Horse, singing, dancing, instrumental musick, mathematicks, &c. And this the rather, because there is (it seems) a Gentleman, who hath a large house or building, with yards and other accommodations, which (because they do not otherwise turn to so good account as he could wish) he desires it may be employed to such a purpose.

But this complaint, (if not from some worse principle) must needs proceed from a great ignorance of our Acadèmies or Universities. For in our Colleges (as larger societies) every Tutor, with his pupils, is such a private College, as what they complain for want of; whose business is (beside lectures and other publick exercises in the College at large) to instruct his pupils (in one or more classes as there is occasion) in his private chamber or other convenient place, in the several parts of learning, to which they are to apply themselves; directing them what books to read for that purpose; explaining these authors to them; and taking account of their proficiency therein; inspecting their manners and conversation from time to

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time, and otherwise taking the care and oversight of them. And there is no cause to complain for want of such a Tutor, if a Gentleman (or his friends) be careful to look out for it. And what more can we expect from the teachers of this Acadèmy?

If it be said that some Tutors be negligent, and the pupils also: it may be some are: but they are not all so. And who can assure us that it will not be so with these new teachers? However, there is more choice of Tutors here to be had, (and it is the learners fault if he do not choose well,) than can be there; where the choice is, this or none, in each faculty. And who can assure us that a young Gentleman shall be there more diligent (when under no command,) than with us, where he is under the College discipline, as well as that of his Tutor?

It may be said, there are in the University, some bebauched Gentlemen: and tis too true: But the chief cause thereof is, they come hither with debauched principles, which they had learned at home, or before they come; and then we are blamed because we cannot help it. But are there no Debauchèes in *London*? or, can these new teachers undertake, that (for the future) there shall be none? And I believe, there is hardly any University in *Europe*, where (notwithstanding all our faults) the Students are in better order, as to their morals, than they are in ours.

It hath been said, I fear, that what by Tutors is taught here, is Logick, Metaphysicks, and other the like University learning; which are not the proper accomplishments of a Gentleman; as are riding the Great Horse, dancing, singing, playing on musical instruments, mathematicks, and the like. To which I shall answer by parts.

A gentle-

On the Project for riding the Great Horse. 27

A gentleman that, in the University, is well instructed in the true use of Logick (however that be despised) and thereby taught to argue strongly, to discourse rationally, to discover the fallacies of an empty flourish : and who, from true Metaphysics, hath a clear and distinct notion of things and actions, with their causes, connexions, and dependance on each other ; and is well skilled in the true principles of Natural and Moral Philosophy ; shall be able to do his King and Country better service (at the Bar, on the Bench, in Council, in Parliament, and managing affairs) than he that (without these) can ride the Great Horse, can dance, sing, play, &c. which are things that have in them more of the Beau, but less of the Man.

I mention this of the Great Horse in particular, because it is supposed, that this is the main design ; the rest serving but to put a good face on this, the better to set it off. For the Gentleman who makes this project, having a Great House, with good accommodation (he thinks) for a Great Horse, is willing to make the best of it by this Project. And if it take thus far, he would not be much solicitous about all the rest. And if all the rest were provided for, without this ; or the scene changed and seated somewhere else, not at his Great House ; the plot is spoiled.

As to all the rest, dancing, singing, playing on musick, &c. (which be rather an hindrance than a promotion of other studies, as taking up the time which might otherwise be better employed,) there is no cause to complain for want of teachers in the Universities ; for there are dancing masters, singing masters, musick masters, &c. enough to be had, to teach those who are desirous to learn ; or, if not in the Universities, at least in *London* ; where

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are store of such, as good or better than we are to expect in his new Acadèmy, out of which the learner may make his choice, without being confined to those whom this Projector shall provide for them.

We know that, long since, Sir *Thomas Gresham* had a noble design, of promoting (in *London*) an union of divers sorts of knowledge or learning in divers faculties, and did endow Professors (at *Gresham College*) to that purpose. And why might we not expect as great things from that, as from this new Project?

You'll say perhaps, those Professors content themselves with reading lectures, and taking their salary, without making it their business to teach others: Or, that those Professors are chosen (sometimes) rather for favour, than for their eminent skill in their respective professions. Be it so: and what security will the Projecter give us, that it shall not be so with his teachers? or that the Professors of his Acadèmy, (if any such be) shall be more careful than those of the *Gresham* Professors?

But, because the Great House, and the Great Horse, make so great a noise in this Project; let us a little consider that. Suppose we then (in the first place) a Great Horse well managed, (for the Horse must be taught, as well as the rider, or else there will be no sport;) I say, suppose we first a Great Horse to be taught, upon such and such intimations, from the riders hand or heel, so and so to behave himself, and put himself into such and such postures (that he and the Horse may understand one another;) we may then expect to see some fine tricks; (as fine perhaps as those of two clowns, at a Carnival, or Christmas Gambole;) and this is what they call, riding the Great Horse.

But

But if this Gentleman be after mounted on some other horse (either not taught, or otherwise taught, so that there be not a good understanding between them,) we may perhaps see some tricks, but not the same tricks, on the same intimations; but rather cross-purpose; the horse and the man no better understand each other, than if two clowns of different nations (who do not understand each others language) were set to parly together. And, after all, this Gentleman, (skilled in the Great Horse dialect) shall know no better how to ride an hackney or travelling horse, than if he had never been so mounted. An ordinary groom would as well teach him how to ride well and gracefully, as this Master of the Great Horse. Riding the Great Horse, as to common travelling, being much the same as dancing on the ropes, to common walking. Yet if some few Gentlemen be fond of either, (as a curiosity;) I am contented that they apply themselves to this Projecter, for the one; or to the Rope-dancer to learn the other. And if the generality of mankind think riding the Great Horse a thing valuable, he will not want customers to his advantage for his Great Horse, and his Great House. But, if it be found not to turn to account (as I think it hath happened once already;) he may thence make an estimate of wise mens opinion as to this point.

I could give many instances, in our Universities, of a like nature with what they call private Colleges, or Clubs, by voluntary agreements for particular parts of knowledge; and that there is no cause to complain for want of such.

It is now almost fifty years ago, that Mr. *Staal* (a skillfull Chymist) made it his business in *Oxford*, to instruct such as did desire it, in the practise
of

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of Chymistry. That is, when six, eight, or more persons (of the better quality amongst us) have agreed together for that purpose; he would, with them, in a convenient place, go through a whole course of Chymistry: and so with one company after another from time to time. And the like course hath been continued ever since; by Dr. *Plot*, Mr. *White*, and others to this time. And a convenient Laboratory built for that purpose by the University, well furnished with furnaces and Utensils for that purpose.

The like hath been done, as to Anatomy, by Dr. *Musgrave* (while he was in *Oxford*) and others amongst us; who, at the request of some persons agreeing to that purpose, hath gone through a course of Anatomy, for their particular information. And there seldom happens a publick execution of condemned persons, but that one or more bodies are privately dissected for that use. And, at other times, the like is performed on the bodies of other animals.

The like was done as to Botanicks, by Dr. *Morrison*, in the Physick Garden, for the instruction of such as desire it, in the nature and difference of herbs and other plants.

And I do not know any part of useful knowledge, proper for Scholars to learn, but that, if any number of Gentlemen or others desire to be therein informed, they may find those who will be ready to instruct them. So that if there be any defect herein, it is for want of learners, not of teachers.

There is, I hear, a great noise now made, in particular, as to the busyness of Mathematicks; which is pretended to be (as indeed it is) a good accomplish-

accomplishment for a Gentleman ; but not taught in our Universities.

That Mathematicks are a good accomplishment for Gentlemen or others, is very true : But I wonder with what face it can be pretended (unless from great ignorance therein) that they are not to be learned in our Universities : When it is well known, that within fifty or threescore years last past, Mathematicks have been more improved in our Universities, than for five hundred years before.

Tis now above fifty year since (upon the asswaging of our civil wars in *England*, and resettling the University) Dr. *Wallis* and Dr. *Ward* (Professors of Mathematicks in *Oxford*) beside their publick lectures, have (in their private lodging) instructed Gentlemen and others therein (who have desired it) from time to time ; some of whom have since been publick Professors therein. And the like hath been done by others (his successors) since Dr. *Ward* was advanced to higher preferment. Beside which, Mr. *Caswell* hath now for many years last past, made it his business (and a good part of his livelihood) to teach Mathematicks to such Gentlemen or others, singly or by companies : And the like hath been done by some others ; and will be so as there is occasion.

And I think it not amiss here to set down Dr. David *Gregory*'s method therein, who is, at present, Savilian Professor of Astronomy in *Oxford* ; and is very well accomplished to perform what he doth propose.

Dr. GREGORY's Method for teaching *Mathematicks*,
&c, &c.

Now what is done in *Oxford*, the like, I presume,

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fume, hath been, and will be, in the other Universities : And what better is to be expected from a teacher of Mathematicks, in this new pretended Acadèmy, I do not see ; beyond what may be had at the Universities.

It may be said, perhaps, that divers, in and about *London*, may be willing to learn Mathematicks, who cannot conveniently go to the Universities for that purpose.

Very well ! And there be many accommodations in *London*, for that purpose, without going so far, and without erecting this new Acadèmy.

There is at *Christ Church Hospital*, a Master with a School endowed, for this purpose, founded by our late King *Charles*, and under the inspection of the city of *London*.

And there was, before, a noble foundation at *Gresham College*, with Professors endowed for Mathematicks, and other Faculties, under the like inspection ; and with a like prospect with that of the now projected New Acadèmy ; and may be improved, if there be occasion, to like purposes.

And there are, in *London*, a multitude of others who teach Mathematicks, many of whom are well qualified for that purpose ; of which a learner may take his choice. So that there can be no pretence of want on this account, whether in or out of our Universities. Unless it be thought that a *French Acadèmy* be a word that sounds better than an English Acadèmy or University.

But his Great Horse we had rather want, in our University, than be troubled with it : which would have more spectators, than riders ; to the mispending of time which might be better employed.

Yet, if any be desirous of learning to ride the Great Horse (and are willing to be at the charge of
of

of it,) I am content that they apply themselves to this new Projecter. And the like for tilting, which was once in fashion; but is now as much neglected as that of the Great Horse.

Nor would I be against it, if some other (without charging the publick) would undertake to teach the Misteries of Hunting and Hawking; which are things affected by some Gentlemen.

And if some other would teach the like for breeding, feeding, and employing the horse, the cow, the sheep, &c.

And yet another for plowing, sowing, reaping, &c.

And another for threshing, malting, brewing, baking, &c.

Which are things fit for some Gentlemen to understand.

And the like for the employments of smiths, carpenters, stone-cutters, masons, and other trades, which are things fit to be known; and are of more use to the publick, than riding the Great Horse.

But I do not think it proper, that the publick should be charged with erecting Academies, for each of these; no more than for teaching to drink wine, ale, and coffee. For which, when they are in fashion, there will be teachers enough in particular, (for their own advantage) without erecting Academies for that purpose: And which rather stand in need of laws for restraint and regulation, than for encouragement. So that I see not why the Great Horse may be as well neglected as hitherto; and the Universities intrusted and encouraged (as heretofore) in the studying and teaching of other useful learning.

[The following is in another hand.]

THE Universities are not enemies to exercises of
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the body, no more than of the mind ; and in particular they have a good esteem of riding the Great Horse, as contributing to a sure seat, and graceful air on horseback. And they heartily wish, that the inclinations of the Nobility and Gentry did effectually encourage it. But when it is pretended, that the Greek and Latin tongues, and Mathematiques, with other University learning may and ought to be joyned to it, and taught in the same house, they cannot but admire the impudence and effrontery of the Proposer ; since it is very well known, that even dancing, fencing, and other such exercises, as seem to have a near relation to riding, are not, nor ever were well taught in any Accademy in *France* ; but that the persons of quality who go in to an Accademy for riding, are forced to learn their other exercises of dancing, fencing, &c. either before they go to the Accademy, or after they leave it. Though in all such Accademies they have Masters of dancing, fencing, designing, or drawing, Musick, and Mathematiques, yet these are so many tricks to draw money from the young Gentlemen, when those Masters are neither intended to teach, nor is teaching expected from them, at least to any purpose. And in particular it is notorious, that the Mathematick Master of an Accademy is never other than some impudent Valet de Chambre, who has been perhaps a Campaign or two with his Master in the army, and can, it may be, copy the draught of a fortification. And it is not to be presumed, that an Accademy here will go beyond their patterns, the *French* Accademies, where there has been so great care to make them serviceable to other things besides riding, though to little or no purpose.

If then an Accademy be by the wisdom of the
Nation

Nation found necessary or convenient, let it be at first intended such as is practicable, that is for riding only: At least let there be no pretence of School or University learning; since by such pretences, and the impudent understandings, and mountebank promises of the Proposer, a great many unwary and credulous people will be induced to trust the education of their sons to it; and not be aware of the mischiefs of such education, until it be too late, and their sons irretrievably lost.

N^o. VII.

*An Abstract of divers Privileges and Rights
of the University of OXFORD:*

[By DR. WALLIS.]

THE stile or name of our University is, *The Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the University of Oxford*. Doctors are not mentioned; because that name was not in use till many ages after our foundation. It came not in use till about the time of King Henry IV: And was then first applied to the Doctors of Canon Law; and afterward, by degrees, it was applied to other Faculties. But, before, the name was *Magister Theologiæ*, *Magister Sacræ Pagine*, &c. And, to this day, Doctors in all Faculties come under the denomination of *Magistri Regentes*.

36 Privileges, &c. of the Univ. of Oxford.

The Body of the University were reputed to consist of *Scholars* and their *Servants* (*servientes Scholarium*, or Privileged Persons;) under which were comprised not only Personal Servants (such as received Livery or Wages of any Scholars,) but such *Trades* or *Employments* as were subservient to Scholars.

Of these, where some doubts or controversies did arise, it was adjusted by a composition in Parliament 18 *Edward I*, and (by mutual consent) limited to “*Clerks* (that is Scholars) *their Families and Servants, Parchment-Sellers, Limners, Writers, Barbers, and other persons of Office or the Livery of Clerks; and these, in case they did exercise a trade of Merchandise, to be therein taxable with the Burgeses or Townsmen.*”

This is further explained by a Composition between the two Bodies, (ratified under the Great Seal,) 37 *Henry VI* to extend to, “The Chancellor, all Doctors, Masters, and other Graduates, all Students, all Scholars, all Clerks dwelling within the Precincts of the University, of what condition, order, or degree soever they be; any daily continual servant to any of them before rehearsed belonging; the Steward of the University, and feed men of the same University with their menial men; also all Bedels, with their daily servants, and their household; All Stationers, Book-binders, Limners, Writers, Pergamenors, Barbers, the Bell-Ringer of the University, with all their households; all Catours, Manciples, Spencers, Cooks, Lavanders, poor Children of Scholars or Clerks within the precincts of the said University; also all other servants taking clothing or hire by the year, half year, or quarter of the year, taking at least for the year *vjs. viij d*, for the half year *iijs. iiij d*, and the

the quarter xxd, of any Doctor, Master, Graduate, Scholar, or Clerk, without fraud or malengin; Also all common Carriers, Bringers of Scholars to the University, or their Money, Letters or any special message to any Scholar, or Clerk, or Fetcher of any Scholar or Clerk from the University, for the time of such fetching or bringing, or abiding in the University for that intent; provided always, that if any Clerk or Scholar having a Wife and Household within the Precincts of the University, or any Scholar's servant, sell any open merchandise by way of merchandising; that, as touching such merchandising, they be taxable with the Burgessees of the said Town. Also it is accorded, that if any Scholars servant, by livery or hire under the form aforesaid, not dwelling in household with the same Scholar, be arrested by the Mayor or Bailifs, or any officers of theirs, if any inhibition be sent from the Chancellor or his Commissary to the Mayor or Bailifs for the said person so arrested, that the Officer of the University that executeth the said inhibition, with an Officer of the said Mayor or Bailif, bring without delay, the person so arrested to the said Chancellor, or his Commissary, and there by strict examination, after the discretion of the said Chancellor or his Commissary, by an oath to be proved whether he ought to enjoy the privilege of the University or not; And if it be proved that he be not of the said privilege, that then he be remitted by the said Officers to the Mayor or Bailifs."

And by a Charter of 14 Henry VIII (to prevent all doubts and ambiguities) it is granted, that
" *Cancellarius et omnes scholares dicte Universitatis, et eorum ministri et servientes eorundem, et quilibet eorum cum eorum familia, et omnes alii qui nunc sunt aut*
imposterum

38 Privileges, &c. of the Univ. of Oxford.

imposterum erunt registrati in registro dicte Universitatis, deinceps imperpetuum habeant et gaudeant, et quilibet eorum habeat et gaudeat, omnes libertates et privilegia dicte Universitatis nunc et perantea concessa, absque difficultate, ambiguitate, dubio, interpretatione seu impedimento per nos heredes et successores nostros seu aliquos quorumcunque ligearum nostrorum in contrarium faciendis vel fiendis."

We had not anciently (as now we have) Colleges for the habitation of Scholars; but Scholars lived in hired houses, amongst those of the Town. And when a Master or Tutor hired a house, for the use of himself and his Scholars, such house was wont to be called a Hall, and he the Principal of that Hall. The number of such Halls being indefinite, sometimes more, sometimes fewer, as there was occasion.

Any house, which had formerly been inhabited by Scholars, the Scholars did (by ancient prescription) claim a right to have the preemption or preference to it before any other. And, in case of competition, the Chancellor to determine who should have it for that year: (And hence it is that amongst the special pleas, of which we have cognisance, that *De locatione Domorum* is particularly named :) The Tenant giving Caution (by sureties) for the due payment of the Rent; which Caution was to be renewed from year to year on a certain day (the first day of Michaelmas term.) And the Rent to be ascertained by certain Annual Officers (two of the University, and two of the Town) called *Taxatores Domorum*; which taxing or setting the Rent of such houses was wont to be *De quinquennio in quinquennium*, or oftner, if there were occasion. The rights or privileges (whatever they be) not granted or belonging to Scholars as living
in

in Colleges, &c ; but, to Colleges, &c. as houses inhabited by Scholars ; the Colleges, which now we have, being accidental to the Corporation of the University ; and the confining of Scholars now to a certain number of Colleges and Halls being extrinsecal to the University, and by a law of their own making : Each College (but not the Halls) being a distinct Corporation from that of the University.

Before we had such plenty of Colleges as now, with Fellowships endowed, (where Tutors might be had for instructing of young Students) every Master or Doctor in each Faculty, was obliged, upon taking such Degree, to be a Regent for some number of years ; that is, to have a School and there to read Lectures constantly (during his necessary Regency) for instructing young Students in those Faculties ; and each Student to be entered in some such School, under one of these *Magistri Scholarum* ; and after such necessary Regency, were for some longer time *Regentes ad placitum* ; and afterwards (except the Doctors in the superior Faculties) *Non-regentes*. And hence it is that the collating Degrees is intrusted to the *Congregation* of *Regent Masters*, (as being best acquainted with the diligence and proficiency of their respective Scholars, while yet the greater affairs of the University are dispatched by the *Convocatio* (or *magna Congregatio*) *Magistrorum Regentium et non Regentium*.

And since there hath been a plenty of Tutors, for that purpose, in particular Colleges ; it hath been thought sufficient, (instead of all these *Magistri Scholarum*) to appoint *Decem Lectores Ordinarios* ; that is, seven for the seven Liberal Arts, and three for the three Philosophies, Natural Philosophy, Moral Philosophy and Metaphysicks ; (be-
side

sive those for the superior faculties of Divinity, Law, and Physick;) to be provided by the Proctors; excusing the rest of the Masters from such constant Reading, upon paying a certain fee at their proceeding, out of which a salary doth arise for these *Lectores Ordinarii*.

But, of these Ten *Lectores Ordinarii*, there are now but four remaining (called *Lectores indotati*,) the rest being supplied by Endowed Lectures; as are those of the Three superior Faculties.

Now as to the Jurisdiction of the University (and all its privileged members) it belongs to the Chancellor of the University (or his Commissary or Deputy, now commonly called the Vice Chancellor) exclusive of the Mayor and other Governours of the Town or City of Oxford. And (for instance) according to the Composition above mentioned of 37 Henry VI (as to the custody of the peace and punishing the breach thereof) “it is agreed and accorded, that if the peace be broken between any two persons, if the one is of the privilege of the University, that the correction and punishment thereof only pertains to the Chancellor, according to the Statutes of the University; And if the peace happen to be broken between any two laymen of the Town of Oxenford, or of the Suburbs of the same; or else between any foreigners, or any foreigner and a layman of the Town, that then, if the Mayor, Aldermen, Bailiffs, or any of their Officers first arrest such breakers of the peace, that the correction and punishment of the said trespass pertain wholly to the said Mayor and Bailiffs: And if such breakers of the peace be first arrested by the Chancellor, Proctors, or any of their Officers, that then the correction and punishment of such trespass pertain only to the Chancellor according
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ing to the Statute of the University. Provided always that if neither party be of the privilege of the said University, ne no such person as is before rehearsed, that should have the privilege of the said University, that then the suit for the party grieved or wronged be had and determined before the Mayor or Bailifs of the said Town."

The custody of the Assise or Assay (as to quantity and quality) of Bread, Wine, and Beer, or Ale, (which had before for some little time been granted to the Chancellor or Mayor in common,) was (upon a great outrage of the Townsmen on the Scholars) 29 *Edward III*, taken from the Mayor, and granted solely and wholly to the Chancellor; which, I presume, doth extend, as was so reputed, to the licensing, suppressing, governing and punishing the defaults of Bakers, Brewers, Vintners, Ale-house keepers and other Victuallers; (though now the Townsmen, as to licensing Ale-houses, do incroach upon us; and Bakers and Brewers neglect to take licenses.)

Pursuant to which, upon broaching each vessel of Wine, the Chancellor was to have a Taste or Assay brought him; instead of which, they now present him with a piece of plate every year: And the like from the Brewers, for each Brewing; instead of which they use to make a present, once a year, to the Clerks of the Market.

And the like for the Assise and Assay of weights and Measures; of which the Chancellor (or Clerks of the Market) or his Officers, are to take an account, allowing and marking such as are just; and destroy what are faulty, appointing others in their stead.

And the Clerkship of the Market; with the perquisites, profits and forfeitures of all these; and

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of Regrators, Forestallers, incompetent flesh, fish, and other fare brought to market.

And the oversight of the Streets and Pavements; for which there are annual Officers appointed called *Magistri Vicorum*.

And the Sherif and Undersherif annually sworn to observe and maintain these privileges.

As to Cognisance of Causes; the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor hath a Court; wherein he judgeth of all actions personal, wherein a Scholar, or privileged person, is concerned, *except maim and felony*, (so by our present Charters; 14 Ric. II.—2 Hen. IV.) as well *Ex officio ad seclam Regis*, as *ad seclam personæ*; and to proceed *secundum Legem terræ*, or *Consuetudines Universitatis*, as he thinks fit; and by Ecclesiastical censures. From which Court yet there lies an appeal to *Congregation* of Regent Masters, and from thence to the *Convocation* of Regents and Non Regents.

All other Judges, Justices and Courts are forbid to intermeddle, in causes where Scholars or privileged persons are concerned, either as Plaintiffs or Defendants; *quomodocunque emergunt*, and *ubivis in ANGLIA*; And, in case they do intermeddle, then to surcease upon Information or Claim of the Chancellor or his Deputy, and remit the Cause to them.

By a Charter 7 Henry IV, Trials for Felonies and Treasons &c. are granted to the University before their High Steward, or Under Steward, (upon the Chancellor's Claim from any other Court,) upon a Commission under the great Seal.

By a Charter of 14 Henry VIII, all these Jurisdictions (with some others, as holding Court Leet, &c.) are granted to the Chancellor &c. in cases where Scholars or privileged persons are concerned;

ed; in all causes whatsoever (*exceptis Assisis et Placitis de libero tenemento*) *licet tangant nos heredes nostros vel ministros nostros quoscunque*; 2 Henry IV. (And without the clause of taking a commission under the great seal to the Steward of the University.) With prohibition to others to intermeddle; and (in case they do) to surcease upon the Chancellor's claim.

By a Charter of 11 Charles I, this is interpreted to be understood of any College, Hall, or other Community of Scholars &c, whether incorporated or not incorporated; as well as of single persons.

Whereas anciently the Town of Oxford was governed by a Mayor and Bailifs; it is granted, by a Charter of 39 Henry III, to the University (not to the Town) that (*ad pacem et tranquillitatem, necnon ad utilitatem, Universitatis Scholarium Oxon*) there should be four Aldermen and three Assistants (of the more discreet Burgeses) associated with the Mayor and Bailifs, for services there assigned; (which being a Grant to the University, and for the advantage of the University, it may be reasonably presumed, they were at first intended to be chosen by the University, as University Officers; though now it be otherwise :) their work was for custody of the peace, custody of the Assise, searching for Malefactors, disturbers of the Peace, and the harbourers of such; with other things relating to Bakers, Brewers, Assise of Bread, &c. which are of the University's cognisance. And by the Charter of 29 Edward III, the Mayor, Bailifs, Aldermen, and others of the Town, are forbidden, of themselves, to intermeddle; But *super his omnibus et singulis Cancellario dictæ Universitatis, qui pro tempore fuerit, pareant humiliter et intendant.*

The Mayor, Bailifs, Aldermen, &c. with 50

44 *Privileges, &c. of the Univ. of Oxford.*

more of the principal Burgeſſes (to the number of 63 in all, according to the Composition in Parliament 18 *Edward* I.) are obliged (at the Mayor's entrance into his office, about Michaelmas,) to take an annual oath ("Quod ipſe Major et Ballivi conſervabunt libertates et conſuetudines Univerſitatis prædictæ:" 1 Junii, 52 *Henry* III.) to obſerve and maintain the Privileges of the Univerſity; which (by Orders of Council 17 *Eliz.*) is adjusted in theſe words; viz. "You ſhall ſwear, that truly you ſhall obſerve and keep all manner of lawful liberties and customs of the ſaid Univerſity, which the Chancellor, Maſters and Scholars of the ſaid Univerſity have reaſonably uſed, without any gainſaying; ſaving your fidelity to the Queen's Maſteſty, ſo help you God." And to be taken in Saint *Mary's* Church; And, "without any ſaving of the liberties of the City."

And by an Inſtrument under the City ſeal, 15 May, 31 *Edward* III, (in part of Compensation for the great outrage of the Townſmen on the Scholars, 29 *Edward* III,) they are to pay to the Univerſity *an Hundred Marks* yearly: But, with a - - - - - for ſuch year one, wherein the Mayor and 62 Commoners, procure a Maſs at Saint *Mary's* Church, on Saint Scholaſtica's day, and thereat offer each of them a Penny at leaſt, for the ſouls of Scholars and others ſlain in the great Conflict. Which Maſs (by the Orders 27 *Eliz.*) is commuted into a Sermon or Communion, with ſuch Oblation, and to the uſe of the Univerſity. Of late the uſe hath been to have only the Litany, and the Oblation.

By a Charter of 2 *Henry* IV, the Precincts of the Univerſity are thus limited; Eaſtward to Saint *Bartholomew's* Hoſpital; Weſtward to *Botely*; Northward

Northward to *Godstow*-Bridge; and Southward to *Bagly* Wood.

But (by a Charter of 37 *Henry VI*) the Chancellor may banish *omnes criminosas et vitiosas personas obstinaces rebelles et incorrigibiles*; and particularly, *omnes pronubas meretrices et mulieres incontinentes notabiliter delinquentes*, for *ten miles*; and if they come within ten miles to be imprisoned. Pursuant to this is the Carting of Whores and Bawds.

And (by Charter of 14 *Henry VIII*) the King's Purveyors, Cataurs, &c. not to take up provisions within *twenty Miles*.

And (by Act of Parliament) the inhabitants within *five miles* to assist in mending the Highways and Bridges within *a mile* of *Oxford*.

And (by 11 *Car. I.*) the Anatomy Reader, may demand the Body or Bodies of persons executed within *twenty one miles* of *Oxford*.

By the Charter of 14 *Henry VIII.* the Chancellor of the University may (under his seal of Office) appoint a Steward, Under-Steward, and two others skillful in the Laws, to be Justices to hold Sessions of the Peace, and of Goal-Delivery, for Treasons, Felonies, Maims, &c, within the Counties of *Oxford* and *Berks* (done by Scholars or privileged persons, or by others against such,) and others not to intormeddle. But this hath never been yet put in practise.

Exemptions from Chiminage, &c; and the King's Purveyors, &c. within *Twenty miles* of the University.

A Grant of Felons Goods, and of Felons de se, and other Forfeitures, Deodands, Treasure Trove, &c. within the Town and Suburbs of *Oxford*.

To hold Court-Leets; with the Amercements, &c.

Privileged

46 *Privileges, &c. of the Univ. of Oxford.*

Privileged men, to exercise any Trade of Merchandise, without being free of Town, or leave from. And indeed it is very unreasonable, that (when two Corporations live in the Place) the one should have liberty to trade, and not the other. And, as the Town admit Freemen at their pleasure (without assent of the University;) the University may (at their pleasure) admit Scholars or privileged persons, without leave from the Town.

By an Act of Parliament 13 *Eliz.* The said *Charter of 14 Henry VIII.* and all *other Charters* or Letters Patents of her Majesties Predecessors (by whatever name or names the University be therein called) “be good, effectual, and available in the Law, to all intents, constructions and purposes,” to the said Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the said University, and “their Successors for evermore, after and according to the form, words, sentences and true meaning of every of the same Letters Patents, as amply, fully and largely, as if the same Letters Patents were recited verbatim in this present Act of Parliament, any thing to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.”

An Act of Parliament 26 or 27 *Henry VIII.* exempting the two Universities (with the Colleges, Halls, Parsonages, Vicarages within them) from paying *First fruits* and *Tenths*, was discontinued by the Act of 2 and 3 *Phil. et Mar.* Cap. 4; [but] is revived by an Act 1 *Eliz.* Cap. 4, which revives that of 26 *Hen. VIII.* Cap. 3, which restores *First-fruits* and *Tenths* to the Crown: In which Act 1 *Eliz.* are several clauses which save that immunity of the two Universities.

By the Charter of 11 *Car. I.* many favourable expositions and enlargement of former Charters, and new Grants are added; as for instances,—

Recog-

Recognifance of Causes of privileged persons, extended to Colleges, Halls, Societies of Scholars, &c. whether incorporated or not.

That the Chancellor's Court be a Court of Record, and have a common Seal.

That cognifance of Causes be allowed to him upon claim *sine placitatione*, and without personal appearances, and without fees.

A compleat Court-Leet over privileged persons and other twice in the year, in the *Guild-hall*, with the profits of it, to be gathered by their own Officers.

A power of making By-laws (in Convocation) to bind all Inhabitants; and put in execution with penalties, discommoning, &c.

Townsmen responsible for their families in buying and selling, &c.

A Grant of Felons goods, &c. with power to search and seize them.

Affise and Assay of Bread, Wine, Ale, of Weights and Measures; Clerkship of the Market, Tolls, punishment of Ingrossers and Forestallers, &c.

Sole power of licensing Vinteners, Ale-house keepers, Victuallers.

Search and seizing of unwholesome Victuals.

To search and seize Noctivagators and other suspicious persons and ill-livers, whether by day or by night.

The Mayor, Bailifs, Constables, &c. to be assistant to the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Proctors, &c. in such search when required.

Against erecting Cottages without leave of the Chancellor or his Deputy.

The Anatomy Lecturer to demand a Body, or Bodies,

48 Privileges, &c. of the Univ. of Oxford.

Bodies, of Malefactors, executed within *twenty one Miles of Oxford*.

Privileged persons to exercise any Trade of Merchandise equally with the Townsmen; and to be free of Tolls, Customs, &c.

Freedom from Mufters and Contributions thereto.

Colleges, Halls, Houses of Scholars and of privileged persons, not to be digged for Salt-Petre.

That Scholars and privileged persons be not chargeable to any Subsidies (or any Grants to the King) for any Fees, Salaries, Exhibitions, &c. belonging to them as such: notwithstanding any Act of Parliament made or to be made. Consonant to this are the Exceptions in several Acts of Parliament for Taxes.

Feats of Arms, Tournaments, Shews, Sights, &c. not to be without leave first had of the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor.

No Scholar or privileged person, (during their Attendances in the University) to be impannelled in any Affise, Jury, or Inquisition; save only those of the University.

Three Printers of the University, with power to print *omnimodos libros non publice prohibitos*; even such as privileged books for the King's Printers, Company of Stationers, and others.

N^o. VIII.

*A Letter from the Hon. L. W. FINCH to the
Archbishop of Canterbury, on his accept-
ing the Wardenship of All Souls College,
Oxford, by the King's Mandate.*

All Souls, Feb. 1. 168^e₇.

May it please your Grace,

I H A D not presum'd to have given your Grace the trouble of a letter, had not my late indisposition so long hinder'd me from paying my personall duty to your Grace at *Lambeth*. But though it has been my misfortune, not to be able to give my early attendance on your commands, I shall not faile, in a very short time, to take a journey on purpose to implore your blessing.

A little before that very good man, our late Warden, dyed, I receiv'd a letter in *Kent* from a great hand at Court, which inform'd me of the danger he then was in, and further assur'd me, that though his successor was not yet named, yet that it was already determin'd, that his Wardenship should be dispos'd of by Mandate. He was pleas'd to press me to attempt the getting of it, affirming, that if I had it not, an actuall Papist would; so that if I had any concern for the well fare of the College and University, he thought I stood obliged to endeavour the keeping out persons so unqualified for the service of either. Accordingly I hasten'd to *London* with a resolution of pursueing this ad-

vice, provided I found that it would be a thing gratefull to my friends. But I was in a more particular manner concern'd to inform my selfe how your Grace would approve of such indirect proceedings. I thought it very improper to appear before you, when I was engaging in an affair, which if I succeeded in, I imagin'd your Grace's Prærogative must suffer some sort of violence ; but before I proceeded farr, I made it my business to learn, whither, since we were in such imminent danger of being subject to strangers, and actuall Papists, your Grace would be pleas'd to connive at an irregularity, which in other times would be intolerable. Accordingly I address'd my selfe to my friend Mr. *Birch*, who gave me the good news that your Grace was pleas'd to winke at my proceedings, and with good success might follow my undertaking ; and further, that my Lord of *Ely*, with severall other eminent Prelates of our Church, did not thinke ill of my designe. Mr. *Birch*, I believe, can informe your Grace, that I had fully resolved to have withdrawn my supplications to the King, could I have learn'd they were any way distastfull to your Grace. For as I intended nothing by my appearing but the good and service of the Church, and College, so should I easily have acknowledg'd my selfe mistaken, and consequently have lett fall all my pretentions, had I been discourag'd by your Grace, who are the proper judge of the well fare of them both. My Lord, when I was admitted to the King's presence in his closett, I made it my humble request and petition, that the College might elect according to Statute, and former custome ; and before, press'd my Lord of *Duresme* with more freedome to lay so great an obligation on us, as to encline the King to leave us
to

to ourselves ; so sincerely desirous was I that our College might enjoy their right, though so much to my own private loss and disadvantage. But all that I could offer in their behalfe made no sort of impression, since it was unalterably decreed that a Mandate should be sent down ; so that I ran no small hazard of looseing it my selfe, in beseeching, that no one at all might be preffer'd by it.

My Lord, when I was on all hands egg'd on to employ my utmost vigour and interest to bring my business to pass, and was told that my success would not be disadvantageous to the publick ; I more warmly promoted my applications, which at last possess'd me with that Mandate, for which so many particular greate interests had so fiercely contested ; and I am not a little pleas'd, that I receiv'd it without haveing one difficulty putt to me, or any sort of condition, direct or indirect, offer'd me. The direction of it was left wholly to me ; so that in perfect respect to your Grace, I took care that your Grace's name should not be affix'd to the outside of a paper, whose inside so much infring'd upon your own right and authority. I know it was expected above, that upon my coming down I should be immediately possess'd of this preferment ; but, the statuteable fifteen days not being over, I would not by any means offer that violence to the house as to urge the Mandate till the sixteenth, when I deliver'd it to the Sub-Warden and Fellows, and so withdrew ; leaveing them to understand, and obey the King's commands, as they thought best for the discharge of their duty, and the interest of the College ; for I purposely avoided being any way concern'd in their proceedings, that it might not be said, I putt them upon the doing any unadviseable action. It seems the

interpretation they made of the King's pleasure was, that I should be immediately admitted ; and since they sent for me for that purpose, I could not refuse what they judged absolutely necessary. I presume the Sub-Warden, as the head of the Fellows at the debate, and being the person to whom the Mandate was principally directed, has given your Grace a full account of their proceedings, as well as the reasons that induced them to act in this manner. I, being a stranger to the whole thing, cannot be supposed to know upon what grounds they went ; but some of the arguments made use of I since understand were, That since the Mandate ran that I should be immediately and forthwith elected and admitted to the authority, privileges and profits, of Warden of *All Souls*, all statutes to the contrary notwithstanding, it was their opinion, that all statutes were actually laid aside, and that they had nothing to do but suffer the place to be taken. Farther, that if they were to proceed to a formall election a Lawyer was likewise to be nominated ; and both being to be sent up to your Grace for your approbation of one of them, the King, seeing they had left it in another's power to supersede the Mandate, by legally confirming another man, would be sure to give a new Mandate to a third over both the others heads, and that such one would be likely to be of Mr. *Dryden's* sort, since he so lately stood so fair to preside over them. How satisfactory to your Grace these their reasonings are I am not able to foresee ; but if they have fail'd on their part, I hope your Grace will not lett me suffer for their mistake, since as I had no hand in it, so I was no way the occasion of it. Dureing the time of my attendance at *London*, as well as since my being here, I never
made

made one step but I first consider'd whether your Grace or the College might suffer by any action of mine, as I hope my friends at *London* have truly represented to your Grace. And when your Grace shall be pleas'd to reflect upon the sincerity and honesty of my designe, as well as my not haveing stoop'd to the performance of any mean dishonorable thing, in order to obtain my desire, I hope you will vouchsafe me your good opinion and approbation. I shall be sure in a very little time to pay my duty to your Grace at *Lambeth*, and then renew the request I am now forced to make at a distance. In the mean time I humbly beg pardon for this trouble, and entreate your blessing for,

May it please your Grace,

Your Grace's most obedient

humble Servant,

L. W. FINCH.

N^o. IX.

A MEMORIAL

Relating to the UNIVERSITIES.

AS the disloyal behaviour of the Universities, since his Majesty's happy accession to the Crown, seem to have brought on a necessity of finding out some effectual method of amending and regulating them, I thought this a proper occasion to offer what, I think, would make those bodyes
mor

more useful to the Nation, by the increase of learning, and augmenting the number of those who might have the benefit of a learned education, as well as by bringing those seats of literature to a better sense of their duty to their King and country.

And the substance of what I have to offer on this subject may be reduced to these three heads.

I. By what methods learning and industry may be promoted in the Universities, setting aside all party considerations.

II. What force may be necessary to cure the present disaffection of the Universities.

III. What gentle methods may be of service to win them over to the Government.

I. And first, by what methods learning and industry may be promoted in the Universities setting aside all party considerations.

And I look upon the promotion of learning, as what would go a great way towards curing or preventing faction and disaffection in the Universities. Since blind zeal for a party, and especially where the church and religion are drawn into the cry, is the best refuge, for men obnoxious on account of their ignorance or bad morals, to fly to, to supply the defect of all other merit.

And as some of the following methods require the authority of an Act of Parliament, there cannot be a better opportunity of establishing them, if they shall be thought adviseable, than when the Legislature is on other accounts obliged to consider the state of the Universities.

1. Now the first thing I would propose under this head is the altering the choice of the Heads of Houses. This at present in *Oxford* (excepting the Deanery of *Christ Church*, which is in the Crown)

Crown) is vested in all the Fellows, or the senior part of them, in their respective Colleges, either absolutely, or to the returning two or three persons to the Visitor of the College, for his chusing one out of them.

And as it is with a view to such election of a Head, that most of the factions and intrigues in Colleges are formed, elections of Scholars and especially fellows directed, and discipline generally neglected :

Since the only likely method of succeeding in such election is by a course of treating; by winking at a youth, that may have a vote in a future election, in the commission of such faults as fall under College visitations; and the candidates giving all possible assurances of his being no disciplinarian, should he ever be chose Head; and, besides, few can pretend to exercise much discipline over those to whom they stand indebted for their Headship; And by these means too many very unworthy men are got to be Heads of houses, and discipline is under an universal decay :

It is therefore proposed,

That the person to be chose Head of any College have the qualifications required by the statutes of the several Colleges; but that henceforward the election of a Head be in the great Officers of State, and such of the Archbishops and Bishops as shall be thought proper.

I propose this rather than vesting it in the Crown; because it is probable, such a body of great men will in honour generally chuse a worthy person, if there be such an one, among the competitors; whereas if this power be lodged in the crown, any one courtier may beg it for a friend. And this is not mere speculation; because the
Mathe-

Mathematick Professors in *Oxford* are chosen by such an honourable body, and have been generally men of great character in their profession.

I think it would be proper to make the local Visitor of every College one of the respective electors for that House.

This method would in a course of years break most College factions, revive discipline, and engage men, to raise themselves a good character in the world, that had any views to a Headship.

2. The second thing I would consider under this head relates to Fellowships.

Whereas at present any one possessed of a Fellowship continues in it, till he is preferred to a living of such a value, or married (which is often done and concealed for many years or till after death) and this occasions many persons spending their whole life in a College, without doing any the least service to their country, but to their own hurt, being generally, as they advance in years, over-run with spleen, or taking to sottishness; and by these means there is not that succession in Colleges, which would make those advantages extend to greater numbers, it is proposed;

That henceforward none shall enjoy a Fellowship longer than twenty years from his being admitted actual Fellow; nor any Student of *Christ Church* his Studentship longer than twenty two years from his proceeding Master of Arts.

And though it may not be reasonable to extend this to any already in possession of a Fellowship, or a more advanced age than to be proper to make a push in the world, yet whereas very few that have had a Fellowship but five years can be turned of thirty, it is proposed;

That all who have not been Fellows longer than
five

five years, at the time of passing such Act, shall be incapable of holding their Fellowship longer than *twenty* years from the commencement of such Act.

And whereas too many Fellows live on in the Colleges waiting for their turn of a College Living, without endeavouring to improve in learning, as depending upon their being able to pass a legal examination with the Bishop: And whereas most Colleges are daily buying in perpetual Advowsons, whereby this evil is likely to increase daily; and whereas by Colleges buying in Livings of greater value, Livings of 120*l.* or 140*l.* per annum, which formerly used to take off Fellows, will be despised by them, and come to the share of those of less learning; it is proposed;

That the statute forbidding Colleges to buy perpetual Advowsons be made more effectual: and that every Advowson bought hereafter by any College shall be forfeited to the Crown: and that every Living, given or bequeathed for the future to any College, shall fall to the Bishop of that Diocese, in which such living shall lie; with this condition, that the said Bishop shall be obliged to collate to it some Member of the said College.

But at the same time, for the encouragement of the augmentation of poor Vicarages, or erecting sufficient Rectories, where there are now Improvements in the possession of any College, which I esteem a solid foundation to the Church and State, it is proposed;

That any College, that will endow with a settled maintenance any Vicarage, or Rectory in any Improvements, of which they are possess, shall continue perpetual patrons of such new erected Vicarage or Rectory.

I have met with an objection against this scheme,

as far as relates to encouraging some persons to be Tutors in Colleges : that partly by their attending at the College to their pupils, they cannot make those pushes in the world that others have time to make ; and that partly by being on their pupils account pretty much obliged to keep to Academical learning, they cannot so well pursue the study of some profession ; though I do not think this of such weight ; because the generality that get out into the world without the assistance of relations, or by being preferred by the College, do it by some acquaintance they have formed by being Tutors ; yet to obviate any inconvenience, it is proposed ;

That there may be allowed in every College *two* Tutors to be registered in the College register, as such who, upon having actually continued to keep pupils, and read to them in person for the space of *fifteen* years, shall be allowed to continue in their Fellowships, as if there was no such Act as this ; and that upon any such registered Tutor dying, quitting the College, fulfilling his *fifteen* years, or renouncing any benefit of his being so registered, another Fellow may succeed to the same benefit on the same conditions. But that this shall be no hindrance, but that any other person may be a Tutor, though without such benefit, as he might have been before any such regulation.

And whereas in this scheme of obliging every Fellow to try to get out into the world, there will be a necessity of their being longer absent from the College than is consistent with the residence required of them by their several statutes, it is proposed ;

That since probably there will be Commissioners appointed to inspect and alter the Statutes, as they

they shall see proper, they may determine what residence shall be necessary; and on what occasions, and in what employments, Fellows may be allowed to be absent.

But that no such dispensations with residence may be of damage, either to the affairs, or discipline of the College, it is proposed;

That every Fellow shall be obliged to take and execute the several offices in the College, in his turn, and to come and perform the several exercises required of him in the College in his turn.

And whereas there are several Fellows, who may be desirous to make a push in the world, but not having any fortune of their own, and, by absence from the College, losing what they are there allowed weekly for their diet; and that on the other side, Colleges may not be deserted by the Fellows, reaping the same advantages when absent, as when present, it is proposed;

That any Fellow, desiring it, shall have leave to be absent from the College *six* months at a time, so as not to excuse him from any office or exercise that would come to his turn during those *six* months, in order to push his fortune in the world; and shall during that time have the same allowance paid him by the College in money, that he would have had a right to in provisions, if he had been resident all that time, and to all other profits, that would have accrued to him during that time. And that he shall have, if he desire it, such leave with such advantages renewed to him, v. g. *ten* times, but further than those *ten* times, he shall have no such advantage during his absence.

But because it is of service to learning, that a good and solid foundation of knowledge be laid in, before persons come to be taken off from their

studies by the cares and business of life; and that Fellowships may not be turned into mere pensions for the assistance of possessors; it is proposed;

That no Fellow shall have any benefit of any new dispensation for absence, or any new advantage, during the absence he might before have obtained, in his respective College, till full *five* years after his being actual Fellow.

And whereas I find by the discourses I meet with, that several, partly through their ignorance of the true state of the Universities, partly through anger at the Clergy for their unhappy behaviour of late years, and partly to prevent, as they think, the evil of the Clergy increasing, as they do beyond what there is employment for, propose taking away all obligations by the Statutes to go into Orders, and leaving all Fellows to pursue what profession they please; I must beg leave on that subject to offer the following observations.

That most of our Founders designed their several Colleges for seminaries for the Clergy, in which way they may with ease be made very serviceable to the Nation.

That the too great increase of the Clergy is not from the Fellows of Colleges; scarce *one* in *ten* of the parochial clergy or their curates having ever been Fellows; but from Servitors, Batchelors, and others who spent but four or five years in the Universities.

That the ill disposition of the Clergy over the Nation is owing to the small share of sense, learning, and knowledge of the world, that those persons must be supposed to have from their short stay in the University, and the meanness of their circumstances, and to the great opinion they have of the judgement of the University, where they did

did not live long enough to discover, that the senior part of the University are no such great men as they pass for with the youth: and so these men are duly qualified to be the most noisy and zealous tools of faction in the hands of cunning men in greater posts.

That tis seen that the Nobility, and Gentry, and other laymen, that come from the Universities, prove as generally disaffected to the present Government as those in Orders, so that it is not the going into Orders that spoils men.

That as only death or marriage vacates a lay place in a College, the more were allowed to keep out of Orders the slower succession would be in the Colleges.

That in those Colleges, where most liberty is allowed as to Orders, they have sent out as few Fellows into the service of their country, as where they were most confined.

That particularly in ————— College, where there are ——— Faculty places for Law, and ——— for Physick, of all the Fellows, who have been admitted since the Revolution, there have been but two practising Physicians, and not one Lawyer, besides which the College has sent out Mr. ————— and no other Layman from the Fellows in that period.

That generally speaking, those who have the Faculty places get them purely to avoid going into Orders, and that they may live a more gay life without designing to follow any profession.

That on this account they are too often filled by the younger sons of families of good estates; and were this incumbrance of going into Orders taken off, I fear, most of the Fellowships would gradually
come

come into their hands, to the great detriment of learning, by excluding those from Fellowships, who really want such an help in their education.

But however, if it shall be thought adviseable to give greater encouragement to Law and Physick, it is proposed :

That there might be allowed in every College an equal number of Fellows not in Orders, to the number of Faculty places allowed by the Founders ; that out of these, as vacancies happened, the Faculty places should be supplied ; but that no person out of Orders, not getting into a Faculty place, should enjoy his Fellowship longer than *ten* years ; and that no person taking the advantage of such dispensation should be allowed to continue any longer than those *ten* years, though he should before their expiration go into Orders.

Ten years would be sufficient to qualify them for their profession, if they really designed to follow one ; and they might be very thankful for such a term, that was never designed them by the Founder. And without being barred any advantage by going into Orders, the chief use that would be made of this relaxation would be staying so much the longer out of Orders without any design to pursue some other professions.

3. The third thing I would propose under this head is that ; Whereas in foreign Universities the study of the law of nature and nations, has of late been very much encouraged, and is of great benefit to mankind, especially to such as design for publick employments ; and there is no such Professor in either University :

His Majesty would be graciously pleased to found such a Professorship in both Universities ; that such Professor might have v. g. 50 l. per annum

annum certain salary, and be obliged to read v. g. *twenty* publick Lectures in a year; and to prevent such Professorship from turning into a sinecure, as most of them are, he should have for every such lecture, producing a certificate, under the Vice-Chancellor's and Proctor's hands, of the particular days when he read such lectures, the sum v. g. of 5*l*, and be paid for no more than he had read.

4. In the fourth place I would propose:

Whereas in foreign Universities, besides reading publick lectures, the several Professors go through courses of the sciences they profess, with classes of youth at home, upon moderate rates; and though what answers to this, is done by the Tutors in respect of Classick Learning and Philosophy, yet since no such thing is done in relation to other useful parts of learning, and especially in relation to the great professions, but the youth are to get through the upper parts of learning as well as they can, without proper assistance and instruction: and the want of such help is found too often complained of by the Bishops, in respect of the gross ignorance, in the Scripture and Divinity, in the Candidates for holy Orders, and would no doubt be found the same in those who take to the other professions, were they to undergo a like examination:

That it would tend very much to the advancement of learning;

If there were found out one or more able Divines in each University, that were encouraged by the Crown, with a pension of v. g. 50*l*. per annum, to go through, at moderate rates from their scholars, with classes at their chambers, courses of systematical divinity, casuistical or polemical, and of the harder places of the Scripture:

That

That the same might be done in relation to the Civil and Canon Law :

To the Law of Nature and Nations.

And I believe 30 l. per annum would be a sufficient encouragement to one to go through such courses of Anatomy :

The same for Chymistry ;

The same for Mathematicks ;

The same for a course of Experiments in Natural Philosophy.

And to prevent these pensions being paid, and nothing done for them ; that no such pensions be had without proper certificates, that the person demanding such pension, has within the space of such a time read to so many classes.

II. The second general head is what force may be necessary to cure the present disaffection of the Universities.

What I would propose here is, that all violent methods, that propose a speedy cure, can only exasperate the evil, and endanger the Government ; whilst wise, gentle, and steady methods, with an allowance of time for the cure, can hardly fail of the desired effect. It will prove but a vain expectation to fancy to do any great matters by a general expulsion of the disaffected, and filling their places with those that are well affected. For there must be plain proof on this occasion of the disaffection of any person to be ejected. And where can this be had against any tolerable number ? The disaffected will never witness against one another : and the cry against those, that are most likely to come in as evidence, will be, that they swear to make places for themselves to step into.

And besides could any great number be ejected,
where

where could proper persons for standing and learning be found to succeed them?

As the behaviour of the Universities, for some time, is too great a proof of the disaffection of the generality there in power; since they might, if they had pleased, have easily prevented those disorders that have happened there; and part of the misbehaviour of the Universities has been wholly in matters, that none but the upper part of each University were concerned in; without some care taken of them they must necessarily every day grow more and more disaffected.

As they have the disposal of all Scholarships, Exhibitions, Fellowships, &c. none who shew an inclination for the Government can hope to succeed in their pretensions to such places. And besides it has an influence on the Clergy over the whole nation, who know they must miscarry in their attempts, to get their sons on foundations in most Colleges, if their neighbours among the Clergy send to the Universities such a character of them as is not liked there.

And thus the rewards of learning are turned into the encouragements of faction.

And as the whole administration of the Universities is in the hands of the same disposition, they are able to oppress all the youth, that dare appear against the general bent of the Universities, by punishing of such youth more severely than others, when they commit faults, by discountenancing, or setting aside the performance of their exercises, and by keeping them back from their degrees upon sought or plausible pretences; and this is to most their direct ruin, in some cases disqualifying them for getting, or holding Fellowships, and in all

driving them out into the world with a stain upon their characters.

What will therefore cure these evils is the taking out of the present hands they are in the disposal of all preferments, in the disposal of the Universities in general, or of the several Colleges and Halls, and the establishing some power that shall be a standing check upon the exercise of all discipline in the University: The first will take it out of their power to encourage the disaffected, the latter will disable them from oppressing the well affected.

And I doubt not but the lodging the disposal of all preferments, belonging to the Universities, Colleges and Halls, and the power of controlling all their acts of discipline, as shall be found needful, in a well chosen set of Commissioners, constantly residing in each University, and inspecting the behaviour, and knowing the characters of all their members, will be of much greater service to the Government than any transient visitation ever can be.

And as there is an entire change in all that are not on the foundation in less than *seven* years, and as more than *one third* of those on the foundation are dead or gone in *seven* years, I would hope, that within that time, such an alteration would be wrought in both Universities, that no such force need be used towards them for a longer time than that of *seven* years.

But as the prevailing report is, that much wiser heads are employed in digesting for an Act of Parliament whatever is proper on this head — I shall not presume to go any farther on this subject.

III. The third general head; what gentle methods

thods may be of service to win the Universities over to the Government.

1. And first, I rank under this head whatever has been proposed in the former part of this discourse, relating to the encouragement of learning, by founding a Professorship of the Law of Nature and Nations in each University; and by promoting the having classes in Divinity, the Civil, and Canon Law, the Law of Nature and Nations, Anatomy, Chymistry, Mathematicks, and the Experiments of Natural Philosophy.

2. If all well affected Tutors would direct their pupils as they grow up, and all Noblemen and Gentlemen Commoners under their care, that have learning enough for it, to go through a course of the Law of Nature and Nations, as has been proposed, and would look over them to see what advance they made in it:

I am of opinion, that if youth were thus instructed in the solid foundations of right and wrong, and the true original and design of all government, they would not entirely be perverted to notions in politicks, so injurious to mankind, and ruinous to their country.

3. With the same view I could wish there were some short and plain account of our constitution, and the changes it has undergone from the times of the *Saxons*, with a general view of our Laws well wrote, that well affected Tutors might ordinarily read to ther pupils, at least to Noblemen and Gentlemen Commoners.

4. If pensions of 20 l. or 30 l. per annum were given to about *twenty* Fellows of Colleges, especially Tutors of learning and worth, to encourage them to serve the Government with their pupils and others:

20 or 30 l. per annum there with a Fellowship makes a pretty easy subsistence.

5. If the Crown by itself, or the Great Seals would yearly give two or three Preferments, in each University, to well affected persons of worth, purely for being such.

The Livings need not be more than 120 or 140 l. per annum; or if they were tenable with a Fellowship they would be very acceptable, if worth but 70 or 80 l. per annum.

6. If the well affected Nobility, Bishops, and Gentry, would look out for well affected persons to prefer, as Benefices fell in their gift.

7. If to youths of parts in either University, when friends could hardly maintain them, Exhibitions were given from 10 to 20 l. per annum, till they got into Fellowships.

8. If the Government would pay for youths of parts going through courses of such parts of learning, as were proper for them, if they could hardly pay for it themselves.

9. If the Government would always return in each University two or more persons, in whom they could confide, to recommend proper persons for the abovementioned preferments or bounty.

And I doubt not but by the encouragements just mentioned, on which the Government need not lay out more than from 1500 to 2000 l. per annum in each University, with the concurrence of the other methods before considered, there would in a few years be wrought a very sensible change in the affections of the Universities, towards the present Establishment, besides a great increase of learning. And I am the more confirmed in my opinion, because by proper encouragements, in not many years, Archbishop *Laud* turned the University

sity of *Oxford* from *Calvinist* to *Arminian*; which seems to have been a much harder undertaking than what is now intended.

In considering the methods, which may be fit to be used, in order to dispose the University in general to become by degrees truly and heartily well affected to his Majesty's Government, it may justly be thought to be more easy, (as it usually happens in cases of this nature,) to observe such as are not, than to point out such as are, most likely to succeed. It is but too evident, that there is very little reason to hope, that those members of it, who are of any considerable age and standing in it, and are otherwise disposed at present, will ever be wrought upon by any favours, which might be bestowed on them. For, besides that the great number of them, if there were no other difficulty, would render this impracticable; and that such will always be ashamed to relinquish those principles, and quit their interest, they have so long espoused, whatever the grounds have been upon which they have espoused them; and that they will be apt to interpret any kindness which the Government might shew them, to be done rather out of a fear of them, as being such a considerable body of men, that it is necessary for it to oblige and court them: besides all this, it is too apparent, that even the most reasonable of them, who may be in their judgement for the present Settlement, would never be satisfied or contented, unless the publick administration of affairs were wholly changed, and put into such hands, as they have fancied to be fittest to be trusted with it, and from whom they have the greatest expectations of its being managed according to their humour.

Since therefore it is visible, that there is very
little

little hopes of gaining such as these by kindness, or indeed by any other means than that which was last mentioned; and consequently that the conversion of most of them may justly be despaired of; it is next to be considered, what may be fit to be done, with hopes of success, to hinder others from being led by their example, and to influence the younger men, who are constantly growing up amongst them, and are much more capable of being wrought upon and altered for the better.

It is not to be doubted, but that any effectual means which could be used, for the better improvement of the Scholars of the University in learning and virtue, would promote in some measure this good end amongst others; that the more diligent they were in their studies, in the pursuit of useful knowledge, (instead of amusing themselves with other things which do not belong to them) and regular in their lives, the more sensible they would be of the great happiness they enjoy under the present Government, and the more disposed to pay a hearty and affectionate obedience to it. But since this must needs be thought to be the work of time, and it is doubtless expedient, that any other ways should be tried, which are fit and likely to effect what is desired sooner; it is humbly conceived that the two following particulars may in some degree be useful to this purpose.

1. The restraining that arbitrary power, which the University, in the present constitution of things, (as it has at large been shewn before,) may exercise over its members, besides the good effects it would have, in securing them from being injured and oppressed by it in their private capacities, would make them also more likely to be disposed to promote the true interest of the Government in
all

all their publick actions. There is nothing which so much encourages many of those to do otherwise, who (by reason of their being more numerous than those who differ from them,) are possessed of this power at present; nothing which so much buoys them up and animates them to continue in the course they are in, as their being able, upon any occasion, to triumph and insult over those, whose principles and practices they do not like, and who are always most likely, considering how much the spirit of party now prevails, to be the objects of their displeasure. Every such trial of their strength which they make, and victory which they gain, confirms them in their resolutions in persisting in what they have begun. This tends likewise very much to unite them to their party, and makes them more ashamed and afraid to leave it, though they should have a mind to do so. Whenever they join together, in any vote or agreement, to inflict any unreasonable censures or punishments upon those they have an aversion to, they are by that means more inseparably linked and attached to one another, and less free to follow their own reason and judgement than before.

And as this arms, and fortifies, and cements together, those who are already entered into such measures as have been mentioned, and disposes them to persevere in them, and pursue them, so it contributes also not a little to increase their numbers, by inducing others to joyn with them. It is very natural, especially for young men, who live together in a body, and converse with one another very much about the affairs of it, to love to be on the strongest side, and to be pleased and delighted with the prospect and advantages of victory and success. This may draw in some. Others may be
influenced

influenced by the fears and apprehensions they are under of being discountenanced, discouraged, and oppressed, or at least contemned and slighted, by a prevailing party. And both these causes may concur in some, to engage them in an interest which they might not otherwise be inclined to espouse.

If therefore an effectual stop were put to the exercise of the power before mentioned; if a constant method of relief against it, that is, a constant liberty of appeal from it, to some superior jurisdiction, in all cases of moment and importance, (such as have been already specified,) were established, in such a manner, as that it might not be too difficult or chargeable for the members of the University to have recourse to it; and that satisfaction might be made them for the injuries they had received, by those whom they appealed from; this would weaken and disable those who have so much influence over others; they would by this means be dispirited and disarmed, as it were, by being deprived of that which keeps up their courage and resolution at present: they would not then be able to keep their party so much together; and those, who are constantly succeeding in the rooms of such as dye or leave the University, would not have the same temptations to joyn themselves to them, nor be so much afraid to separate from them and forsake them, and might by degrees come to have right notions and sentiments of things, and be very well disposed to promote the true interest of their country.

But whatever be thought of this expedient, and the usefulness of it in the University, to improve and increase the true interest of the government, it must needs be judged absolutely necessary to be used, to preserve and continue it as it is, and prevent

vent the diminution of it. Whoever considers with himself the face of affairs in this society at present, and how liable the loyal members of it are to be oppressed, by that arbitrary power which has been already spoken of, will be convinced, that they must needs be under the greatest discouragements imaginable, if they have not a sure and certain refuge to fly to upon all occasions, where they may have relief against any oppression they may have suffered. Without such a provision as this, many of them may be hindered by their fears, from manifesting that zeal which otherwise they would be ready to shew, and few others will be induced to espouse so good a cause, when they see they are like to suffer for it.

2. But the most effectual way to preserve and increase loyalty in the University, which would not be liable to any exceptions, and could not be complained of as any alteration of the constitutions of it, would be, that the Government should extend its care and kindness, in an especial manner, to those Colleges in which honest and loyal men have any interest, in order to cherish, and support, and strengthen it. And this might be done by bestowing Livings; at first perhaps (where it appeared to be necessary, by the representation of those who are well affected in any College,) upon some few of those who are discontented, (being men of good characters for learning and morals,) in order to remove them from those Colleges, till the true interest in them was become superior to all opposition; and after that always upon those, (being men of the same good characters,) whose duty and devotion to their Sovereign were well known.

If this method of rewarding those that were well affected, (regard being always had to their learn-

ing and morals) were steadily pursued, so that a concern for the publick good might exclude all other considerations, which too often prevail, in preferring those who are known to be disaffected towards it; these Colleges at least would become seminaries, not only of learning and virtue, but of loyalty also and obedience to the King, and hearty affection and zeal for his service; since, as fast as any were preferred out of them, others of the same principles and dispositions would be chosen, in the room of those who were removed.

And this would in all likelihood have a good influence by degrees upon the rest of the Colleges, in which the younger men would be encouraged, by the rewards they saw bestowed upon the loyalty of others, to qualify themselves for them in the same manner. And whenever it should be thought fit to extend the like favours to them, which it would be seasonable to do as soon as they appeared to deserve them, this could not well fail to increase the number of them, and to make the opposite interest much less considerable than it is at present.

But though it should be thought, that the kindness, which the Government might shew the loyal Colleges, would not have so much effect upon the others, it is certain it would be of very great use to the Church and Nation in general. For (besides that it is of very great importance to them both, that the Universities should be loyally disposed, where youth are educated, and often imbibe such principles as influence them ever after, and therefore whatever would tend to dispose them so, must needs be looked upon as a matter of great concernment and advantage,) by this means there would be a much quicker succession of men, and
more

more of them, to be engaged in the service of the Church, who would have a good influence upon the people, than there could be, by preferring others, though of the same principles with them, who are already employed in that service, out of the University; since every one of those who would be removed out of these Colleges, would certainly be succeeded in them by one like himself, which would not so often happen in the other case. And this would be also a great encouragement to those in the Nation, who are hearty in the interest of the Government; when they saw, that by sending their children or friends to those Colleges, they should have a very good prospect not only of their being educated in right principles, and being soon chosen into Scholarships and Fellowships there, but of obtaining likewise by that means Preferment in the Church. This would induce them to breed up more of their youth in learning, than they do at present, which would produce more Scholars well principled, who are very much wanted in the Nation; and the advantages which would hereby accrue to them in their families, would animate them to shew their zeal in the service of their Country, and increase the number of those that do.

N^o. X.

An Introduction to the History and Antiquities of the antient County Palatine and Bishoprick of DURHAM, and other Places in the Northern Parts.

The Preface.

CHAP. I. **T**HE use and advantages of a County History, and discoveries that may be advanced thereby.

II. The necessity which the present age is under of such a work, and the danger of suspending it, and the present helps and advantages we have in compiling it now. No County History has been yet perfect. No compleat History of *England* can be, till there be particular County Histories. No compleat History of Law.

What Historical materials are to be taken notice of.

III. What Historical materials are remaining and left of each age and people; viz. *British, Roman, Saxon, Danish, Norman, Scotish*.

What general knowledge in each of these is necessary for making particular discoveries, as to their Cities, Towns and Castles, Temples, Bridges, Ways, Records, Histories, Writings, Coins, Inscriptions, Arms, Statues, Monuments, Painting, Lingua, Learning, Government, Discipline, Religion, Laws, Trade, Husbandry, Games, Customs, Traditions, Properties, Possessions.

IV. What

IV. What Records we have left to illustrate the History and Antiquities of *Durham*.

1. In respect to the King's several Courts.
2. In respect to the Courts in the County Palatine.
3. The Ecclesiastical Courts; viz. Popes, Archbishops, Bishops, Archdeacons, Priors.
4. *Scotish* Courts; Records carried thither.

V. Record Offices and Treasuries, and the alterations that have been in them.

VI. Evidences.

1. In respect of such as are publick, how they used to be kept, in Churches, Castles, &c.
2. How disposed by Warranty, &c.
3. Such as were antiently private, and now become of publick concern.
4. Church Treasuries, Burrough and Manour Courts, Hospitals, Monasteries.
5. What Evidences are most remarkable and valuable.

VII. Our most eminent Historians and Writers characterised in succession.

What others are now extant, whose authors and times are uncertain. How and by what means they become dispersed into publick Libraries and private hands.

VIII. Publick Libraries, and MSS. *Vatican*, *Cotton*, *Bodley*: Foreign Libraries.

IX. Printed books; the discoveries thence, and the imperfectness thereof.

What has been published successively relating to *Durham*.

X. How those discoveries that are made may be methodised and digested for publick use.

Divided

Divided into six parts, viz. Chorographical, Genealogical, Juridicial, Ecclesiastical, Natural, and Political; and what each part may treat of.

The addition and improvement that may be made to each part.

Caution to be used in References, abridging Records, &c. understanding the nature in part, and use of each.

Abridging parts remarkable and proper to be taken notice of.

How such a Work is to be publickly undertaken.

The incapacity of any single Writer, in respect of the universal Learning required.

Charge of Searches, charge of Cuts, of Effigies, Prospect, plain Coats, Inscriptions, Specimens of Characters. The variety of subjects, the privacy of affairs, the universal knowledge of matters and things in all times and places: a single person may compose a useful thing, but nothing can look compleat.

What sort of persons are necessary to engage in the compleating such a work.

The Clergy in general, a Physician, Poet, Tradesman, Antiquarian in Records, MSS. Coins. Some to remark and collect Coins, Statues, Inscriptions, Monuments, Paintings, Traditions.

For what persons it may be useful: Lawyers, Record Officers, Schoolmasters, private Families.

Particular persons that are capable of directing and assisting, and how.

Scheme for INTRODUCTION.

CHAP. I. The uses of a County History.

1. In discovering the Antiquities of the several Towns, Castles, Mannors and considerable Estates, remarkable places, Commons, Rivers, Bridges, Highways, Parishes, Churches, Chapels, Hospitals, &c. with their several rights, privileges and customs.

2. In discovering the Antiquities of the several Families; their Estates, Purchases, Sales, Descents, and noted Actions.

3. In discovering the History and Antiquity of our English Laws.

4. In discovering the Natural History.

5. Political History.

6. Ecclesiastical History; Religion.

7. In rendering the publick Records and Evidences useful.

8. All Sciences, and Learning, and useful Arts reduceable.

CHAP. II. The Materials of a County History.

1. Records to be preferred and valued.

2. Authentick Instruments and Evidences.

3. History.

4. Writings, as Brevits, States of Cases.

5. Coins.

6. Arms.

7. Painting.

8. Monuments and Inscriptions.

9. Structures.

10. Traditions.

11. Lingua.

12. Ceremonies, Usages and Legal Customs.

CHAP.

CHAP. III. Our British Antiquities in respect to the materials above.

Our Antiquities considered in order of time.

1. *Roman.* 2. *Roman British.* 3. *Saxon.* 4. *Danish.*
5. *Norman.*

The advantages we have now above former Historians.

CHAP. IV. What Records the King's Courts afford for our County History.

1. Chancery. 5. Justices Itinerant.
2. King's Bench. 6. Court of Registers.
3. Common Pleas. 7. Court of Wards.
4. Exchequer of Pleas. 8. Augmentation.
9. County Palatine, Courts Leet, Baron, &c.
10. What Spiritual Courts; viz. Registers, Archbishops, Bishops, Archdeacons.
11. Foreign Courts, viz. *Scotland.*

CHAP. V. Record Offices and Repositories: What Records are in them; how placed and kept.

VI. Evidences; what are lost and extant: Bishops, Dean and Chapter; Earl of *Westmorland*; Monasteries; Hospitals.

VII. Evidence Treasuries; Earl of *Richmond*; *Baliol*; *Kepeire*; *Hexham*; Gentlemen that have ancient Writings; *Brandling*; *Liddal*; *Vane*; *Bellafys*; *Lumley*.

VIII. Libraries.

IX. *Durham* Historians.

X. The obscurity, rarity, trouble and charge.

XI. Methods to be used.

XII. Chorographical History.

XIII. Genealogical.

XIV. Juridical.

XV. Natural History.

COUNTY

COUNTY HISTORY: The use.

Records; their general use, esteem and validity.

Evidences.	Customs.
Histories.	Laws.
Writings.	Religion.
Coins, Inscriptions.	Towns.
Arms, Painting.	Castles.
Structures, Statues and Figures.	Bridges.
Monuments.	Highways.
Tradition.	Temples.
Laws.	Husbandry.
Learning.	Trade.
Games.	Learning.
Lingua.	Military Discipline.

Historical Materials whence to be taken; to be extracted from following Chap. partly.

Arts for preserving Health; getting and preserving Estates.

Religion.

Estates, Rights and Privileges, Arts.

What knowledge and discipline may be advanced by History; to be executed partly from following Chapters.

British Antiquities; in report to the several particulars above.

Roman, Roman-British, Saxon, Danish, Norman, English.

What each age and people supply us with; and what loss History has suffered in those times.

Records in several Courts, and Progress made in them; what Records we are supplied with from each.

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XIII. Genealogical.

XIV. Juridical.

XV. Natural History.

COUNTY

COUNTY HISTORY: The use.

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Customs.

Histories.

Laws.

Writings.

Religion.

Coins, Inscriptions.

Towns.

Arms, Painting.

Castles.

Structures, Statues and

Bridges.

Figures.

Highways.

Monuments.

Temples.

Tradition.

Husbandry.

Laws.

Trade.

Learning.

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Games.

Military Discipline.

Lingua.

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Records in several Courts, and Progress made in them; what Records we are supplied with from each.

Record Office and Repositories ; what Records in each Office.

Evidence. What Evidence we are supplied with from each Evidence Treasuries. Treasury and Family.

Histories and Historians particularised and characterised : The Advantages we have from them.

Chorographical History : The Progress made in it : how useful it may be made : persons capable to assist and help. Genealogical ; Juridical ; Ecclesiastical ; Natural ; Political.

CHAP. I. Knowledge and Discoveries to be advanced by County History.

II. Historical materials whence to be taken.

III. What Historical materials are remaining, and left, of each age and people.

IV. Historians and Writers characterised.

V. The general defect of former Historians, as to the authorities, and progress, and account of Records and evidences and other helps.

VI. Records, Courts of Record and Record Offices.

VII. Evidence and Evidence Treasuries; Church-Evidence Treasuries.

VIII. MSS. and Libraries.

IX. Present Possessions, and Collectors of Historical Materials, and persons capable of assisting and encouraging.

X. The method and design of the intended work and its division in six parts ; viz. History Chorographical, Genealogical, Juridical, Natural, Ecclesiastical and Political.

XI. The design, progress and improvement that may be made in each of the six parts ; with the materials that we have from each.

JURIDI-

JURIDICIALIA or the Civil History of
DURHAM.

The original of the County Palatine.

I. The state of the County as to its Laws, Customs and Government, before the Creation of the County Palatine.

II. The original and constitution of the County Palatine, with its extent into *Durham, Sadberg, Bedlington, Norham, Crake, &c.*

III. The Bishops Rights and Privileges: 1. As Temporal Baron: 2. Lord Paramount in capite: 3. Count Palatine: 4. Perpetual Sheriff: 5. Lord Admiral: 6. Lord Lieutenant: 7. Lord Warden of the Marches: 8. Conservator of the Leagues betwixt *England* and *Scotland*: 9. Justice of the Peace, Pleas, &c. 10. Custos Rotulorum.

IV. The Bishops Superior Officers of the Law: 1. Chancellor: 2. Justices in Eyre, Oyer and Terminer; 3. Counsel; 4. Attorney General; 5. Solicitor General.

V. The Ministers of his Courts: 1. Sheriffs: 2. Under Sheriffs: 3. Coroners: 4. Escheator: 5. Goalers: 6. Bailiffs.

VI. The Unity of the Bishop's Temporal Courts, at *Durham, Sadberg* and *Norham, &c.*

The Court of Chancery with its Antiquity, Jurisdiction, Practice, Officers and Fees.

1. As Court of Law: Antiquity of Chancellor, and his Office to seal and enrol the Bishops Patents and Commissions; his Officers: Clerk of the Crown to make Commissions of Justices errant, Assize, &c. Special Pardons, &c. Clerk of the Petty Bag to receive returns of Inquisitions, Liveries,

Ouster le maine, Patents of Customs, Salvages, all Liberties, Extents of Saint Staple, the Recovery of Recog. forfeited, and Elegits upon them, Commissions for selling Subsidies, &c.

Clerk of the Hanaper to receive Money for Seals of Charters, Patents, Commissions, Writs, and Fees for enrolling and examining them, and to receive for the fines of original Writs.

Comptroller of the Hanaper to take all things sealed and inclosed in leather-bags from the Clerk of the Hanaper; to open them and enter them with the Duties to the Bishop and other Officers. Cursitor to make and frame original Writs.

The Register of Writs, with its Antiquity.

Clerk of the Presentations to make Presentm. under the Seal to Churches, in the Chancellors Present.

Clerk of the Patents for enrolling the Bishop's Pat.

Into this Court Offices found by the Escheator virtute Brevis or Officii are returnable; — and hence issue Scire Facias to revoke the Bishops Patents; and here is Traverse to be made to any such Offices as the cause requires, and here are the Widows of the Bishop's Tenants to be endowed; holds Pleas upon Scire Facias, Attachment of Privilege, Writ of Error, false Judgement, Certiorari, Plea sur Recognizance, Traverse of Office, and Monstrans de droit, Habeas Corpus ad satisfaciendum, Audita Querela super Bail St. Staple.

2. Court of Equity: His Office to grant Writs of Grace or Spa. Supplicavit, Injunction of the Court, &c.

3. Court of Exchequer: Its Jurisdiction, Officers, Clerks of the Receipt of the Exchequer.

4. Court of Wards.

5. Court of Pleas of the Crown; with the Commission

mission and Jurisdiction of the Justices in Eyre, Goal Delivery, &c. Clerk of the Crown: his Patent, &c.

6. Court of Common Pleas: Its Antiquity, Jurisdiction, Practice, Officers and Fees; the Judges Commission of Assize, Oyer and Terminer, and Prothonatary, Secondary, Judges associate, Clerk of the Assize, Marshal, &c. Custom of condemning. estreating and assigning Goods on Pône and Distringas; Adjournment of Courts: where the King's Courts shall aid the Bishop.

7. Court of Quarter Sessions; Commissions of the King's and Bishop's Justices; their Jurisdiction; Practice, Officers and Fees of the Court; Clerk of the Peace, his Commission or Patent, Office, &c.

8. Courts of Admiralty; Vice Admiral; Commissions; Antiquity and Jurisdiction, Judges, Registers, Examinants, Proctors, and other Officers; Practice, Rules and Fees of the Court:

9. Court Marshal, or Court of Chivalry.

10. Forest Courts; Patent of Foresters, Parker, Rangers, Pale-keeper.

11. Court of Castle Guard; its Jurisdiction within the Balliwick; the services of the Bayliffs men.

12. The Priors Court; with its Antiquity, Jurisdiction and Officers; 1. As Court of Chancery; 2. Court of Pleas of the Crown; 3. Court of Common Pleas; 4. Court Leet; 5. Court Baron; with the discontinuance of this Court and use of its Records.

13. The Sheriffs Turn.

14. County Court; its Antiquity and Extent; The Tenants bound to do suit; its customs of being held a Quinden in Quinden. Sheriff Judge
and

and not Suitors ; awarding Distringas and Capias. Ca, Sa. Taking Bail, reviving Judgements, awarding additional costs after Judgement, and levying poundage upon the Defendant ; Clerk of the County Court, his Patent, &c. Attorneys.

15 Halmott Courts ; the Antiquity and Jurisdiction, Practice, Officers and Fees ; Custom for Stewards taking surrenders and making admittances extra Cur. without either presentment or surrender, enrolling surrenders in Chancery, Presence-Docking entails by surrender ; Limitation sequelis suis in jure ; Frank Bank, Homage, &c. Bishops and Tenants Right.

16. Burrough Courts ; the Jurisdiction, Extent, Suit and Service, Officers and Fees ; Stewards, Clerk of the Market, Seal-keeper, Serjeants, Rents, Court-days, &c. *Durham, Stockton, Hartlepoole, Sunderland, Gateshead, Aukland, Darlington, and Bondgate, Barnard Castle, &c.*

17. Mannor Courts ; Court Leet, Court Baron, &c. with the Jurisdiction, Business, &c. viz. *Gillygate, Chester, Wearmouth, Long Newton, Trindon, Sadberg, Hutton, Henry, Ferofterly.*

18. The Places where the County Palatine Courts, and the Records thereof have been and are kept. The advantage and inconvenience of the County Palatine, and how its Jurisdiction may be evaded by foreign Plea, &c. the King's Prerogative and Privileges in the County Palatine ; the subjection of the County Palatine Courts to the King's superior Courts at Westminster, and the subjects rights to sue in either.

19. The superiority of the High Court of Parliament, and House of Lords.

20. Chancery ; Issue (in Latin sive) transmitted by

by *Mittimus e Banco Regis*, *Certiorari*, Writ of Error, English Bill; where appeals.

21. King's Bench; its Jurisdiction in Actions given per Stat. Information against the Bishops Prohibition; Transitory Actions; Local Actions against Defendant in Custod. Man. Judgements in Debt sur Warr. Att. What writs will run in the County Palatine; *Testat Cap.* and Outlawryes before Judgement. *Mandamus* for Bishop to make Cap. with Proclamation in Appeal, Attachment, *Latitat*, *Mittimus pro* sur Writs of Error, *Scire Facias*, Executions, and *Testat.* Excommunications.

22. Common Pleas Original in Durham; and Recovery of Lands sur ceo void, *Testat.* *Capias* and Outlawryes in actions laid in foreign Counties; and *Testat.* Excommunications, &c. and upon Judgement sur Warrant laid in foreign Counties; Prohibitions, Attachments, *Mittimus*, *Mandamus* to Bishop to award Sum. ad Warr. Sum. ad Warr. into a foreign Court in aid of the Bishop's Court, and *Testat.* Cap. on Executions in aid of the Bishop's Court.

23. Exchequer of Pleas; *Quom.* in local and transitory Actions; *Mittimus* and *proc. inde.*

24. Exchequer Chamber; its Jurisdiction, sur Suggestion Dr. and Accomptant; Dismission et Dm. no plea.

25. Of the Tenures, Rents, Services, Descent, Privileges, Customs and Tithes.

1. The number and Quality of Freeholders; what hold of the King, Bishop, Chapter, &c: by what Tenures; Privileges upon Elections, Juryes, Royalties, Mines, Quarries, &c.

2. Copyholders similiter.

3. Lease-

3. Leaseholders : 1. Custom of the Bishop's Leaseholders for lives and years. 2. Custom of the Dean and Chapter. 3. Leaseholders under the Crown ; under particular Lords ; Usage of County Farmers.

BOLDON BOOK is an antient Record in the nature of *Doomsday Book* ; the beginning of which shews what it is, and when composed ; viz. " Incipit liber qui vocatur Boldon Book. Anno Dominice Incarnationis 1183 ad Festum sancti Cuthberti in Quadragesima, fecit Dominus *Hugo-Dunelm.* Epus in presencia sua et suorum describi omnes Redditus totius Epatus sui, Ass. et consuetudines, sicut tunc erant et ante fuerant."

Erat autem Civitas *Dunelm.* ad firmam, et reddebat 60 Marcas. Molendina ejusdem Ville et de *Queryngdonshire* 36 Marcas. Cunei monete solebant reddere 10 Marcas : Sed Dominus Rex *Henricus* secundus per Cuneos, quos in *Novo Castello* primum posuit reddus 10 Marcarum, usque ad 3 Marcas diminuit, et ad ultimum Cuneos a multis retro temporibus habitos abstulit. Terra *Reginaldi Fullon* in eadem Villa reddidit 3 s. Terra *Lefurini* Prepositi ultra aquam juxta pratum 16 d. Terra *Walrenni* de *Cestria* ibidem reddit 8 d. *Trustinus* de Capella tenet unum toftum juxta virgultum Dom. Epi de accommodatione et eleemosyna ipsius Episcopi. *Furn* de eadem Villa reddit 10 Marcas. Willmus quondam Abbas de *Burgo* tenet *Neutonam* juxta *Dunelm.* de accommodatione et eleemosyna ipsius Domini Episcopi et reddit pro medietate

medietate Dominii quam Ricardus *Ingeniator* tenuit
1 Marcam.

Radulphus Clericus tenet in eadem Villa 60
Acras tam de terra que fuit Roberti *Cuk* quam de
Effarts que Episcopus ei dedit in Excamb. pro 2
Bovat. de *Middelham* pro 40 d, sed quietus est de
hoc redditu dum est in servitio Domini Episcopi.

PLAUSWORTH, quam Simon *Vitulus* tenet,
reddit 20 s: Et Quadrig. Vinum cum 8 Bobus:
Et vadit in *Magna Caza* cum 2 Leporariis, &c.

GATESHENED cum burg. molendin. piscar. et
furn. et cum tribus partibus terre arabilis de ea-
dem villa reddit 60 marc. quarta ptrs arabilis cum
Effarts que Dominus Episcopus fieri fecit, et prata
sunt in manu Domini Episcopi cum incremento 2
Carrucarum. Terra *Osmundi* reddit 22 s. 6d.

Parva Ufeworth quam Willus tenet reddit 10 s.
et Quadrig. vinum cum 8 Bobus: et vadit in *Magna
Caza* cum 2 Leporariis, &c. *Bydyk Ulkilli* facit
servitium sexte partis unius feodi unius Militis, &c.
Cestria cum villan. et dominis sine instaur. et cum
piscar. et molendin. de eadem villa reddit 24 marc.

Molendin. de *Urpath* est ad firmam et reddit 4
marcas. *Pelowe* et medietas de *Piktree* quas *Wa-
lerannus* de *Cestria* tenet redd. 2 marc.

Willus de *Herteburn* habet *Wessyngton* (excepta
Ecclesia et terra Ecclesie pertinen.) ad Excamb.
pro villa de *Herteburn* quam pro hac quietam cla-
mavit: Et reddit 4 l. Et vadit in *Magna Caza*
cum 2 Leporar. Et quando commune auxilium
venerit debet dare 1 Militem ad plus de auxilio, &c.

In *Boldona* sunt 22 Villani quorum unusquisque
tenet 2 Bovat. terre de 30 acris et reddit 2 s. 6 d.
de Statpenyngs et dicti Shaceldr. de averis et
16 d. de Averpenyngs et 5 Quadrigas de Wode-
lade; et 2 Gall. et 10 Ova. Et operatur per to-

tum annum 3 diebus in ebdomada, excepta Septimana Pasche et Pentecostes, et 13 diebus in Natalibus Domini. Et in operatione sua facit in autumno 4 precacones ad metend. cum omni familia; domus except. *Husewina*. Et preterea metent tres Rodas de Averige: Et arant tres Rodas de Averere et herciant. Et preterea unaqueque Carruca Villan. arat 2 acras et hercit et tunc semel habet Corrodium Epi et tunc sunt quieti de operatione illius Ebdomade. Sed quando magnas precacones faciunt habent Corrodium Epi et in operationibus suis herciant cum opus fuerit. Et faciunt Ladas. Et cum eas faciunt habet unusquisque unum panem. Et falcant uno die apud *Oetonam* in operatione sua usque ad vesperam et tunc habent Corrodium. Et faciunt in Nundinis Sti Cuthberti singuli 2 villani 1 Botham. Et quando Logias faciunt et Wodelade tunc quieti sunt de aliis operationibus. 12 Cotmanni sunt ibidem quorum unusquisque tenet 12 acras. Et operantur per totum annum 2 diebus in ebdomad. except. in predictis festis. Et redd. 12 Gallinas et 60 Ova.

Robtus tenet 2 Bovat. de 36 Acris et reddit dim. Marcæ.

Punder tenet 12 Acr. Et habet de unaquaque Carruca 1 Travam Bladii. Et reddit 40 Gallin. et 100 Ova. Molendin. 5 marc. et dimid. Villani debent facere singulis annis in operatione sua, si opus fuerit, un. Domum longitudine 40 ped. et latitudine 15 ped. tunc cum faciunt sunt quieti unusquisque de 4 d. de Averpenyings. Tota villa reddit 17 s. de Cornag. et un. vacc. de Metride.

Dominium est ad firmam cu. Instaur. 4 Carucar. et 4 Herc. Et reddit pro duabus Carrucat. 16 Celdr. frumenti et 16 Celdr. de Avenis et 8 Celdr. Ordei. Et pro al. 2 Carrucat. 10 marcas, &c. And

And after the said Description of *Boldon*, then follows the Description of about 123 several other Mannours and Townships held of the Bishop: which are noted severally in the Margin: viz.

Newton juxta Boldon, Clynedon and Whitbern, Wermouth, Roshop and Birden, Parva Birden, Pencher, Middelham, South Bydyck, Newbotill, Octona, Wardon, Moorton, Esfington, [and Thorp,] Shotton, Snyfeld and Claxton, Etherdacres, Trendon, Queryndonshire, scil. North Sherburn, Shaldeforth and Cassop, Witewell, Trillefden, Seggesfeld, Middelham and Corneford, Garmondesway, Maynesford, Norton, Butterwyk, Brafferton, Byncestre, Urpath, Bedlyngton, Westlykesburn, Nedderton Magna, Slykeburn and Camboise, Bedlyngtonshire, Chabynton, Camboise, Estlyke-Burn, Norham, Eillemouth, Heton, Twisele and Audeham, Grendon, Newburga, Upselington, Thorton, Hornecliff, West Aukland, Parva Coundon, Lotrington, Henneknoll, Whiteworth, Hunwyk, [Byres, Herperlia,] Wolsyngham, Stanehopp, [Frosterley,] Langchestre, Corneshow and Hedley, Grenecroft, Ivestan, Corneshened, Heley, Moclyngeswyke, Edmondebyr, Hunstanworth, Medomesley, Holnesete, Ungelia, Langley, Edmundesley, Witton and Fulforth, Croketon, Pokerley, Smalleja, Birdeja and Tribeleja, Merleja, Reyhermoor, Quycham, Smallwelles, Farnacres, Ryton, Crabcrok, Stellingele, Wynlanton and Berley, Sounderland, Wyneftowe, Newsom, Berford, Magna Offeworth, Heryngton, [Horton,] Bolum [and Surneton,] Stockton, [Preston,] Hertburn, [Carleton,] Grendon, [Rykenhall,] Heworth, Derlyngton, Blakewell, Cokerton, Oxenhale, Parva Halughton, Magna Halughton, Wessawe, Highhington,

ton, Kylwerby, Midderige, Thykeley, Redworth, Sculacley, Aldethikly, North Aukland, Escomb, Newton ^a.

^a ["An antient transcript of the Boldon Book (the Domesday of the Bishopric) is extant in the *Bodleian* Library, (Laud. I. 52.) being a thin quarto, consisting of 13 closely written paper leaves, [25 pages] and has once belonged to Bishop *Tonstall*, whose name, [*Cuthbertus Dunelm.* E.] written as it seems by his own hand, is at the bottom of the first page. This MS. is in a small neat hand about the age of King *Henry IV.* The cover has been blue velvet. In the catalogue and in the inside of the cover it has the following title: "Boldon Book. Inquisitio de consuetudinibus et redditibus totius Epatus Dunelmensis, facta per *Hugonem* Epum, anno 1183."

"This survey (which has always been reckoned of great value and curiosity) relates only to the Bishops demesnes, or the villenage tenures, and takes no notice of the barons or tenants in capite. At the end are copies of several royal charters and other records respecting the rights and privileges of the Bishopric."

GOUCH'S British Topography. V. I. p. 336.]

[The above Transcript has been collated with the survey in the *Bodleian* Library, and corrected in many places, for this Publication.]

A Book

A Book indorsed "Tempore Epi Dni *Thomæ Epi Dunelm.*"

A Book indorsed "Liber Recogn. pro Dimission. *Tbo. Epi.*" Q. whether *Hatfield, Langley, Rutball* or *Wolsey*.

A great Book of Transcripts in Bishop *Tonstall's* time, for 24 years.

Another Book indorsed "Liber Dimission. Dni *Cuthberti Epi Dunelm.*"

Book indorsed "Recogn. Dni *Cuthberti Epi Dunelm.*"

Mr. *Tanner's* Survey, anno 30 Eliz. Reg. *Epa-tus Dunelm.* under the Exchequer Seal.

7 Bundles of *Darlington* Burrow-Court.

9 Rolls of *Bedlington* Court.

A Book indorsed "Supervisor Warde de *Easing-ton.*"

In the Side Press.

A Book of Decrees indorsed "Ordines et Decreta in Cancell. an. 28 *Hen. VIII.* usq. 26 *Eliz.*"

5 Books of Decrees and Orders in Chancery, tempore *Eliz.*

A Bundle indorsed "Decret. Cancell. an. 44, 45. *Eliz.* and 5 *Jac.* Reg. entered."

A Book indorsed "Ordines et Decret. in Cancell. an. 2 usq. 9 *Jac.* Reg. Orders of Publ. temp. *Jac.* Regis."

1 Bundle of Orders, 5 *Jac.* Regis.

1 Roll of Decrees and Orders, 6 *Jac.* Regis entered.

1 Bundle of Decrees and Orders, 5 *Jac.* Regis entered.

4 Bundles

4 Bundles of Orders tempore. *Jac. Regis* (5 J. R.) a Brevet of Orders 1607.

4 Bundles indorsed.

1 Bundle of old Bills and Pleadings in Chancery.

1 Bundle indorsed Bills and Expences.

1 Bundle Recog. indorsed " - - - - - et ad performand. Ordin. in Cancell.

A Bundle of Notes of Matters in the Chancery, taken by Mr. Tho. *Calverly*, Chancellor.

A Book indorsed " Seal money and Orders in Chancery, ann. 23 *Jac. Regis*. Commissions, Depositions and Certificates."

In the same Press in the Eastermost Room.

7 Bundles: 1 containing 31 Rolls, the others 35, 63, 66, 53. 80. and 63.

In the little Box.

A Catalogue of Evidences delivered to Mr. *Fulthorp*, by Indenture of this Court.

An Indenture of Records, Rolls and Books in the Chancery, received by Mr. *John Barnes* of Mr. *Richardson*.

A Note of Leases and Evidences remaining in the custody of the Clerk of the Chancery within the said Box.

An Indenture from Mr. *Fulthorp* for delivery of a Grant out of his Office.

1 Bundle of Recognizances cont. 28.

An agreement betwixt the Bishop and Lord *Lumley*. Alice *Caruddas* Deed. A Lease of *Biddicke*; *Newton* Bond to *Blackmantle*; *Buckles* Bond to *Duckett*; Mr. Chancellor's Warrant touching Mr. *Swinburne*; Fines of *Wearmouth* here kept; *Hutchinson's*

inson's bond to *Laing* ; 5 Commissions in Parchment pro *Wright* ag. *Wright*, &c.

A great Paper Book well bound ; Decrees, Recognizances and Liveries.

Another Paper Book for inrolling Decrees and Orders.

In the little Press and alibi in the Office.

2 Books of Decrees and Orders tempore *Jacobi* Regis.

14 Bundles of Decrees and Orders tempore Regis *Jacobi* in each sitting being noted.

A Book indorsed "Entry of Pleadings in Chancery."

A Bundle of Inq. and Process of contempt in Chancery.

A Bundle of Scire Facias upon Recogn. forfeited ad Assisas et Session. Pacis.

Certificates and Orders for the Greve and Greveship of *Wolsingham*. — Indictments removed by Certiorari. — 2 Bundles of Examinations and Informations against Prisoners not yet tryed. — 4 Bundles of Inquisitions taken before Coroners. — 4 Bundles of Indictments of Felony and Trespas against Offenders extra not yet tryed. — 1 Bundle of Recogn. ad pro. 1 ad comparend. at last Goal Delivery. — The Commissions now in being for the Goal Delivery. — The Commissions now in being for the Assizes. — A Box of the Evidences touching the House of Correction. — An old Book of Alphabets for Fines, Inquisitions, and Copyes of Court Rolls. — Another Book of Alphabets pro eisdem. — A Register of Writs Original and Judicial. — An old Chest with many old Writings not perused. — One table hanging on the Wall for Fees. — Bundles of Indictments. Loose Orders.

In

In the INNER OFFICE being Proceedings only concerning the Chancery.

In the highest Cup-board next the Window.

8 Bundles of Bills, Answers, and Repl. in Chancery tempore Sir Cuth: Pepper, Bishop Hutton, Mr. Justice Hutton et annis 1609 ad 1612.

In the second Cup-board under that.

40 Bundles of old Papers, Bills, Answers, Repl. Rejoinders, Demurrers, Commissions, Inter. and Decrees, confusedly put up.

In the third Press next the Window.

3 Bundles of Parchment Bills, annis 1609, 1610, 1611, 1614.

17 Bundles of Parchment Proceedings in Chancery, put up mixt.

In the lowest Press next the Window.

2 Bundles of Answers, 2 of Rep. Rejoinders and one of Demurrers.

In the highest Press next the Window.

2 Bundles of Answers, Bills, Rep. and Rejoinders pro annis 1616 ad 1618, &c.

Paper Copy of Decree for Durham Mills.

In the second Press next the Door.

Diverse little bundles of Bills, Answers, Rep. &c. in Parchment.

Diverse Depositions returned by the Examiner of late time, part of them alphabeted.

In the third Press next the Door.

38 Bundles of Bills, Answers, Depositions and Pleadings in Chancery.

In

In the lowest Press next the Door.

7 Bills, 2 Answers, 6 Rejoinders, 1 Demurrer,

9 Bundles of Orders and Decrees.

A long paper Book of Compert. of the Close Rolls, containing 285 Sides.

A Bundle of *London* Writts return. Hil. 16. I. R.

1 Close Roll containing Grants, Patents and Inrolments in Chancery, since the Translation of the new Bishop, being in Number on the inside 48, and on the back Side 7 Plea Rolls.

Bishops of Durham Evidences.

THE Bishops of *Durham* in the *Saxon* times did undoubtedly enjoy very great possessions; the greatest part whereof they claimed to hold under Royal Charters from the *Saxon* Kings; and they as certainly granted several Estates to the *Halivere* folk, betwixt *Tees* and *Weer*, to be held ad Defension. Corporis Sti Cuthberti.

Several of these ancient Charters made to the Bishops, and some of the Bishops Grants to others, we find recited in the old History of this Church; but I have never yet met with one Original before the Conquest, nor any reference to any such, nor any Inspeximus ever made of any one of them, save that which was made to Saint *Cuthbert* of *Creke* and *Carlisle*, by King *Egfrind*, which has since the Conquest been confirmed by several Charters of Inspeximus, now to be found upon the Tower Rolls.

The Bishops Evidences since the Conquest, have not been so well kept as those of the Priory, nor entered into Cartuaries or Registers; but there

are several of the originals, and some of them ancient, still preserved in Chests and Boxes.

I have in my custody, an Abstract or Catalogue of above 100 Charters, and Evidences, and ancient Writings; upon which is indorsed "13 Jan. 1619. Charters contained in the lesser wooden Box, which was in the iron Chest in the Gatehouse of *Durham Castle*:" they seem to be fully abbreviated, and brought into the Compass of 12 half sheets of Paper; several of which are figured or numbered, and many of them ancient and very remarkable.

I have also an Abstract of about 500 more, reduced into the Compass of 4 half sheet sides of Paper; amongst which are some very ancient. There is one of them abbreviated in these Words; "One Writing shewing how Bishop *Pilkington* received this Box of Writings of *Tho. Doleman*, by the Commandment of the Lord Treasurer, 3 *Eliz.* ann. 1561;" the Abstract seems not to be intire, but as if some part was wanting.

I have also the copy of an ancient agreement, an. 1231, betwixt Bishop Richard *Poor* and John de *Bailtel*, about the homage of the town of *Long Newton*, and barony of *Gamford*, which is said to be remaining with the Bishop, and that it was taken out of the iron Chest by Mr. Archdeacon *Craddolk*.

This last mentioned deed, is not abstracted in either of the before mentioned Catalogues; which makes me suppose that there is some other Chest or Box to which it has belonged.

And if all the private evidences belonging to the Bishops, which are now dormant and undiscovered, were brought to light, we might be thereby in hopes of redeeming a considerable part of the
the

the evidences belonging to most of the estates in the County, which have been granted from the Bishops; the Counterpart of which original grants are somewhere latent in the Bishops custody.

It's said the Bishop has in his custody a MS. Book, wherein several Charters are entered or abbreviated, which he usually brings up with him when he comes to *London*.

RECORDS are memorials of the highest nature and authority.

1. Writt in rolls of Parchment.
2. Contain the Proceedings and Acts of our Courts of Justice.
3. Grounded upon the greatest Evidence and Verdicts upon oath.
4. Inrollment after the term admitts no alteration, amendment, or proof to the contrary.
5. Proves itself without witness in Jury.
6. The felling or withdrawing it felony.
7. Rasure or false entry very penal.
8. Kept by sworn Clerks.
9. Not suffered to be carried out.
10. Kept publick and for the publick use, the birthright and inheritance of the Subject.
11. Forging of Records.
12. The subject matter, titles, rights and privileges.
13. Venerable and Sacred.
14. Writ in Court hand, and peculiar Characters.
15. Supported by concurring testimonies, (if suspected) being entered in several Offices or passing them.
16. Repositories proper for their preservation.
17. Shew the Practice or Law of Courts.

18. Support the Laws.
19. Useful in History.
20. King can take or grant nothing but by Record.
21. Salaries and profits of keeping them.
22. The universal Credit given to them.
23. The Antiquity of them.
24. Difficulty in forgeing, &c.
25. Solemnity of receiving them upon oath of not being altered.
26. Case of Lord *Wharton* Exchequer Record.
27. Only find parties, and —
28. Crime in destroying the Record; want of an Artist for transcribing, renewing and preserving Records.

RECORDS invalidated.

1. By possession going against them.
2. By circumstances appearing from its self.
3. Tryals per Ejectment.
4. Notes to judge of the truth of a Record.
5. Force of a Record, how to be evaded by Evidence, when a falsity in fact is supported by the Record.
6. Invalidated by being kept in an improper place or Office.

Multitudes of Records relating to *Durham*.

Ignorance in RECORDS.

1. Dearness in search.
2. Want of repositories.
3. Disorder in repositing.
4. Difficulty in finding.
5. Little printed about them.

Discourse

Discourse upon what Records we have, relating particularly to *Durham*.

1. With respect to several Ages.
2. Respect to the Courts.
3. Record Office, the Repositories.

Case of RECORD, best discoverable by way of History and reference.

Lord *Wharton*.

Mr. *Owen*'s.

Judge *Inscam*'s.

King *Alfred*'s Judges.

Statutes of Parliament, imbezelling Records.

Case Tryal per Inspection.

Cases of Averment against them.

Cases of Evidence against them.

Case of corroborating a possession.

Who bound by them.

Copies alterable in Evidence.

King accused for destroying Records.

RECORDS distinguishable.

1. Original Records of the same time.
2. Inspection of old Records.
3. Some only of present use.
4. Records in their nature traversable.

The Consequences of them.

The losses of them.

Record superceded the use of old Evidences.

Solemnity of proceeding to Judgment per Record.

The Bishop of *Carlisle*'s accounts of Records conjectural for the account given of the Jurisdiction of Courts, his distance and unacquaintance with

with them; his capacity to promote act of Proclamation for repositing and supervising Records.

General account of our best Records.

EVIDENCES need not mention the authority of legal Minutes and authentic Instruments; that after the witnesses death they prove themselves per Sigil: &c. They are next to Records in Authority; and the treasure we have of them makes them considerable; the use of them in discovering Titles, Pedigrees, Arms, Historical Passages.

Agreements, &c. Forgery, Rasure; Indenting, Signing, Sealing, Subscribing, no Evidence of Livery and Seisin, till after Witness's death.

Antiquity of Deeds.

Our Evidence Treasuries; Solemnity of Execution; Operation of Deeds in transferring Estates; binding parties.

HISTORIES.

Histories in true Cases have been pleaded and allowed in Courts of Justice, as the greatest Evidence, viz.

To prove the superiority of the King's of *Scotland* and descent from *Brute*.

Recital of *Bridd* in William de *Karilepto*'s Chart.

Hegg's remark; History and Prophecy of Authority when Records and other Evidence fail;

The concurring Testimony of Historians;

Circumstances confirming the Authority of History;

Antiquity of Writings; place where kept; by whom;

Circumstances appearing from it.

Self-

Self-Original Histories; Transcripts; printed Copies; the Authors Character: Credit given to History by the Judges.

The Act of Parliament for preserving of Cotton MSS.

What Histories we had formerly at *Durham*.

The use of Repositories to Libraries.

Propose that Bishop and Dean and Chapter procure Transcript of all their dispersed Histories.

Many Records of Parliament can hardly be understood, unless you join thereunto the History of the time. 4 Inst. 52.

Some Historians, strangers to our English Constitutions and Laws, have erred, as *Pollydore Virgill*, about Wardships, 4 Inst. 191.

Saint *Bede* of authority in the *Saxon* times.

Bishop William de *Karilepto*, recites him in his Charters in the suit in *Saxon* times, betwixt Archbishop and Bishop of *Durham*: Some Histories here solemnly established.

Bede's work, and Liber magni altaris.

Ought to be recorded according to the Circumstances of its reality and truth, when Records fail.

Convenient for Parliament to give some sanction to Histories in some Cases.

The *Saxon* Evidences are mostly entered or recited in books.

Brokland unde.

Mestonby Buke.

Inspeximus out of Books.

Nicholson's Vidimus.

Authority of Certificates of publick Notaries then.

History

History and Prophecy, says our ingenious
Hegge, &c.

Histories often direct to Records.

MONUMENTS.

An Epitaph on a Tomb Stone admitted as
Evidence.

An Inscription upon a Glass Window, [Sir So-
lomon Swale's Armes, *Grimson Church.*]

The Monument in *Chester Church.*

Branspeth Staindrop.

Barnard Castle in the 'Centry or Cemetery Garty.

In the Chapter house within the Church.

Inscription on *Durham Church* windows.

Chester Windows.

Inscription and Roman Coins at *Binchester*;
Lancaster.

Treasure found in *Chester Church.*

The beam at *Oxford.*

Saint *Cuthbert* Coin found at *Lancashire.*

Money found by *Rowell.*

Durham pennies.

Bishops Coins exhibited to King Henry III.

Roman Walls.

Watling Street.

Painting in *Jarrow Church* the first in *England.*

Buildings, Paintings, Coins, Monuments.

Monuments and Seals may sometimes rectify the
mistakes of our Historians.

Was it not for the *Roman Walls*, Inscriptions
and Coins, that are still to be found in several
places of our County, which clearly prove it to
have been entirely inhabited by the *Romans*; what
could be tryed against the authority of a MS. of
the

Life of Saint *Oswald*, which tells us, &c. This led our great Historians *Reginaldus Dunelmensis*, and Mr. *Stapleton* of late, into the opinion that our County was first inhabited in the *Saxon* times.

The Sermon, that our learned Barnard *Gilpin* preached before King *Edward VI*, and afterwards published, *de Ecclesiar. Rapinis*, and the endeavours that he undoubtedly used afterwards, whilst he was Archdeacon of *Durham*, and Rector of *Houghton*, was not sufficient to preserve our Ancient Monuments. *Vita B. Gulpini*, fo. 9.

CENTRY GARTH^a: The Priors and Monks of *Durham*, till the time of Prior *Forcer* were buried in the *Centry Garth*.

All the Priors had a fair Trough-stone laid upon their Tombs; some of Marble and some of Free-stone; and diverse Gentlemen of good Worship, out of desire that they might be buried nigh Saint *Cuthbert*, were buried also in the *Centry Garth*. Also the rest, as Mr. *Racket*, Gentleman of worship, who was buried nigh the Altar door over against Saint *Cuthbert's* shrine, had a fair white Marble Stone above his Tomb, whereon his picture, in brass, in his Coat Armour, and sword girded about him, were curiously wrought, and at every corner was one of the four Evangelists in brass: and there was also buried there one Mr. *Elmeden*, and diverse other Gentlemen, whose memories are now perished, and all their Monuments defaced and gone. These stones Dean *Whittingham* caused to be pulled down and taken away; who also broke and defaced all such stones as had any Pictures of brass, or any Imagery work or Chalice wrought and engraven upon them; and the residue

^a Davis, 91, 100, &c.

he took away and employed to his own use ; and Mrs. *Whittingham*, after the death of the Dean her husband, carried away diverse of the said grave stones, when she built her House in the *North Baley*, over against the Dean's Orchard, at the East end of the Church ; some of which she laid in the thresholds of the door, and two great ones lay without the door over against the wall before the front steed.

CHAPTER HOUSE.

The Bishops of *Durham*, till the time of Antony *Beak*, were buried in the Chapter house, as appears by their Names engraven in stone, with the sign of the cross annexed ; The several Bishops interred, See Davies' Catalogue. 93.

Monuments within the Church.

Bishop Antony *Beak* was the first that attempted to be buried in the Church, to view the sacred Body and shrine of Saint *Cuthbert* ; after which several other Bishops were buried there ; as appears by Davies' Catalogue of them and their Epitaph, if true ; and, after Prior *Forcer*, several of the Priors were also buried in the Church, by Davies' Catalogue of them. There are the famous Monument and shrines of Saint *Cuthbert* at the East end behind the Altar, and Saint *Bede* at the West in the Consistory Court ; *Langley* Tomb under the Throne ; and the *Nevills'* Tomb defaced by the Scots.

Our Ancestors had diverse ways to transmitt the Memory of things to posterity ; as by Inscriptions, or Monuments, or Tombs ; Inscriptions or Pictures on Church Windows ; Inscriptions, and Arms upon Seals.

MEMO.

MEMORIALS.

1. *Council Brevitts*, though of no authority in point of Evidence, yet for Information are often useful; discovering to us what suits have formerly depended; direct to the Records; and often explain their [meaning;] giving us the several pleadings and proceedings therein; with the best discovery of the merit and mystery of the cause.

Those most useful are Brevitts upon Ejectments, which is the common Action now brought at Law for the tryal of titles: and therein we have often discovered the most considerable Titles; the Pedigree and descent of Families, with the private evidence relating to them; and we have often the like discoveries in Brevitts upon Replevins, and some actions of trespass and other actions; issues directed out of Chancery.

2. *Brevitts*. Chancery and Equity Causes are very useful, giving an abbreviation of the Bill, Answer and Depositions; the most considerable Cause is either beginning or ending in equity; and upon them Decrees of Chancery are generally drawn up.

The Attorneys or Solicitors, who keep these Brevitts after the Causes are determined, are the persons capable of supplying us; particularly those of the greatest business, they having most of them; the best of them are those that have been drawn up by the most skilful Attorneys.

Those at *Durham*, that have the best Collections of them, are Mr. *Spearman*, Mr. *Mickleton*, Mr. *Gowland*, Mr. *Mascal*, Mr. *Martin*.

Mr. *Spearman* (their present under Sheriff) whilst he was a Practiser, was concerned in Causes of the greatest Consequence, in his time; and his Judg-

ment in abstracting Titles, and drawing them up, with ingenious Observations and Remarks upon them, is well known in his business. His brother Mr. *Robert Spearman*, and his Son *Gilbert*, have succeeded; and they also have possession of such as belong to Mr. *C. Mickleton*, Mr. *Barkes*, Mr. *Lodge*, Mr. *Brown*: Mr. *Gowland* has a great Collection of those of his own time, which [were] mostly drawn by himself with great Care, Clerkship, and Knowledge: he has collected the most considerable that belonged to his Master, (Mr. *Hawdon*,) and some that belong to old Master *Skepper*, who was Master to Mr. *Hawdon*.

Mr. *Mascall*, who succeeded in his Father's Business, had great practice for many years; [and] has both his own and his Father's Brevitts.

The most considerable practisers, that flourished in the last age, and who, as they succeeded in the business of those before them, its probable, possessed themselves of most of the valuable Brevitt papers, and other Collections, were Jo. *Richardson*, Chr. *Mickleton*, Moses *Skepper*, William *Barkas*, G. *Kirby*, C. *Howdon*, *Hillons*, L: and Cuth: Ra. *Adamson*, Thomas *Mascall*, An. *Lodge*. Amongst their papers there are to be found some things of very great use, and those that have been the most eminent practisers, (now living) are Mr. John *Spearman*, Mr. Ra. *Gowland*, Mr. Fra. *Mascall*, R. *Spearman*, Joseph *Hall*, Abraham *Hilton*.

ORAL TRADITIONS and CUSTOMS.

Saint *Bede*, and several of our following Historians have taken care to record what were the traditional stories and opinions of their own times; giving us some reason at the same time, that we should not depend infallibly upon them; the ingenuity

genuity therein may serve to excuse whatever we may find that appears incredible; but it might be wished that those Authors would have taken the pains to have done us somewhat besides their miraculous traditionall Legends.

Custom is no small branch of the Laws of England: how many are there that hold their Estates by custom and usage, which extends itself to publick right as well as private. Many of our rights and liberties, that are not established by succeeding Records and other Evidences, were before such establishment only supported by an ancient usage, which was probably disputed for want of some authentick Memorial as well as disuse; and if Memorials were taken with care and judgement it might in time, in conjunction with a continued usage, prove an evidence and good confirmation of such enjoyment, and might prevent many unnecessary suits.

How desirous should our Gentry therefore be, and those especially concerned in publick privileges, that depend on usage and bare enjoyment, to have an account taken of the several rights. There are few Gentlemen of any business, and few Corporations, Parishes, and publick Communities, but they are intitled to Commons, Ways, Liberties, and Privileges of diverse kinds, by this sole right of a long enjoyment; others intitled to a right of exemption from contribution of diverse kinds, and to a right of charging others.

But besides the convenience of having a publick Memorial taken of these things, the general customs of Mannors and Courts, which influence the inheritance and property of most men, might be hereby settled and certainly known. There are also other traditional matters; though they be not
of

of so great consequence, nor any ways concern our right and titles, yet are worthy of being known, and produce some matter of Curiosity: as the observation and solemnity of seasons, practise of the age, several stories of Persons and places, and things that have happened and are now reported to have been done formerly, and several things transacted at this present time; some of them concerning matters of some Consequence.

A good observator might even in matters of fact remark as much as all our Records, Evidences and Histories supply us withall.

Herein it will be necessary to take the assistance of those that are most knowing, and have greatest experience in our County; such as Mr. Rowell, a man of Universal knowledge in most of the publick and private affairs, reports and traditions, as well of his own as former times; who knows all places as well as persons in the county of *Durham*.

The Bishops of *Durham* in the *Boldon Buke*, and the Prior and Convent by their *Messanby Buke*, endeavoured to ascertain their several and respective rights and privileges: but the commonality as yet have taken little care to have a just Memorial taken of the respective rights that have been granted to them.

There are infinite numbers of historical transactions, as well as remarks in natural Philosophy, and in the several sciences relating to our County, which methodical history, rightly divided and disposed, will put them in mind of what they e're have been told; some assistance may be collected together, and serve to inform us in all parts of Learning and Knowledge.

Records

Records at ROME.

If we consider the Jurisdiction the Pope and Court of *Rome*, had here in some temporal as well as ecclesiastical causes of greatest moment, we must conclude there are Records, Sentences or Acts remaining there, of the greatest consequence, which will much illustrate the History of *England*.

In Saint *Bede's* time, it's very clear they were careful to preserve, in their Archives at *Rome*, Transcripts or Enrolments of such of their Rolls as were transmitted into *England*; and from thence our venerable Saint *Bede* procured copies of such of them as he found necessary for his Ecclesiastical History at that time.

The causes they handled were numerous; being either originally commenced there, or by way of appeal. The election, and deprivation of all Bishops, Abbots, Priors, and other Ecclesiastical Persons, Consolidation and Appropriation of Churches, Divisions of Parishes, Right of Tythes, and all other Ecclesiastical causes; some of which were determined at *Rome*; others here by commission to Delegates; but all the proceedings transmitted there; and the Sentences of the Court put in execution by way of Roll.

The most of those Rolls relating to the Priory of *Durham*, we have still preserved, from the time of the Foundation in the Conqueror's time, till the dissolution in *Henry VIII*; but the rest are dispersed; and those before the Conquest now lost.

Ecclesiastical

Ecclesiastical History.

As the Jurisdiction of the Bishops, before the Conquest, was annexed to the Jurisdiction of our temporal courts, so I doubt not, but that the Bishop of *Rome*, upon appeal, at last failed not likewise to exercise some temporal Jurisdiction too; the great devotion of our *Saxon* Kings, and their obedience paid to the Church of *Rome*, makes this conjecture the more probable: and the scarcity of the Records and Evidences in those times is no small argument to confirm me in it. The defect of our *English-Saxon* History, the small account they give of our Kings, Bishops, Nobility and Clergy, or of the foundation, or establishment of the right of Churches, many of which we are also to trace down with those times, induce me to think, that the materials to supply us with the knowledge of them, still are lodged in the *Roman* Archives, and that our English Historians have left this part of our English History thus defective, either for want of thought, opportunity, interest or ability to purchase the sight of these records.

One would have thought our Bishop of *Sarum*, in his late Visitation, might have given us a remark of the state of these Records, and how they are preserved, and how deposited. But we hope Mr. *Wanley*, if his design is encouraged of taking a particular view of foreign Libraries, and what they have that relate to us, will not omit to make a scrutiny in their Archives too.

If our Bishops and Archdeacons had any thing but a delegated Jurisdiction, and if the Pope had not a concurrent Jurisdiction, at least might not delegate the same to others^b.

^b Sic MS.

AND having this opportunity, I am obliged to make request to you, on behalf of a Friend of mine in *London*, who mightily wishes a correspondence with you; he's of our County of *Durham*, and [has] bestowed some pains in inquiring into the Antiquities of the County, and Church of *Durham*; and in order thereunto has endeavoured to inform himself of all the Manuscripts now extant, which before the suppression of Monasteries in *Hen. VIII* time, belonged to the Church, and been since dispersed into several hands and places throughout the Kingdom; whereof he has found many in the *Cotton* Library at *London*, and the *Bodleian* Library at *Oxford*, and other our publick Libraries here; which he has carefully searched with those at *Durham*: but there are several famous Books that he meets with some dark account of, but cannot find out the Books themselves; particularly one which used to be called *Liber Summi vel magni Altaris*, which was an old Book containing the original Endowments of the Church of *Durham*, both in the *Saxon* time and since the Conquest; which used to be chained upon the high Altar, and opened with a lock and key on solemn occasions. This Book, in respect of the Charters and Privileges contained in it, was subscribed by many of the Kings of *England*, as also by many Popes and Cardinals; and upon those occasions been frequently carried to *Rome*; and he heard it was now in the *Vatican* or some of the other publick Libraries in *Rome*; together with several other ancient Histories and Manuscripts relating to the Antiquities of our native place. I question not, Sir, but

the respect and affection you still bear to the remembrance of *Durham*, and your County friends, may incline you to a scrutiny about those matters, and help to redeem its Antiquities ; which I know you are capable of ; as also to supply the defects of our *Durham* History, which labours under great difficulties from the time that Saint *Bede* writ his History, with the lives of Saint Cuthbert, and the Abbot of *Garroe* and *Wearmouth*, which was about the year - - - - - till the time of the Conquest an. 1066. For since that time, when the Priory of *Durham* was founded, the History may be made pretty perfect from the Histories, Cartuaries, Registers, Bulls, Charters, Instruments and Records that are still remaining at *Durham*, and the other publick Libraries and Offices in *England* : but from the time of *Bede* till the Conquest, our account of the state of the Church, of the privileges and endowments of Saint *Cuthbert*-Knights, and people called *Halliver* folk, together with the foundation of most of our parish Churches before the Conquest, and the Bulls made to them in those centuries ; the accounts of those things I say are very lame ; and my friend knows not how they can any ways appear ; unless the original Bulls, whereby they were endowed with those privileges, or some Entries, or some Memorials of them be still remaining and preserved at *Rome*. Saint *Bede* in his time was much assisted in composing his History, and his preface tells you what account he received, from the Bulls that then remained in the Popes Conclaves ; and it is not to be doubted, but there are still remaining there [some] of greater Antiquity, though perhaps of some difficulty to find out ; but I shall, Sir, think myself much obliged to you for the best account you can get me of these matters,

ters, or what matters else you have there, that gives you any light to these elder times, or that relate to our *Terra Sancti Cuthberti*. Could you find any Bull before the Conquest, about the privileges of the *Hallivere* Folk, and the Creation of that order, which seems to have been an ancient order of Knighthood, instituted *ad defendendum Corpus Sancti Cuthberti*, it would be a piece of curiosity very grateful to our Northern gentry; many of which derive their descent from the *Hallivere* Folk, and would prove them of the ancientest order of Knighthood now in *Christendom*; but the declension of them [was] about the time of the Conquest, as Seculars degenerated from the Monastick Order.

The Dean and Chapter of DURHAM:

Evidences.

Here we have the richest Treasury of antient Evidences that are now extant: perhaps no Church of *England* can shew the like.

Here are an infinite number of Popes Bulls, Royall Charters, both from the Kings of *England* and Kings of *Scotland*, Archiepiscopal Charters, Charters from the Bishop of *Durham*, as well as possessions and privileges granted and confirmed to the Prior and Convent: as grants made by the Bishop to others and confirmed by the Chapter; Charters touching the Archdeacons privileges of *Durham* and *Northumberland*; grants and confirma-

tions of possessions from private persons to the Prior and Convent; with the antient Evidences of the said Estates granted therewith; Counterparts of grants from the Prior and Convent; multitudes of Instruments and agreements with the Bishops of *Durham*, touching both the Ecclesiastical and temporal privileges; Leagues with *Scotland*; the Evidences belonging to several Families and their Estates, supposed to have been lodged here for security in times of War. And as the possessions of the Prior and Convent were anciently very considerable, and extended themselves into diverse parts both of *England* and *Scotland*, so they have occasioned a vast Collection of ancient Evidences relating to all the said places and persons.

These are Originals, and all carefully repositied in Archives, in a strong and secure Treasury within the Cloisters, kept by the Treasurer for the Dean and Chapter.

I may date the beginning of them from the foundation of the Priory in the time of *William* the Conqueror; from which time the Collection is constantly set down to this very day, save the Injury some of them have suffered by the length of time, Rats, Moths, and such like Misfortunes incident to Records and ancient Writings.

To these Originals there's an Excellent Repository skilfully composed.

City of DURHAM.

OF the first Building of this City, anno 995, upon Bishop *Aldwin's* translating his See hither from *Chester in the Street*, and for fixing Saint *Cuthbert's* Body, &c, Prior *Turgett* gives us a full account, with a description of the place, which is prettily illustrated with an account of the situation by Mr. *Heggs*.

How famous it was in the *Saxon* times appears by the Description in *Saxon Verse*, of which Mr. ——— has given us a Latin translation, now printed in the *Decem Scriptores*.

NEVILLE *Earl of Westmorland's Evidences.*

The considerable Estate which was possessed by this antient and noble Family, as well within the County of *Durham* as elsewhere: - - - - -

(They having by Marriage succeeded in the *Bulmer's* Estate at *Branspeth*, about 23 *Henry II*, to which the Lordship of *Raby*, with the said adjoining Townships became - - - - - united by the Marriage of *Isabell de Neville* to *Robert Fitz Maldred*, Lord of *Raby*, whose Son assumed the surname of his Mother *de Neville* :) I say, these two great and extensive Lordships, out of whose several Mesne Manors, Townships, Hamletts and freehold Estates, were granted to diverse of their freehold Tenants, before the time of the attainder of that great Earl in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, must needs sure produce a multitude of Grants, Charters, Records and other Evidences.

These two Lordships were originally as large as the respective parishes of *Branspeth* and *Staindrop*; which

which comprehend a considerable part of the County Palatine: and the many grants, that have been made thereout, do partly appear by the Extents and surveys made of those Lordships, and of several Lands held thereof; the Copies of which I have now in my Custody.

The antient Evidences of this noble Family I have made strict inquiry after; both because they may be of great use to the several persons who now enjoy the several parts of the Estate, and for that I find this Family were intrusted with the Custody of some of the Evidences and Charters, relating to the privileges of the County in general; particularly that notable Charter of privilege from King *John* to the *Hallivere* Folk; as appears by the reference from the Copy thereof entered in one of the Cartuaries of the Dean and Chapter; and which I find was afterwards produced in Parliament against the Bishop upon the dispute that happened about his privileges in the - - - *Henry VI.*

I have searched for them in the Remembrancer's Office for the City of *London*, the said Estates being granted to the City by King *Charles* the first; as also the Evidences now belonging to Sir *Henry Bellasise*; but neither of them have the ancient Evidences; nor can I understand that my Lord *Barnard* (the Possessor of *Raby*) has any of them.

One bag of them I lately found out in the Augmentation Office, amongst which there were some very ancient: its probable many more of them may be found there; Mr. *Maddox*, one of the keepers of the Records of the said office, having, in his late Treatise, obliged us with Transcripts of others of them, for their Curiosity, which he had met with elsewhere.

Yet

Yet it seems that at that time of the Attainders of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, and for several Years after, some of the antient Evidences of the said Estates were not in the hands of the - - - - - : for when the said Estates were possessed under King *James* the first's grant to King *Charles* the first, when he was prince of *Wales*, I have in my Custody a writing intituled, "Remembrances for the Noble Prince his Highness's service within his Castles, Manors, and Lordships in the County Palatine of *Durham*:" on the backside whereof is indorsed, "Things propounded by Mr. *Richardson* to be redressed, in the Bishoprick of *Durham*, *Ja.* 1619:" and under the said Indorsement is writ further, "Mr. *Emerson* is appointed by the table to certify his opinion and knowledge in these particulars, and what he conceiveth most fit to be done therein, 25 *Feb.* 1619."

The eighth Article of which said writing is as follows, viz.

8. "That some present course might be taken to examine who have the Custody or keeping, or otherwise have in their hands and possessions any old Charters, Writings, Evidences and Court-Rolls concerning the said Lands, or any part thereof, as namely, the Executors of Sir *George Trevill*, Knight, (who had the keeping of *Raby Castle*) the Executors of *John Allen*; *Henry* and *Ambrose Maison*, who were Officers at *Barnard Castle*; the Executors of *John Ewbank* of *Raby*; Mr. *William Clopton*, (whose Father was Receiver, and himself after him, of his Majesty's Rents there) and the Executors of one *John Bussy* and *Jerrard Burthead*, (who were Stewards of the Courts of *Branspeth*,) and many others that may be discovered to that purpose.

9. "That

9. “ That all the Stewards and Clerks of these Courts within these Mannors, may shew all the Court Rolls and Books, remaining in their Custody, that perfect Inventories may be taken thereof; whereof one part may remain with his Highness’ keeper of Records; and that hereafter every Clerk may provide a fair Book, therein to enter all their proceedings at their Courts, which may be examined by the paper Rolls, by his Highness’s Remembrancer; as also a Book to be made, being a Call Book of the names of all Freeholders, - - - -
 - - Suitors of all sorts at their Court leets; that it may appear to Succession, who do owe suit and service at those Courts; for they have been usually kept in loose papers.

Nor do I find by the Brevitt, in the Cause upon the great dispute betwixt the Prince and Bishop, touching the Jurisdiction and privilege claimed by the Prince under the grant of *James I*, that there is therein any references to the antient Evidences, or where they remain, though the same is composed by an ingenious hand, with learned remarks on behalf of the Prince upon the Bishop’s privileges and antient grants; and the arguments used by the Bishop’s Council to support the same.

Earl of RICHMOND’s Evidences.

The Earls of *Brittany* and *Richmond*, who had all *Richmondshire* granted to them by *William* the Conqueror, and enjoyed the honour of *Richmond*, till the same came to the Crown tempore *Hen. VII*, granted and parcelled great part thereof into Mannors, Townships, and Farmholds to be held of the said Honour by diverse Services.

The

The description of the several Manors and Townships within the said Honour appears by *Doomsday Book*; and how the same was granted from the said Earl to several persons, and afterwards from one to another, till the time of King *Edward I.* appears by the Book called *Kirkby Quest tempore Edw. I.*

The Copies of the part of *Doomsday Book* and *Kirkby Quest*, relating to the said Honour, are also entered in a Manuscript in the *Cotton Library*, intitled, *Registrum Honoris de Richmond*, in which is also entered Copies of several Grants, Inquisitions and Records relating to diverse Lordships within the said Honour: It's a noble Manuscript and curiously writ^c; and yet I am informed by Dr. *Hutton*, that he has seen another Copy of it at *York*, which is much finer; the one of these I take to be the same Book, which is referred to [in] the survey of the Honour of *Richmond*, and Lordship of *Middleham*, taken 16 *Ja. I.* now remaining in the King's Remembrance Office in the Exchequer, by the name of the Book by some called *Doomsday* and others.

HILTON'S Evidences.

THIS being one of the ancientest Families we have in *England*, which takes its name from their Estate at *Hilton* or *Hiltons Castle* within this County (whereof the family is still possessed) have Evidences, whereby to derive their pedigree down for about seven Generations before the Conquest.

The Ancestors of the present Baron *Hilton*, were not only Barons to the Bishop of *Durham* for the

[^c Edit. per *Rog. Gale*, fol. Lond. 1722.]

Estates held of him, within this County, but we find that *Robert de Hilton*, one of the Ancestors of the same Family, in 23, 24, 25 *Edw. I.* had Summons of Parliament amongst the Barons of this Realm; and *Alexander de Hilton* had the like Summons in the 6 and 9 *Edw. III.*: and the Name and Title of Baron is still to this day continued down and appropriated to the Heirs of this antient Family.

Their Estate was anciently very great, viz. *Hilton: Alston Moore.*

Henry Hilton Esq; by his Will, 26 Feb. 16 Car. I. and 1640, devises 960 l. per ann. for 99 Years out of his Estate to the poor of the several parishes mentioned in his will; viz. 18 in the County of *Durham* 24 l. each, *Newcastle* 24 l., City of *Durham* 48 l., to 14 in *Sussex* 24 l. each, to 5 in *Surry* 24 l. each, and to *Saint Clements* 24 l.: devises also to the Heir at Law of his Brother *John* 100 l. per ann. and 50 l. per ann. to the Vicar of *Monke Wearmouth.*

JARROE and WEARMOUTH.

The Evidences remaining of these ancient Monasteries are to be surveyed amongst those in the Custody of the Dean and Chapter; they having been united to the Priory of *Durham* from the time of the Foundation, and enjoyed as Cells to the said Priory; these two Monasteries were founded and endowed by King *Egfred*, about the year 674; some of their originals and ancient Charters being set forth by *Bede* who was a - - - -, and Monk of the same Monasteries, in his Histories of the lives of the Abbots thereof. But the
Saxon

Saxon grants are now lost; and no wonder they are so, if we consider the state to which these ancient Monasteries were reduced by the *Pagan Danes*; and the poor condition which the Monks - - - - found them in at the time of the Conquest.

CONYER'S Evidences.

This ancient Family, deriving its descent from *Roger de Conyers*, who came into *England* with *William the Conqueror*, an. 1066, being anciently possessed of several Lordships within this County, viz. *Houton, Norton, Duidshall, Holme, Hanguie, Bishopton, Sokeburn, Griseb, and Stainton*, has been all along famous and honourable for their Service to this County, true to the Interest of the Bishops of *Durham*; so [were] the *Conyers* Barons of the first rank, they holding *Sokeburn* by the Tenure of meeting the Bishop of *Durham* in the middle of the *River Tease*, upon his first accession to the Bishoprick of *Durham*, and presenting him with a faulkon in token of his Jur. Regal. within the County Palatine.

Of this Family there are ancient Evidences. I find in their pedigree references to ancient Charters made to them by Bishop *William*. There were anciently differences betwixt the King and Bishop, touching the Guardianship and Custody of the heirs of this Family, by having Estates that were held of the King as well as the Bishop.

There were also several ancient Records, which I have seen, relating to them; but doubtless the chief Antiquities of this family are to be searched for amongst the Evidence now possessed by the present owners of the Estates.

BOWES Evidences.

THIS ancient Family, which *Cambden* tells us, takes its name from the Town of *Bowes* within the Honour of *Richmond*, have been the possessors of several considerable Estates within this County, which are now branched out into several hands.

Streatham and Cleatham, Barnes, Thornton.

Sir *William Bowes*, in his Evidence room at *Streatham Castle*, is said to have a good Collection of ancient Evidences, and his Ancestors Sir *H. Bowes* regn. *Eliz.* Sir *Talbot Bowes*, in the Reign of King *James I.*, having been much concerned in publick affairs, and frequently made a Commissioner, in Commissions awarded in behalf of the King, much employed in the Country business, and another of the Family delighting in matters of Antiquity, particularly Heraldry, doubtless there may be found amongst them many remarkable Curiosities.

The Evidences of *Barnes* and *Rybopp* were formerly kept in an Evidence Room in *Asb* in *Yorkshire*, the ancient seat of one of the branches of the Family of *Bowes*; for in the year - - - - - upon disputes which happened with the Rector of *Bishop Wearmouth*, touching the Tythes of *Barnes* and *Rybopp*, there were then found in the said Evidence Room several antient acquittances, touching the Tythes of *Barnes* and *Rybopp*, which were made use of in the said Suites.

But this Estate of *Barnes* and *Rybopp* falling into the hands of one *Haddock*, by Marriage with the Sister of the last heirs male of the said *Barnes'* Family, who being an ignorant illiterate person, diminished

diminished and consumed the said Estate, and most probably the Evidences of it; for though they have of late been most industriously searched after, by an ingenious person Mr. *Anthony Ettrick*, the present owner of a moiety of *Barnes*, under his Fathers purchase from the said *Haddock*, and by Mr. *Jenkins*, the owner of the other moiety, occasioned by a Suite with the said Dr. *Gray*, Rector of *Bishop Wearmouth*, touching persons Closes, and the true and ancient model of *Barnes* and *Ry-bopp*, yet they do assure us upon their Oaths, that the ancient Evidences are all lost: however the pains that has been taken by Mr. *Ettrick*, in giving us the Succession of the Rectors of *Bishop Wearmouth*, from the beginning of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, as also the several owners of *Barnes* from the same time, with remarks relating to the title of the said Estate, will give us a good light towards making a further discovery.

TINMOUTH.

THIS Monastery, in the *Saxon* times, was destroyed by *Hingron* and *Hulba*; and the *Monks* burnt in a little Church thereabouts, to which they retired: the Body of King *Offen*, (the King and Martyr) which was preserved in this Monastery, occasions its being endowed with great possessions. The Priory of *Durham* claims this Church of *Tinmouth* as granted to them.

But *Robert de Mowbray*, Earl of *Northumberland*, prevailed against them, and granted it to the Monastery of Saint *Albans*, to which it was afterwards accounted a Cell.

HEXHAM.

HEXHAM.

HERE we have the relicts not only of an ancient Monastery, but of an Episcopal See in the *Saxon* time.

The Bishoprick of *Durham*, viz. *Int. Tine* and *Tease*, then was comprehended within *Hexham* Diocese, and if the Charters and Evidences of that See, or the Monastery of *Hexham* had been still preserved, we might probably have found amongst them several relating to the Churches at least within the Bishoprick.

But these all perished by the barbarous *Danes*: the See being quite extinct till it became united to *Durham* Diocese.

As to the Evidences belonging to the Monastery of *Hexham*, after the Conquest, I find a Charter made by King *Edw. I.*, confirming their possessions; which recites, that all their Evidences had been burnt by an Invasion of the *Scotts*, in 25 *Edw. I.*

But its probable after that fire some of them again were reserved; for that I find an *Inspeximus* of one of them made about ten Years afterwards, which I found upon the Tower Roll, and happens at this Day to be of great use, in a cause wherein I am at present concerned for the Right Honourable the Earl of *Derwentwater*.

There is also an ancient Ledger Book, purely belonging to the Prior and Canons at *Hexham*, which appears to have been writ, anno - - - - which is now kept at *Hexham*, and commonly called the Black Book of *Hexham*; in which Book is contained an account of their possessions and of the Boundaries of some of their Lands, &c.

KYPYER

KYPYER HOSPITAL.

This Hospital, founded by Bishop *Ranulphus*, anno 1112, had the towns of *Caldicotes Clifford*, and *Ivestone Hunstanworth*, *Aymundeston*, *Frosterly* lands in *Epplington Hoſtleworth*, *Quitteleys* and *Stonelys*, *Claxton*, *Berneccrock*, *Soutcraft* in *Giles gate*, *Crun-crock* with *Altonſed*, and the Wood called the *Frig*, tythe of *Clifton*, portions of tythe in *Newbottle*, *Houghton*, *Reſhop Eaſington*, *Seggefield*, *Schireburn*, *Queringdon*, *Newton*, *Ceſter Waſhington*, *Boldon*, *Clivedon*, *Cwychem*, *Ripton*, and *Derlington*, one Sheave of Corn out of every plough land of the Bishops Demefnes, and of *Holford*, the tythes of all the Bishops grounds, newly reduced to tillage by Bishop *Hugh*, quarter for thraves of Corn in *Bedlingtonſhire*.

TOWER.

In the Tower of *London* are ſeveral Conveniences for keeping of Records, eſcheat Bundles.

An Alphabetical Kalendar, called the Book of Names, containing the Names of all thoſe who had Offices or Inquiſitions after their Death.

Seven Kalendars of Eſcheators Bundles; containing the Names of the perſons that died and had the Offices found with the poſſ: and other Inquiſitions of like nature, viz. one for each of theſe ſeveral Reigns, *Hen. III. Edw. I, II, III. Hen. IV. and V. Hen. VI. Edw. IV.*

Seven Books of Heirs, declaring their Heirs, and Ages, and ſometimes their wives, with the Counties wherein they had any Lands; One pro tempore,

tempore, *Hen. III. Edw. I, II, III. Ric. II. Hen. IV, and V.*

Five Alphabetical Kalendars, or County Books, containing the Manors or Lands found in the said Offices or Inquisitions, viz. one for each of these Counties, *Essex, Lincoln, Bedford, Berks and Buckingham.*

The like Book for the Counties of *Somerset, Dorset, Devon, and Cornwall*; but not Alphabetically.

Three Kalendars, 1 collected out of the Old Rolls, called *Cartæ antiquæ, W. Dale.* 2 of the Rolls of King *John*, 3 of *Hen. III.* 3 from the first till fourth of this reign. A Kalendar of all Grants of Inheritance from the Crown before *Ric. III*; or so ancient as there are any Records here; which with the like were transmitted hither out of Chancery, [or 1. *Edw. I. usque ult. Edw. IV.*]

A Kalendar out of the Charter Roll of *Edw. I.* of Warrens, Markets, Fairs, Leets and other Liberties.

Another Kalendar out of the Charters of *Edw. I.* of Liberties to Cities, Boroughs, Abbies, Colleges, Cathedrals. [or an. 1. *Edw. I. usque ult. Edw. IV.*]

Certain paper Rolls alphabetically digested, from the 1 *Edw. I.* to last *Edw. IV.* of Confirmations to Colleges, Corporations and religious Houses, and of Licences to alien in mortmain. The like Book of Confirmations out of the patent and Close Rolls, &c. of all times, and *Edw. II, or III.* of the last years.

Certain Bundles of loose papers of like nature alphabetically of several Kings times.

A collection out of the patent Rolls, from 1 *E. I.* till the midst of *Edw. III.* of all presentations
by

by the King, to any Church, Prebend, or Chapel.

A Book of the taxations of all spiritual Livings in England.

A Book of the Taxations of the Temporalities.

From the Kalendar of Repertories in the Tower, I have extracted the references to the several Records relating to *Durham*, and Northern parts; and have from the Parliament, Patent, and Close Rolls, and the Inquisition bundles, perused the most of them, and abstracted them, and placed them all as they came in the order of time; to which I have added several that I met with, upon searching and perusing the Rolls, which are omitted, out of the repertories by the help of my references and abridgments.

CHANCERY RECORDS are the most numerous, and more divided and dispersed than the Records of any other Court. In the Tower are kept the Close and patent Rolls till *Hen. VII* time, with many Estreat Bundles down to the time of - - - -.

And up in the White Tower are lodged the Bundles of Bills, Answers, and Depositions, or distributed into several Hanapers.

And up in the Gallery of the White Tower is a large confused heap of Chancery Writts and Commissions; with the returns of several Warrants for Grants to the Lord Chancellor.

In the Rolls Chapel are lodged the Close Patent Rolls, from the time of *Hen. VII* (where they end in the Tower) down to this very time. The Bills, Answers, and Depositions, from the time of - - - - - down to the time of - - - - - are lodged in the White Tower, or *Cæsars* Chapel; and those since are lodged in a Room above the *Six Clerks Office, Chancery Lane*.

The Decree Books are lodged in the Registers Office in *Symmonds* Inn.

[*Lord Cook of the first Decree.*]

The Originals in Chancery are Rolls so called.

The Close Rolls are Rolls so called for that, &c.

The Patent Rolls are so called for that, &c.

The Estreat Bundles; some in the tower, and some in the Kings Remembrancer's Office.

Inquisitions post mortem.

Perambulation Bundles.

Warrants to the Lord Chancellor or Keeper.

Inrollment Office; Six Clerks Office; Petty bag Office; Registers Office; Clerk of the Crown; Curfitors Office; Masters Office; Examiners Office.

The legal proceedings of the Court of Chancery be not inrolled in Rolls, but remain in Filacies, being filed up in the Office of the petty bagg. 1 Inst. fo. 80.

Some Offices and Inquisitions post Mortem, taken by Escheators and Commissioners, are filed with the Clerk of the petty bagg Office. fo. 197.

Patent Rolls contain all the Kings Grants, passed under the great Seal; and on the backsides thereof are all Commissions of Goal Delivery, Oyer and Terminer and peace; and to enquire post Mortem.

These since 1 Ric. III are kept in the Rolls Chapel. *Powell*, fo. 1.

The petty bag has, besides Offices post Mortem, (which are only attributed to that Office,) the making out all writts of Summons to the Parliament, all Latin pleadings in the Chancery concerning the Question of any patent, or other thing,

thing, that passeth the great Seal, or private deeds acknowledged in Chancery with Suite concerning privileged persons in Chancery.

This Office also transmitts diverse things from the Riding Clerks, and the Inrollment Office, to the Chapel of the Rolls.

Close Rolls contain Indentures, Recognizances and Deeds, acknowledged in this Court between subjects, with some treaties of Estates; all things passed under the great Seal, which are in my Lord Treasurer's gift; Confirmations of Grants from the King, Acts of Parliament and Creation of Nobility, with the Judicial proceedings of the Court. P. Reports, fo. 2.

In the Petty bag Office, are bundles containing the proceedings in this Court before Judgment, on writts of *Audita Querela*, and *gri Querela*, and *Sci. fac.* &c. Statutes Staple, Extents, Liberates; Superfedeas for the peace and good behaviour, Certificates for the writts de *Excommunicato capiendo*; Bails upon special Pardons, Sheriffs warrants of Att. their Sureties, Patents, Surrenders, Deeds cancelled, some Acts of Parliament, Certiorari Bills, Writts to take acknowledgements of Deeds, Recognizances, Warrants of Attorney upon Writts of Entry, Writts to chuse Coroners; Privy Seals, and Bills signed to warrant the Lord Keeper to pass any thing under the great Seal; with Inquisitions taken upon Survey of diverse Religious Houses. The more antient Records in Chancery, that have been kept in the Chapel of the Rolls, the Master of the Rolls hath heretofore sent over to the Tower, where are all the Chancery Records before the 1 Ric. III, and keeps in the Chapel only those that are of more recency. P. Reports, fo. 5.

The Chapel of the Rolls is the place where the Rolls in Chancery are kept; and are so called because they are written in Parchment, and made up in Bundles of Rolls; that is to say, of Charters, Letters Patent, Commissions, Deeds Inrolled, Recognizances. 4 Inst. 96.

And these Records, since the beginning of *Hen. VII.*, remain in the Rolls, and all before are transmitted into the Tower and there remain.

Parliament Records.

1. Petitions in Parliament; 2. Statute Rolls; Parliament Rolls.

1. The Petitions in Parliament, tempore *Edw. III. Ric. II. Hen. IV. Hen. V. Hen. VI. Edw. IV.* are repositied in the Tower, being made up of bundles according to the Years of the Reign; for some Years one, for some two or three, and for some none: of the certain Number for each Year *Powell* has given us an Account. P. Reports, 212, &c.

The Petitions, tempore *Edw. I.*, and *II.*, are entered in a Book kept in the Tower, intituled, "Lites Parliament. tempore *Edw. I.*, and *II.* continen. 156 fol." which said Book was printed by *Ryley*, whilst he was Deputy keeper of the Records, and intituled, *Ryley's Placita Parliamentar.*

2. The Statute Rolls, temporibusque *Edw. I.*, *II.*, and *III. Hen. IV.*, and *V.* with part of *Hen. VI.* and *Edw. IV.* are also in the Tower.

My Lord in perusing over the Rolls of Parliament, makes this remark. 4 Inst. fo. 5, &c.

1. There are diverse Acts of Parliament in print, that are not of Record in the Rolls of Parliament.
2. Many in the Rolls not printed.
3. More in Print

Print than in the Record. 4. Many variances between the Print and Rolls. 5. Statutes repealed, disaffirmed, and yet printed. 6. Whole Parliaments omitted out of the Print. 7. Whole Parliaments repealed, or great part: of all which he gives us some examples.

Some Acts be Introductory of a new Law, some declaratory of the ancient Law, and some of both kinds, by addition of greater penalties, or the like. fo. 25.

And some be also general, and some private and particular.

In ancient time, all Acts of Parliament were in form of Petitions, till the beginning of the Reign of *Hen. VII.* (which was after Printing came to us, being invented in Germany, an. 1441, and came to us tempore *Hen. VI.*) The Acts thus passed at every Parliament, were transcribed into Parchment, and by the King's Writt directed to the Sheriff of every County of England, reciting the said Statutes; he was commanded that he should cause them to be proclaimed, and observed in all places of the Balliwick, as well within Franchises as without; and the usage was to proclaim them at his County Court, &c. and there to keep the transcripts of the Acts; that whoso would might read and take Copies thereof; which said Writt was sometimes in Latin, and sometimes in French, as the Statutes then were. fo. 26.

For that many times the Rolls of the Parliament have not been truly ingrossed, at the request of the Commons, certain of them are to be appointed who should be present. fol. 25.

Ordinances of Parliament, which are ordained only by one or two of the three Estates, and wants
the

the threefold consent, hath not the force of an Act of Parliament. 4 Inst. fo. 25.

The Laws, Customs, Liberties, and Privileges of Parliament, are better to be learned out of the Rolls of Parliament, and other Records, and by Precedents, and continual experience, than can be expressed by any one man's pen. fol. 50.

Some Acts of Parliament have been inrolled in the Chancery, Kings Bench, Common Pleas and Exchequer, the tenor of the Record having been removed into Chancery, by Writt of Certiorari, and delivered into the King's Bench, by the hands of the Chancellor, or Lord Keeper, and sent by Mittimus to the Court of Common Pleas, and by like Mittimus into the Exchequer; and the King has sometimes by his Writts commanded these Courts to keep such an Act of Parliament; as appears by the Instances given by the Lord Cook. fo. 43.

The Bishop's Petition about *Tyne* Bridge, was certified into Chancery, and after that, for tryal transmitted into King's Bench.

Of the Treatise, called *Modus tenendi Parliamentum*, which Lord Cook so much extolls for its Antiquity and Authority, by being rehearsed before the Conqueror at the time of his Conquest, and by him approved for *England*, and since offered, we have a transcript of it at *Durham*, registered in one of the Cartaries belonging to the Dean and Chapter. fo. 12.

Q. If it has not been transmitted to *Durham*, as a direction for holding the Bishop's Parliament, as it was transmitted into *Ireland*, tempore *Hen. II.*

The Records of Parliament, or Parliament Rolls, report the Acts, Judgements, and Resolutions of the highest Court. fo. 3, and 4.

The

The Records of Parliament consist, 1. of Parliament Rolls, 2. of the Journals of the House of Lords, 3. the Book of the Clerk of the House of Commons, fo. 2, and 3.

THE way to recover the ancient Records and Acts of Parliament, must be by collecting the Exemplifications thereof, that used to be transmitted to the several Sheriffs and Counties of *England*, and to some of the principal Churches; amongst the rest in *Durham* Church are Exemplifications under the great Seal of *Magna Charta*, *Charta de Foresta*.

Besides the Acts relating to *Durham*, published in *Pulton*, *Rastall*, and *Keble*, there are several others in Parliament Rolls, never yet published.

The most remarkable proceedings in Parliament, that I have yet met with, relating to *Durham*, are
1st. The Grant to Saint *Cuthbert*.

2d. The Grant of Lands, int. *Tine* and *Teeſe*, — the proceedings against Bishop *William* de *Karilepho* tempore W. R. upon his banishment, which are at large set forth, by our Historian *Reginaldus*, in his *Historia Major Dunelm.* now remaining in the Cotton Library, and no where else.

3d. The proceedings against his next Successor, Bishop *Ranulph*, with the seizure of his possessions, and the restitution, in *ibidem*.

4th. The Judgement obtained by the said Bishop *Ranulph* in the Parliament at *Nottingham*, against the Provincials of the County of *Northumberland*,
for

for the towns of ——— &c. and several Liberties claimed by them within the Bishoprick of *Durham*, as belonging to their County of *Northumberland*.

5th. The Judgement in Parliament, tempore *Edw. I.*, for Bishop *Anthony Beek* against the Archbishop of *York*, for attempting to force him by his Excommunication to release a prisoner out of his Goal at *Durham*.

6th. The Judgement obtained by the said *Anthony Beek*, 20 *Edw. I.* for reverting the seizure of his Liberties by *Hugh Cressingham*, and the Justices Itinerant for *Northumberland*; by reason of the Bishops refusing to appear before them, to claim his Liberty in the Northland Iter.

7th. The proceedings in Parliament, by the Commonality of *Durham* against the Bishop, upon his obliging them to serve in the Wars of *Scotland*, whereupon they pleaded *Se esse Halywerfolk*, &c.

KING'S Bench Records.

The Clerk of the Crown, Secondary, the entering Clerks have their Seats.

In the *Crown Office* kept in the *Inner Temple*, are Rolls made up of pleadings upon Indictments, Writts of Error, Quo warrantos, Traverses out of Chancery, Informations, Recognizances, Cognition for Highways and Bridges, Inrolments of Grants and Patents, Informations upon Quitanans. Inrolments of Excommunicato capiend. Habeas Corpora, Certioraries, Informations in Attorney Generals name, Traverses of Lands, Writts of Right, Quare Impedit, Writt of melius inquirend.

These Rolls of the Crown side, together with the files of Indictments, and Writts, are lodged in
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in the upper and under Treasuries of King's Bench; and for every file of Indictments or Writts, delivered out of the Treasury to be brought to the Crown Office, the Custos Brevium has a fee paid him.

In the King's Office, kept at the bottom of the King's Bench Walks, in the *Inner Temple*, where the Prothonotary or Master has his Seat, which is now officiated by his secondary Mr. *Clerk*, and by his secondary's deputy Mr. *Bronfield*, the Custos Brevium, Clerk of the Papers, Clerk of the Declarations, Bill of Middlesex, Clerk of the Rules, Philazer, Marshal and Clerk of the Errors, Clerk of the Docket, Clerk of the Bailes have their Seats and plea Rolls made up every Term by the entering Clerks.

These plea Rolls consist of Pleadings and Judgments in all Actions personal, concerned in Prothonotary side of the Court of King's Bench, either by Lat. bill of Middlesex, original in Chancery, Scire fac. Writt of Error, Certiorari, Habeas Corpus.

And then these Rolls are every term made up and conveyed to the King's Bench Treasury under the Parliament House at Westminster.

To the custody of these Records, the Lord Chief Justice is originally intituled; but under him the Custos Brevium his Deputy Mr. *Ball* and *Tully*.

The said plea Rolls, from the time of - - - - - till the Reign of *Hen. VII*, are lodged in the Chapter house at Westminster, now in the Custody of Mr. *Peter le Neve*: from that time, down to - - - - - they are lodged in the upper Treasury of the King's Bench, and from that time till now in the under Treasury.

Bills of Middlesex Rot. Lat. Roll. Baile Rolls, Special Bail Rolls, Inrollments of Deeds, Scire fac. Rolls, files of Declaration, Rule Books, Remembrance Rolls, Docket Books, and Rolls.

Into this Court are removed Records out of other Courts, by Certiorari, Writts of Error; which are sometimes remanded. 4 Inst. 73.

Per stat. 34 Hen. VIII. c. 14: the Clerk of the Crown, Clerk of Peace, Clerk of Assize, shall certify briefly a Transcript of such attainders, outlawry or Conviction, as is had for any kind of Felony, before Justices of Oyer and Terminer, Justices of goal Delivery, and Justices of the Peace before the King in his Bench, there to be and remain of Record; and that Record so certified and delivered into the King's Bench, and in the Custody of the Clerk of the Crown of the Court. 4 Inst. fol. 182.

Exchequer Records.

The Latin proceedings of the Pleas Side, which consist of Pleadings to Issue, viz.

Decl. Pleas, Repder and Demur. that arise from proceedings upon Quaru. and Subpœnas; of those there are Rolls made up every Term by the Clerk of the Office, according to the method and of the same Nature with the King's Bench and Common Plea Rolls; and those Plea Rolls are lodged in the place behind the Court of Exchequer, at *Westminster*, as you pass into the Room, which is behind the Court, where the Clerk of the Kings Remembrance side sits. of these are Dockets and Repertories kept by the Clerk of the Pleas side at their Office in *Lincoln's Inn*.

The

The Clerks of the King's Remembrance side of the Exchequer, who keep their Office in the said King's Bench Walks in the *Inner Temple*.

Records transcribed upon Writts of Mittimus out of the Crown Office into the Exchequer. The Treasurer of the Exchequer, and Barons, have the keeping of the Records of the Exchequer, and those Writts of Error are directed to them all; for though the Barons be Judges of the Records, yet the Treasurer is joined with them, in keeping of them, for they are parcell of the King's Treasure.
4 Inst. fo. 108.

The Clerk of the Pipe, in the Patent of his Office, is called, *Ingrossator magni Rottli in Scaccario*.
4 Inst. fo. 106.

The Treasurer's Remembrancer charges and enters from the Original into the Annual, otherwise called the great Roll, all the fee farm Rents, and other Rents upon Leases of Lands, within the survey of the Court; and whatsoever is in charge in that Roll, is said to be duly in Charge.

The Treasurer's Remembrancer ought also to keep another Roll, commonly called a Bill of Reversions, as grants of Lands, and Offices in tail, for Life or Years, absque Compoto aut aliquid inde reddendo, to the end as often as need shall require, Writts may be granted to inquire whether the Issue be - - - the Lessee deceased, &c.

There be five Auditors of the King's Revenues, within the Survey of this Court: and their Office is to take the accounts of the King's Receivers, Sheriffs, Escheators, Collectors and Customers, and to audite and perfect them.

Clerk of the Estreats has the Green Wax Sheets of all the Sheriffs and Bailifs of Liberty, delivered to him by the Treasurer's Remembrancer; to

be put into process, which are called the Green Wax, being annexed to the Writt under the Seal in Green Wax, and certified by the several - - - - into the Office of the Treasurer's Remembrancer; in which are included all Fines, Issues, Amerciaments, Recogn. pro pace, Recogn. pro comparend. in any other Court, and good behaviour and such like uncertainties.

But Fellons Goods, Waifes, Strayes, outlawed Goods, Deodands and such like, are within the Sherriffs account, with which the Escheator was wont to deal. Clericus Nihilorum maketh a Roll of all such Sums, as the Sheriff upon the process for the Green Wax returns *nihil*, and delivereth that Roll into the Office of the Treasurer's Remembrancer to have Execution done of it for the King.

Marshal; such Offices as are found *virtute officii*, and brought into the Exchequer, are delivered to him, to be delivered over to the Treasurer's Remembrancer.

The second under Chamberlain, (Mr. *Low*, and Mr. *Le Neve*,) searches for all Records in the Treasury.

King's Remembrance Office, where is awarded process against Collectors, enters all recognizances before the Barons, takes bonds for the King's debt, and makes process thereon, on Informations or - - - - Statutes; the fines left in the Inner Chamber: and into this Office ought to be delivered, to be safely kept, all Assurances, Conveyances, and Evidences, whereby any Lands, &c. are granted to the King; all proceedings on English bill are entered here. 4 Inst. fo. 108.

Treasurer's Remembrance Office; Hence are made out process for the King's revenue by reason of
of

of Tenures, wards excepted for the King's debt in the Pipe, or with the Auditor; and to bring Sheriff, Escheator, Receiver and Bailif to an account; makes an Entry of Records, whereby it appears, whether Sheriff and other accomptants, pay their Fees at Easter and Michaelmas; and another Entry, whereby it appears - - - they keep their days of Prefixion; and there ought to be brought into the Office all the accounts of Controllers and all other accomptants, to make thereof an Entry of Record.

All Judicial proceedings according to Law, which are coram Baronibus only, are in Rolls, but not numbered as in other Courts. Exchequer Chamber Writts of Error e Scaccario, & Banco Regis were lodged - - - -.

The Remembrancer of the first fruits and tenths Ecclesiastical, who takes all compositions for them, and makes proceedings against such as pay them not. Ecclesiastical Livings were valued sometimes by a Book of Taxation, made 20 *Edw.* I. which remains in the Exchequer, and by - - - - 26 *Hen.* VIII; according to which latter, are the values of the Ecclesiastical Livings for the first fruits and tenths. 4 *Inst.* fo. 121, 122.

Court of Augmentation was Erected, per Stat. 27 *Hen.* VIII, for Survey and Governance of all Lands, &c. belonging to Monasteries, purchased Lands; & per Stat. 33 *Hen.* VIII. was Erected the Court of general Surveyor of diverse of the King's Lands, with power to make Leases for 21 Years, which were dissolved 1 *Marie.*

Here are Rolls made up of accounts of the Kings Farmers, what was leased to them; the Original - - - - of Ledger Books, &c. of several dissolved

dissolved Monasteries, Collegiate, - - - - - Hospitals, - - - - - Guilds, &c.

Per 9 *Edw.* III. c. 5. Justices of Assize, Goal Delivery, and *Oyer* and *Terminer*, shall send all the Records and processes determined and put in Execution, to the Exchequer at Michaelmas, every Year once, to be delivered there; and the Treasurer and Chamberlains, &c. shall keep them in the Treasury, as the manner is, so that the Justices do always first take out the *Estreat* of the said Records and process against them, to send to the Exchequer, as they were wont before. 4 *Inst.* 182, 183, 165, 169.

Per Stat. 11 *Hen.* IV. c. 3. Justices assigned, (id est Justices of Assize) should cause to be delivered unto the King's Treasury all the Records of Assizes, Mordancester and Certifac. before them determined every second Year. — 13 *Hen.* IV. Error. 91.

Inquisitions post mortem, and Offices found by Escheators and Coroners; some were returned in the Exchequer, others filed by the two Clerks of the Petty Bagg Office in Chancery, and transcribed by them into the Exchequer. 4 *Inst.* 197.

The Sheriffs by their recogn. have their days of prefixion, some at one time, some at another for passing their accounts.

Exchequer Records.

In King's Remembrance Office, the English Bills in each King's reign are divided into several Bundles according to the respective County, and each Bill being numbered, there is also two Books as Repertories for each Reign, wherein the Counties

ties are digested Alphabetically ; and under every County is a minute taken of each Bill, with the number as it is filed ; the minute expressing the Plaintiff and Defendant ; and what it relates to : these Bill Books divided into two parts for each reign ; *Durham* is placed the last of the second part being a County Palatine.

The Books they have, are 1. Books of appearance. 2. Bill Books. 3. Books of Agenda. 4. Minute Books. 5. Books of Orders. 6. Decree Books. 7. Books of Extents. 8. Parchment Rolls, or Repertories to their Inrollments. 9. Common Books. 10. Recogn. Book.

In the Room, where they have their Seat behind the Court, are repositied the bundles of Bills, tempore *Car.* II.

In the passage Room, (as you come into the place where their Seats are) are several large Wooden Chests, which it is said were made to convey the Records down to *Oxford*, when the Court was adjourned there during the time of the plague, Anno - - - - and in those Chests, and in the Archives, there are repositied the Rolls and Records of the Office of Pleas of the Exchequer.

In the Custody of Mr. *Watts*, First Secondary, are several Books repositied in a Chest in the Inner Treasury ; whereof is a Catalogue : several Escheators Accounts as well as Escheats themselves are lodged here.

Court of Wards.

The Liber. taken out of the Exchequer, and erected into a sepearte Court, per Stat. 32 *Hen.* VIII. and 46 and 33 *Hen.* VIII. c. 22. but taken away

away by Stat. *Car.* II. with Jurisdiction of the said Wards and their Estates, to lett their Mesne Profits; and of Ideots; to tax and assess Fines on the Widows that marry without Licence: King has Wardships within his County Palatine.

Writts to be directed there, per Stat. 18 *Eliz.* where the Lands exceeded 5l. per annum, the Escheators inquired by virtue of a Writt; but whether they were under that Value he might enquire by the Office: and in every Case the Inquisition found must be returned into the petty bagg. Novell Aca. 226.

The Clerks of the petty bagg, after the Inquisition is returned to them, used to transcribe it into the Court of Wards. Powell 213.

Courts of Request.

This Court used to be held in the Chamber by the Parliament House, still called the Court of Requests; where the Lord Privy Seal at his pleasure and the Master of Requests sit: the original whereof was, that such petitions, as were exhibited to the King and delivered to the Master of Requests, should be perused by them, and the party directed by them to take their remedy according to the Case, either in Common Law, or in the Court of Chancery.

Lord Cook proves them no Court of Judicature; however it seems they sometimes used the 23 *Hen.* VIII: they assume a Jurisdiction and abundance of Decrees were made by them.

These Decrees, Petitions and Proceedings on which grounded, were in the Custody of Mr. *Watts.*

Records

Records at DURHAM.

Amongst the Charters, contained in the lesser Wooden Box, which was in the Iron Chest, in the Gatehouse of *Durham* Castle, (an Abstract or particular whereof was taken 13 January 1619) I find in the said Abstract, which is now in my Custody, an Indenture intituled thus; “*Indentura fact. sup. delibacon. quorundam Rotulor. per Thomam Holden Arm. nuper Senescal. Dni Thomæ nuper Dunelm. Epi Defunct. virtute cujusdam Brevis Regis Henrici sexti cuidam Roberto Eure Deputat. dicti Dni Regis ad Cur. et Halmot infra Epatum præd. Tenend. Dat. 2. die Aprilis Anno Regni Regis Henrici Sexti præd. 16.*”

An Account of all the Records of the several Courts of the County Palatine of DURHAM, which are kept in the Chancery Office there, by John Richardson, Esq; an. 1618.

H A L M O T.

In the second Press next the Door.

Twenty Parchment Manuscript Books in fol. touching the *Halmot* Courts, and other Remembrances of Freeholders, in the times of Bishops *Hatfield*, - - - *Skirlaw*, *Langley*, *Nevill*, *Boothe*, & sede vacante, *Dudley*, *Sherwood*, *Fox*, *Severus*, *Bambridge* and *Rutball*, *Wolsey*, *Tunstall*, *Pilkington*, *Barnes*, *Hutton* and *Matthew*, *Matthew* and

James, 5 Annis 10, 11, 12. *Jac.* Regis, and tempore *James*: the fol. of each are noted in the Catalogue.

In the Lowest Press next the Door.

39 Halmot Paper Books; one Tempore *Ruthall*, two *Wolsey*, and the rest Tempore *Tunstall* and *Qu. Eliz.* the Years of each being noted in the Catalogue.

1 Bundle of 60 Commissions and Copyholds Surrenders.

12 Bundles of Paper Warrants for Halmot Courts extra Cur. amongst which are some Commissions in Parchment.

1 Bundle of Writts of allowance for Copyholders in Parchment.

4 Bundles of Warrants for Copyhold Lands in Paper.

1 Bundle more.

INQUIS. POST MORTEM.

In the third Press next the Door.

16 Bundles of Paper Inquisitions post mortem before the Escheator, each of them marked with Letters A, B, C, D, E, G, H, I, L, M, N. P, R, S, T, U, and W, and the Number on each is noted in the Catalogue.

In another Division in the same Press.

6 Other Bundles of the like Paper Inquisitions not marked with any letters.

In a third Division of the same Press.

In a Canvas Bagg, intituled "Brevia et Cur. apud Westminster," are 31 Bundles of Writts, viz.

viz. 3 tempore *Eliz.* Reginæ. 1 tempore *Jac.* Epi and the rest tempore *Jacobi* Regis: the Years to which each of them relate are noted in the Catalogue.

In another Canvas Bagg, intitled "Brevia de Distr. pro Homagiis Epif. Dunelm." Brevia de diem clausit. extremum, and Mandam. ac Bundel. pro Expensis Obligacon per Warren. ad comprehend. et prosequend. pro felon. Scire fac. pro Int. Com. tempore *E. VI.* ad inquirend. post mortem Radi Comit. de Westmorland and al. libris Tenentibus: being in all 8 Bundles.

GOAL DELIVERY & SESS.

In the Highest Press next the Door, in one Division of that Press under the Shelf.

2 Bundles of Recognizances ad proc. ad Assis. annis 15 and 16 *Jac.* I.

2 Bundles of Recogn. ad proc. Goal. Deliber. eisdem Annis.

7 Bundles of Papers for Musters.

In another Division of the same Press above the Shelf.

26 Bundles of Recogn. ad proff. tempore *Eliz.* et *Jac.* I: the Years to which most of them relate being noted in the Catalogue.

1 Bundle of Sessions business, 6 April, 39 *Eliz.* whereof the first is a rate of Servants wages.

1 Bundle of Indictments - - - and assessed by fine at the Sessions.

1 Great Bundle of Recognizances and other matters for Sessions of Peace.

1 Bundle of Orders for the Plague.

In the Second and Middle Division of the Press.

40 Bundles of Recogn. ad comprehend. tempore *Eliz.* and *Jac.* I: the Years to which most of them relate being noted in the Catalogue.

In the Last Division of the said Press.

62 Bundles of Exaions and Informations, tempore *Eliz.* and *Jac.* I: the Years to which each relate being noted in the Catalogue, except one which is a great Bundle of old Informations.

1 Little Bundle touching *John Hudspeth's* Death.

PLEA ROLLS.

In the Second Cupboard and highest Division next the Door on the Shelf.

1 Bundle of Plea Rolls, and Rolls of Goal Delivery, containing 4 Rolls, viz. Anno 18 *Tunstall* Epi et Annis 2, 5 and 6 *Edw.* VI: the number of Rolls or Presses in each Year being noted in the Catalogue.

1 Little Bundle of Old Plea Rolls, tempore *Richardi* Epi.

1 Bundle of Plea Rolls, tempore *Hen.* VIII, and Bishop *Tunstall*, containing 26 Rolls; 2 of which only are *Tunstalls*: the number of Rolls or Presses in every Year being likewise noted in the Catalogue.

1 Other Bundle, tempore P. & Marie, containing 8.

1 Other Bundle, tempore *Hen.* VIII, and *Tho.* Rutball Bishop, containing 33, viz. one for each Year.

Under the said Shelf in the said Division.

A Recovery, tempore *Jobannis* Epi.

28 Bundles

28 Bundles of Plea Rolls, viz; 2 tempore Bishop Lewis, 6 Richard Bury, 2 Thomas Hatfield, 5 Thomas; 2, whether Hatfield, Langley, Ruthall or Wolsey: 1 John; 2, whether Fordham or Sheerwood, 4 Walter; 2, whether Kirkham or Skirlaw, 1 Thomas Langley, 1 Richard Nevill, 1 Richard Fox, 1 Anno 33 Hen. VI, 2 tempore Hen. VII.

Extract Fin. tempore Walteri Epi.

The number of each Roll or Bundle being noted in the Catalogue.

W R I T T S.

In the Second Division of that Press.

In a Canvas Bagg, "Brevia cum panellis in seperalibus Filatiis, ab anno 22 ad annum 44 Eliz." the 34 Years being wanting. "Brevia cum panellis in uno Bundello, ab anno. 5 ad 21 Eliz. 21 Bundles more, ab anno. 5 ad 44 Eliz. Reg.

In another Canvas Bagg, "Brevia Com. Prelatorum in seperalibus Bundellis, ab anno. 1 ad 16 Jac. Regis; 1 Bundle indorsed, ["Brevia Retorn, an. regis Jac. 12."] another Bundle, an. 12 Jac. R. being in all 16 Bundles.

In another Bagg there, Brevia communia Prelatorum in seperal. Bundellis in seperatis Annis, viz. a 22 ad 45 Eliz. Reg. Brev. Com. in uno Bundello, in an. viz. a 3 ad 21 Eliz. Reginae.

1 Bundle of Writts of false Judgements.

In another Bagg there, Brev. cum Panellis in seperal. Bundellis, Annis, viz. 1 ad 16 Jacobi Regis. 1 Bundle of blank pannells.

P L E A S.

In the same Press.

25 Bundles of Paper Pleas, tempore Jac. Regis, viz. a 3 ad 16 Jac. Ro.

1 Book of Rules, anno 26 Eliz.

1 Other Book of Rules, 32 Eliz.

In

In the Second Press in the same Cupboard and in the Division next the Door.

Plea Rolls in Parchment and matters thereto belonging.

1 Paper Bundle of Bills and Expences, tempore *Ja. R.*

Bailes upon Writts and Warrants of Attorney.

5 Paper Bundles of Bills of cost, tempore *Ja. Regis.*

1 Bundle of Notes of Remembrances, Cur. Plit. tempore *Eliz.* and *Ja. R.*

1 Paper Book of Rules, tempore *Thom.* - - - Epi.

2 Paper Books of Rules, tempore *Eliz. R. an. 35 ad 3 Ja. R.*

4 More, tempore *Jac. Regis*, viz. a 3 ad 20.

47 Bundles of Plea Rolls in Parchment and Rolls of Goal Delivery, tempore *Eliz. Reg.* viz. ab an. 1 ad 44 : the number of each Roll, and the Year to which each relates, being noted in the Catalogue.

In the other Division of the Second Press.

15 Bundles of Close Rolls of Pleas, ab an. 45 *Eliz.* ad 16 *Ja. Regis* : the numbers in each Roll, and the Years to which each relates, being noted in the Catalogue.

CLOSE ROLLS.

In the Third Press of the Second Cupboard.

71 Close Rolls of the Chancery, the Numbers in the *infra Rotul.* as also in the *Rotul.* of each being in the two Columns of Figures noted in the Catalogue ; together with the time and Years to which each Roll relates, and the Alphabetical Letters with which each Roll is marked.

1 Roll,

1 Roll, tempore *Richardi Bury*, Recogn. & al. Irrotulament. ab an. 1. usque ad ann. Lra. (A.) 20 Schedul.

2 Rolls, tempore *Thomas Hatfield*, ab an. primo usque 19. (Lra A.) 16 Schedul.

1 Roll, an. 26. ejusd. Epi. (Lra B.) 12 Schedul.

1 Roll, tempore *I. Fordham*, an. 1. usque 7. (Lra M.) 10 Schedul.

1 Roll, tempore *Walteri Sckirlawe*, an. 1. usque 17. (Lris AA.) infra Rotul. 109. Indors. Rotul. 39.

7 Rotul. tempore *Thomæ Langley*, (1 Rot. an. 1. usque 15.) (Lra B.) infra Rotul. 65 Indors. Rotul. 6.

1 Rotul. an. 15. usque 24. (Lra E.) infra Rotul. 87 Indors. Rotul. 72.

1 Rotul. an. 27. (Lris BB.) infra Rotul. 1.

1 Rotul. et An. - - usq. 9. (Lra A.) infra Rotul. 66. Indors. 26. 1 Rotul. an. 24. usque 32. (Lra G.) infra Rotul. 36. Indors. 38.

1 Rotul. an. 24. usque 32. (Lra C.) infra Rotul. 70.

1 Rotul. an. 27. (Lra F.) infra Rotul. 1.

6 Rotul. tempore *Roberti Nevill*.

1 Rotul. sede vacant. post mortem *Tho. Langley*. *Robert Nevill* incipien. ab an. 1. usque 7. (Lra A.) infra Rotul. 134.

1 Pro 6 primis annis, (Lra B.) infra Rotul. 98. Indors. Rotul. 72.

1 Ab an. 6. usque 10 : cum nota + infra Rotul. 86.

1 Ab an. 11. usque 17. (Lra M.) infra Rotul. 131.

1 Ab an. 12. usque - - - cum (Lris AA.) infra Rotul. 39. Indors. Rotul. 27.

1 Ab

1 Ab an. 18, & 19. (Lra D.) infra Rotul. 26.

4 Rotul. tempore *Laurentii Booth.*

1 Ab an. 1. usque 17. (Lra M.) infra Rotul. 155, Indors. Rotul. 35.

1 Ab an. 1. usque 11. (Lris MM.) infra Rotul. 111.

1 Ab an. 11. usque 19. (Lra A.) infra Rotul. 91.

1 Ab an. 18. usque 19. (Lra G.) infra Rotul. 9. Dors. 3.

2 Rotul. tempore *W. Dudley.*

1 Ab an. 1. usque 8. (Lra A.) infra Rotul. 97.

1 Ab an. primo, usque 8. (Lra B.) infra Rotul. 72. mult. Surff. red.

3 Rotul. tempore *Johannis Sherwood.*

1 Rotul. ab an. 1. ad 8. (Lra A.) infra Rotul. 71 : Indors. Rotul. 61.

1 Ab an. 1. usque 8. (Lra A.) infra Rotul. 6. Indors. Rotul. 1.

1 Ab an. 1. usque 8. (Lra B.) infra Rotul. 31.

3 Bundell. tempore *Ricardi Fox.*

1 Ab. an. 1. usque 7. (Lra A.) infra Rotul. 131.

1 an. 1. usque 2. (Lra M.) infra Rotul. 29.

1 an. 1. usque 6. (Lra D.) infra Rotul. 88. Indors. Rotul. 30.

92 Rolls were mentioned in *Barnes's Catalogue.*

1 Rotul. tempore *Willbemi Sevier* et Sede vacante, post *Dudley Epi.* ab an. 1. usque 3. (Lra A.) infra Rotul. 87.

2 Rotul. tempore *Cbri. Bambridge,* 1. an. 1. (Lra A.) infra Rotul. 8. Indors. Rotul. 7.

1 an. 1. (Lra B.) infra Rotul. 96.

1 Rotul. tempore *Thomæ Ruthall,* ab an. 1. usque 14. (Lra A.) infra Rotul. 110, 1.

1 Rotul. tempore *Hen. VIII.* sede vacante. (Lra B.) infra Rotul. 21. Indors. Rotul. 7.

1 Rotul.

1 Rotul. tempore *Thomæ Rutball* and *Thomæ Card.* Ab an. 1. usque 14. (Lra C.) infra Rotul. 88. Indors. Rotul. 71.

2 Rotul. tempore *Thomas Wolfsey.*

1 Ab an. usque 6. (Lra A.) infra Rotul. 111.

1 Ab an. 1. usque 7. (Lra B.) infra Rotul. 40. Indors. Rotul. 24.

7 Rotul. tempore *Cuthberti Tunstall.*

1 Ab an. 1. usque 29. (Lra M.) infra Rotul. 48. Indors. Rotul. 2.

1 Ab an. 1. usque - - (Lra G.) & tempore *Phillipi & Marie*, infra Rotul. 119. Indors. Rotul. 118.

1 Ab an. 16. usque 21. (Lra B.) infra Rotul. 118.

1 An. 19. of Corporations in his times and other Bishops. infra Rotul. 3.

1 An. 22. (Lra E.) infra Rotul. 1.

1 Ab an. 8. usque 27. (Lra F.) infra Rotul. 40.

Rotullus Exemplificationis Testium ex part. Dni *Lumley.* (Lra A.) 2 Rotul. tempore *Jac. Pilkington.*

1 Ab an. 1. usque 10. (Lra G.) infra Rotul. 19.

1 Ab an. 1. usque 7. (Lra M.) infra Rotul. 24. Indors. Rotul. 42.

1 Rotul. sede vacante, post Mortem *Ja. Pilkington.* an. 18. Reg. (Lra C.) infra Rotul. 9.

2 Rotul. tempore *Richardi Barnes.*

1 Ab an. 1. usque 10. (Lra F.) infra Rotul. 62.

1 De Homagiis. an. 2. (Lra E.) infra Rotul. 22. Indors. Rotul. 8.

6 Rotul. tempore *Matthei Hutton.*

1 Ab an. 1. usque 6. (Lra A.) infra Rotul. 65. Indors. Rotul. 18.

1 De Brev. Cur. apud *Westminster.* (Lra F.)

1 Sursum reddition. pro *Wickham.* (Lra I.)

1 Recogn. forisfact. (Lra B.)

VOL. II.

U

1 Recogn.

1 Recogn. pro pecuniarum Summis. (Lra M.) continen. in numero 19 & 20 Schedul.

1 Recogn. Forisfact. (Lra C.)

2 Rotul. tempore *Tob. Matthew.*

1 Ab an. 1. usque ad 8. (Lra A.) infra Rotul. 122. Indors. Rotul. 62.

1 Ab an. 8. usque 11. (Lra B.) infra Rotul. 54. Indors. Rotul. 20.

6 Rotul. tempore *W. James.*

1 Ab an. 1. usque 7. infra Rotul. 193. Indors. Rotul. 57.

2 Rotul. an. 1. usque 8. Infra Rotul. 106. Indors. Rotul. 22.

3 Rotul. Ab an. 4. usque 11. infra Rotul. 87. Indors. Rotul. 16.

4 Rotul. an. 10, & 11. infra Rotul. 68. Indors. Rotul. 4.

5 Rotul. Traversar. & Inquisition. tempore ejusdem Epi infra Rotul. 4.

6 Rotul. Recogn. fortisfact. tempore ejusdem Epi infra Rotul. 27. Indors. Rotul. 10.

1 New Roll, sede vacante post mortem *Willelmi James*, infra Rotul. 34. Indors. Rotul. 4.

4 Rotul. tempore *Hen. VII.* et sede vacante post mortem *Cbri. Bambridge.*

1 an. 20. Regis usque 23. (Lris DD.) infra Rotul. 15.

1 An. 17. R. & tempore *W. Dudley*, Epi an. 3. (Lris AA.) infra Rotul. 35. Indors. Rotul. 3.

1 An. R. (Lra D.) infra Rotul. 12. Indors. Rotul. 16.

1 An. 8. Regis. (Lra G.) infra Rotul. 30. Indors. Rotul. 17.

1 Great Bundle of Deeds and Indentures inrolled in the - - - - time and before; intituled in Mr. *Richardson's* Alphabet, infra Rotul. 120.

A Deed

A Deed between *William Hilton*, Knight, and *Richard Frankland*, and *William Watson*, for Lands in *Barmston*.

1 Bundle of Deeds inrolled tempore *Edw. VI*, *Phillipi & Marie*, & *Eliz.* containing in Number 33.

In the Lowest Room of the said Cupboard.

1 Bundle of old Orders, Affid. and Bills of Costs in Chancery.

1 Bundle of Scire facias upon Recogn. forfeited and for Alienations.

1 Bundle of Significavits de Excom. capiend.

1 Bundle of Old - - - Writts.

1 Bundle of Old Commissions of Assize.

1 Bundle of Grants, Leases, and Privy Seals for pardons of Alienations.

2 Bundles of Old Bonds by the Sheriff.

2 Bundles of Inquisitions upon Extents.

1 Bundle of Old Commissions, Subsidies of Alliance.

Plita Cur. Com. Dunelm.

1 Bundle of process of Contempt and Commissions for answers in Chancery.

Exigents from London.

Certioraries for Indictments.

Commissions for Goal Delivery.

In a Box with 6 Holes in the same Cupboard.

An Indenture for the Custody of the Castle of *Norbam*, in French.

A grant of the Custody of the Castle of *Norbam*, in Latin.

A Commission to enquire of *French Demesnes* within the Bishoprick of *Durham*.

A Note of the Goal Delivery at *Newcastle*.

2 Commissions of Servey by Bishop *Toby*.

2 Commissions of Survey by Bishop *James*, one in *Howdonshire* and *Allertonshire*, the other for the Survey within the Bishoprick of *Durham*.

A Commission for the Goal Delivery by the Bishop.

A Commission of Peace by the Bishop.

Writt of Restitution to Bishop *Langley* by King *Hen.*

Another Writt of Restitution to the same Bishop.

A Lease of Lead Ure in *Weredale*.

A Bull from the Pope for the Bishop of *Durham*.

The Pope's Dispensation for Excommunication.

The Counsels Letters of Commissions from *Jeneva*.

Diverse Copies and Grants from diverse Kings to the Bishop of *Durham*.

6 Special Pardons for *Richard Grames*, *Eden Maxwell*, *Anthony Comyns*, *Thomas Tripp* and *Peter Coppin*, *John Ard* and *Richard Brantingham*.

5 Grants of Leases of the Borough of *Durham*.
Pannel. ad inquirend. pro att.

A Grant by Bishop *Lewis* for the Vicaridge of *Leck*.

In the third Press in the highest Room.

In a Canvas bagg intituled, "Fines Concord. coram *Nico. Powtree*, *Job. Hind* et *Edmundo Mullinax*, *W. Dallison*, *Edw. Saunders*, *Ric. Harper*, *Chr. Wrey*, *Job. Welsh*, *Rob. Strutt*.

(*A Third.*) *Will. Russell* & *Will. Cooke*, & Coram Commissionariis & Recuperat. coram eisdem.

10 Bundles

10 Bundles of Fines, Commissions before the
aforesaid Justices; the several Judges, to whose
time each bundle relates, being entered in the Cata-
logue.

1 Bundle of recoveries, coram Commissar. &
Powtrett, Harper, Wrey, Mullinax, Cook, Dallison,
Russell, Welsh & Saunders.

3 Bundles of Writts of Entry: 1 tempore *Hen.*
VIII. 2 tempore *Mariæ* Reginae.

3 Bundles of Writts of Covenant: 2 tempore
Pbill. & Mariæ. 1 tempore *Hen. VIII.*

1 Bundle of Brevia Convention. tempore *Edw.*
VI. et Brevia de Ingress. Com Brevia, et Brevia al-
location. Sum. pro sursum redditionibus.

In another Canvas Bagg in the same Cupboard, in-
titled, “Brevia de Convention. tempore *Eliz. Re-*
gin,” are forty Bundles of Writts of Covenant.
The Years to which each Bundle relates being not-
ed in the Catalogue.

In another Canvas Bagg there, intituled, “Brevia
de Convention. tempore *Jac. Regis,*” are 14
Bundles: the Years to which each Bundle relates,
(viz. an. 1. ad 16.) being noted in the Catalogue.

In another Canvas Bagg there, intituled, “Brevia
de ingressu, tempore *Eliz. Reginae,*” are thirteen
Bundles: the Years to which each relates, viz. 1.
ad 44. being noted in the Catalogue.

In another Canvas Bagg there, intituled, “Brevia
de ingressu pro recuperationibus, tempore *Jacobi*
Regis,” are 14 Bundles: the Years to which each
relates, (viz. an. 1. ad 15.) being noted in the Ca-
talogue.

In another Canvas Bagg there, intituled, “Brevia
Com & al. Brevia nond. exam. in 11 Bundles,
viz. tempore *Hen. VIII. Ro. Rici. Willi. Cuthber-*
ti. Tho. Robti. Walteri, et Johis Eporum Dunelm.
Brevia

Brevia Com. tempore *Cuth. Epi. Hen. VIII. Phil. et Mariæ*, exam." the Years to each Bundle being noted in the Catalogue.

In the Second Room of the third Press and the Division of that Room next the Door.

7 Bundles of Fines & Pedes Finium, tempore regni *Eliz.* viz. an. 1. ad. 44, the Years to which each relates being noted in the Catalogue; with remarks upon what Bundles have the number signed upon them.

Above the Shelf in the middle Division in that Room.

10 Bundles and Rolls of pedes fin. 1 tempore *Richardi de Bury.* 3 tempore *T. Hatfield.* 2 tempore *Walteri Skirlawe.*

1 Tempore *Laurentii, Willelmi, Johannis, et al. Episcoporum.*

1 Tempore *T. Rutball.* 1 tempore *Hen. VI. Tho. Langley.* 1 tempore *Cuthberti Tunstall, Hen. VIII. Edw. VI. & Phil. & Mar.*

Under the Shelf of the said Middle Division.

9 Rolls of pede finium. 1 tempore *Ricardi,* 24 *Nici. de Fernham, et Walteri Kirkham,* cont. 4.

1 Tempore *Ricardi Stichall,* cont. 50.

1 Tempore *Roberti de Insula,* cont. 26. 1 tempore *Roberti Epi.* cont. 15.

1 Tempore *Anthony,* cont. 284. 1 tempore *Ricardi de Kelloe,* cont. 90.

1 Tempore *Ludovici,* cont. 196. 1 tempore *Thomæ Epi.* cont. 16.

In the Third Division of that Room.

4 Rolls of pedes finium. tempore *J. Regis,* viz.
an. 1.

an. 1. ad 16; the numbers of each being noted in the Catalogue.

In the Third Press.

21 Bundles, 2 Rolls and 3 Parchment Books of Inquisition. post mortem, Liber. Tenent. tempore diverforum Episc.

1 Bundle of Inquisitions, Commiss. and Writts, tempore *Tho. Hatfield*, cont. 56 pieces.

1 Bundle tempore *Roberti Nevill*, cont. 115.

1 Bundle tempore *Lau. Booth*, cont. 82.

1 Bundle tempore *Willelmi Dudley*, cont. 32.

1 Bundle tempore *Jo. Sherwood*, cont. 23.

1 Bundle tempore *Ricardi Fox*, cont. 58.

1 Bundle tempore *Willelmi Sevier*, cont. 16.

In tempore *Willelmi*, sede vacante post mortem ejusdem, & tempore *Ricardi Epi.* cont. 124.

1 Bundle tempore *Chri. Bambridge*, cont. 6.

1 Bundle tempore H. R. sede vacante post mortem *Chri. Bambridge*, cont. 9.

1 Parchment Book cont. Inquisitions, tempore *Tho. Ruthall*, cont. 33 Leaves.

1 Roll, tempore *Tho. Ruthall*, cont. 70.

1 Bundle tempore *Hen. VII.* sede vacante post mortem *Tho. Ruthall*, cont. 15.

1 Roll tempore *Tho. Cardinall*, cont. 26.

1 Bundle tempore *Cuthberti Tonstall*, cont. 121.

1 Roll tempore *Cuthberti Tonstall*, cont. 9.

Inquis. tempore *Eliz. Reginae* continen. 12.

1 Parchment Book of Inquis. tempore *Eliz. Reginae* cont. 32 Leaves.

Inquis. tempore *Ricardi Barnes*, cont. 4. Sched:

1 Bundle tempore *Eliz. Reginae & Episc. Matt. & Tob.* cont. 155.

1 Bundle, an. 5. usque ad 55 *Eliz.* cont. 264.

1 Bundle

1 Bundle tempore J. R. & *Willelmi* Epi cont. 82.
 1 Bundle tempore J. R. et Ep. *Toby* et *Willelmi*,
 cont. 71.

1 Book of - - - - - tempore *Ricardi* Epi in
 paper, cont. 10 writt leaves.

Q. Whether tempore *Bury*, *Fox* and *Barnes*.

4 Great old *Fitzherbert's* *Natura Brevium*,
 and many old Statutes in written hand.

In the lowest Press under the same Press.

37 Bundles of Pleadings, Bills, Depositions and
 Decrees of the Chancery.

*In the highest Press of the Fourth Row next the
 North Wall.*

51 Books of Receipts, the most of which are
 intituled, *Liber magni Recepti*. 1. de anno primo *Jo-*
bannis Sherwood.

1 De an. 4. *Tho. Card*.

1 An. 3. *Tho. Card*.

1 An. 5. *Thomæ* Epi.

1 An. 17. *Hen. VIII*.

28 Tempore *Cuthberti Tonstall*.

1 An. 1 & 2 *Eliz*.

1 An. 10. *Eliz*.

3 Tempore J. R.

1 An. 7. J. R.

An old Paper Book indorsed, "Arrearages
 incipiend. an. 16. *Laurentii*, Epi."

1 Paper Book, indorsed, "Reparations made of
 all my Lords Castles, Manors, Mills and Tene-
 ments, &c."

1 Paper Book indorsed, "Particular Comput.
Roberti Atlice, Clerici, &c."

1 Paper

1 Paper Book of the Clerk of the House and Kitchen.

1 Book of Accompts tam pro Dno *Willelmo Sevier* Epo quam pro Dno Rege tempore vacant. post mortem ejusdem Epi.

Another Book of Receipts and Disbursements.

5 Books of Arrearages.

1 Tempore *Laurentii*, Epi. 1 tempore *Tbo.*

1 Annis 13 *Cuthberti*, Epi. 1 tempore *Jac.* Epi.

1 Book of Survey, intituled "*Durham.*"

In the Press of the same Fourth Cupboard next the Wall.

1 Bundle ad Affizas, an. 36 *Eliz.*

2 Bundles, 32 *Eliz.*

1 Bundle of Goal Delivery, 36 *Eliz.*

76 Calend. tempore *Eliz.* Reg. the Year to which each relates being noted in the Catalogue.

1 Bundle indorsed, "Felon. ad Larg. 40 *Eliz.*"

1 Roll indorsed, "Rotul. Goal Deliberat. ab. 35. usque ad 45 *Eliz.*" Process tempore *Phil. & Marie*: Diverse Indict. tempore *Eliz.* Reginae.

1 Bundle of Ignoramus.

Extract Finium, 4 *Eliz.* Scilicet, annis 17, 22, 44.

1 Bundle of certain Traverses.

2 Bundles of Indictments, 9, & 19 *Eliz.*

Indictamenta diversa, tempore *Eliz.* Reg. versus Felon. int. quæ alia sunt ad Largu.

1 Bundle of process upon Indictments.

1 Bundle of Recusants indicted, an. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 13 *Eliz.*

Brevia de an. 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 *Elizabethæ.*

1 Bundle of process ad Affizas and Sessiones.

1 Bundle of Indictments, tempore *Eliz.* Reginae.

1 Bundle of Pannels versus prisonar. 1596.

1 Bundle of Traverses upon Indictments.

In the Second Division of the same Press.

About 50 Bundles Indorsed, viz.

10 Bundles of Goal Deliveries, ab an. 1 ad 16. *Jac. Regis.*

4 Of Presentments and Indictments against Recusants, (one of them an. 4 *Jac. R.*

1 Of Indictments, tempore *Eliz. & Jac. R.* pro Travers.

1 Of Indictments de Traver. an. 32 ad 35 *Eliz.*

1 Of Indictments against *William Fenwick, &c.*

2 Of Affize, an. 6 & 15 *Jac. Regis.*

13 Calend. ab an. 1. ad 10 *Jac. R.* (the Year of each noted) Indictments tempore *Jac. Regis*, triat. et filat.

6 Bundles of Ignoramus upon Indictments, tempore *Jac. Regis.*

5 Little Bundles tyed together of Inquisitions before Coroners.

3 Of Inquisitions coram Coronator. 7 & 14 *Jac. Regis* 1613.

1 Of Inquisitions, 1 *Jac. Regis.*

1 Of Inquisition coram Coronator. ad Affizas, 10 *Jac. Regis.*

10 Of Writts de non Molestand.

In the Third Division of the same Press.

Diverse Bundles indorsed, viz.

19 Bundles of Calend. viz. 1 an. 3 *Hen. VI.*
1 an. 8 *Hen. VII.*

3 An. 23, 28, 29 *Hen. VIII.*

1 An. 6. *Tbo. Card.*

2 An. 4, 6 *Edw. VI.* 11 ab an. 6 *Phil. & Mariæ.*

1 Of Affize and Goal Delivery, tempore *Phil. & Mariæ.*

1 Of

1 Of Indictments, tempore *Tho. Epi*, & *Hen. VII.*
& Cardinal. &c.

1 Plita Corone, tempore *Ludovici* & *Edw. II.*

1 An. 36 *Edw. I.*

3 An. 29, 30, 35.

2 An. 6 *Edw. VI.*

1 Goal Deliber. 29 *Hen. VIII.*

1 De Inquisition. tempore *Tho. Epi*, ab. 1. usque
11 annum.

1 De Infort. de postremis an. *Eliz. Reginae*, us-
que 5. *Jac. Regis.*

1 De Inquisition. capt. coram Coronator. an. 30
Eliz. tempore *Cuthberti Epi* et *Mariae Reginae*.

In the Third Press next the North Wall.

27 Calend. ab 20 ad 28 *Eliz.* the Years of each
being noted in the Catalogues: and in the margin
writ Callend.

45 Calend. pro Session pacis pro an. 17, 25, &
ab 30, ad 40 *Eliz.*

Roll of Goal Delivery, ab an. 23 ad 26 *Eliz.*
cont. 17 Rolls.

Sessions ingrossed, an. 11. usque 17. cont. 25
Rolls.

Another Bundle, an. 17. ad 23. cont. 11 Rolls.

Another, an. 26 ad 28. cont. 12 Rolls.

Indict. de an. 27 & 28 *Eliz.*

8 Bundles of Sessions, pro annis 41 & 42 *Eliz.*

1 Bundle of Sessions and Goal Delivery Rolls,
an. 1. ad 5 *Phil.* & *Mariae* cont. 11 Rolls.

4 Sessions Rolls, pro an. 6, 7. 36 & 37 *Eliz.*

2 Of Informations presentat. per *Georgium Baxter*,
37 & 38 *Eliz.*

1 Roll Information de annis 35 & 36 *Eliz.*

Presentments of the Church Wardens of *Whick-*
ham, anno 1619.

Writts for taking the Oaths of the Justices of
Peace, Certificates of Aliens.

37 A Bundle of Accounts for Marriners, Soldiers and the Goal, de an. 10, 11, 12, 18, & an. 24 ad 36 *Eliz.*

(2, Whether in one Bundle or 37.)

11 Rolls of the Goal Delivery, viz. 1 an. 4. *Edw.* IV. cont. 6 Sched.

10 Tempore *Edw.* VI, viz. an. 1 ad 7. *Edw.* VI.

14 Bundles and Rolls of Indictments, viz. tempore *Hen.* VIII. usque 2 *Edw.* VI. 1 tempore *Laurentii* Epi. 1 tempore *Tho.* Epi. 1 tempore *Hen.* VIII, & *Cuth.* Epi. 1 tempore *Phil.* & *Mariæ.* 9 tempore *Eliz.* Reginae.

9 Rolls and Bundles of Sessions of Pleas, viz. 7 tempore *Eliz.* 1 an. 8 *Jac.* & 43 *Eliz.* 1 an. 16. 6 tempore *J.* Regis.

1 Bundle of Rates of Servants Wages, 5 *Jac.* Regis.

Assessments delivered by *Thomas Catlet.*

1 Bundle containing 7 Books of Subsidies.

In the lowest part of the third Press next the Wall.

A Book indorsed Supervisors, tempore *Thomæ Hatfield* Epi.

Supervisors, tempore *Hug.* Epi.

A Book indorsed Compotus Constabular. librorum Tenen. an. 8. *Thomæ* Epi. ac Supervisor, tempore *Hugonis* Epi. 1414.

A Book indorsed, "liber Recognition. & Dimission. tempore *Laurentii* Epi."

A Book indorsed, "Rentale de *Easington*, an. 15. *Laurentii.*"

A Book indorsed, "Dimission. temporibus *Ric. Fox* & *Willelmi Sevier* Eporum."

A Book

A Book indorsed, "Liber Recognition. tempore *Richardi Epi.*" (2. *Fox* or *Bury.*)

A Book indorsed, "Recogn. tempore *Richardi Fox Epi.* & sede vacante, 22 *Hen. VII.* & tempore *Chri Epi.*"

A Book indorsed, "Dimissiones & Recognitiones, tempore *Hen. VII.* & *Willelmi Sevier Epi.*"

A Book indorsed, "Dimissiones, tempore *Willelmi Epi.* 1477."

A Great Book of Transcripts in the times of Bishop *Rutball* and Bishop *Bambridge.*

A Paper Book indorsed, "Dimissiones, an. 24. *Hen. VIII.* sede vacante in tempore *Thomæ Rutball Epi.*"

Recogn. Temporibus *Chri.* and *Tho. Rutball Epor.*

Nº. X.

Of the Books used in Churches and Monasteries, &c. here in ENGLAND before the Reformation.

By J. LEWIS, Minister of Margate.

I. **A** LEGEND; in which were written the Lessons to be read at *Mattins*, which were sometimes taken out of the Canonical Scriptures and Apochrypha; at other times from the Sermons or Homilies of the Fathers, and the *Lives of the Saints.* As these last were most admired by the common

common people, so it seems as if in process of time this book contained nothing else but these romantic and fabulous tales of lying wonders. In the inventory of the Juellys of the church of *Cranbroke* in *Kent*, taken 24 *Henry VII*, anno Domini 1509, it is called *Sanctorum Legentts*. Of these there seem to have been two different books. One entitled *Legenda aurea Jacobi Januensis ex ord. prædicat. Historia Longobardica: impressa Parisiis per Udalricum Gering, Martinum Crancum et Michaelem Friburger. anno Domini 1475, prima Septembris*. Another called *Nova Legenda Angliæ impress. Londini, anno Domini 1516*. Of these Lives we have the following character given by a Cardinal of the *Romish Church* ^a. “*Historiæ Sanctorum quædam tam incultæ, et tam sine delectu scriptæ habentur — ut nec auctoritatem habere videantur nec gravitatem.*” Our learned Mr. *Wharton* thus describes them; — “*Fabulous Legends which in this respect only differed from the fables of the ancient Heathen poets, that they were more incredible and less elegant.*” To the same purpose *Melchior Canus*, “*Dolenter hoc dico potius quam contumeliose multò a Laertio vitas Philosophorum severius scriptas quam a Christianis vitas Sanctorum; longeque incorruptius et integrius Suetonium res Cæsarum exposuisse, quam exposuerunt Catholici, non res dico Imperatorum sed Martyrum, Virginum, et confessorum.*——*Nostri enim plerique, vel adfectibus inserviunt, vel de industria quoque ita multa confingunt, ut eorum me nimirum non solum pudeat, sed etiam tædeat.*” Much the same complaint of the manner of writing these Legends or Histories of the Saints is made by *Ludovicus*

^a *Fran. Quignonii Præfat. Breviario Romano, &c.*

Vives^b, “ Quæ de iis, Apostolis, Martyribus, &c. sunt scripta, præter pauca quædam, multis sunt commentis foedata, dum qui scribit affectui suo indulget, et non quæ egit divus, sed quæ ille egisse eum vellet exponit, ut vitam dicteret animus scribentis non veritas.”

Out of these two books, *Legenda Aurea*, and *Legenda nova Angliæ*, seems to have been composed that which they called

II. The FESTIVAL; so called because it gave an account of all the Festivals of the year, with a Sermon upon each Festival. The prologue tells us, “ That for the help of such Clerks this book was drawn to excuse them for default of books, and by simpleness of cunning; and to shew unto the people what the holy Saints suffered and did for God’s sake, and for his love; so that they should have the more devotion in God’s Saints, and with the better will come to the Church to serve God, and pray his Saints of their help.” These Sermons were in *English*. It may’nt, perhaps, be improper to transcribe a part of one of them, to shew the way of preaching in use here in the times of Popery, and with what justice Dr. *Wiclif*, and his followers, called it^c “ a serving of fables, chronicles, and lesings, a preching fables and flattering lesings to deceive the people in faith and good life, and robb them of their worldly goods, &c.” Thus then they entertained the people, with the most trifling tales and insipid stories: “ Four men stole an Abbot’s ox to their larder^d. The Abbot did a sentence, and cursed them: So three of them were shriven and asked mercy. The fourth died, and was not assoiled, and had not for-

^b De tradend. discipuli: Lib. V.

^c Of Prelates, c. 42. MS.

^d Slaughter house.

giveness.

giveness. So when he was dead the spirit went by night, and feared all the people about, that none durst walk after sun-down. Then as the parish priest went on a night with God's body to housel^e a sick man, this spirit went with him, and told him what he was, and why he went, and prayed the priest to go to his wife, that they should go both to the Abbot, and make him amends for his trespasss, and so to assoil him, for he might have no rest. And anon the Abbot assoiled him, and he went to rest and joy for evermore."

III. AN ANTIPHONER; so called from the Antiphons it contained; though they were not the whole of it. Since besides them there were in this book the *Invitatories, Hymns, Responses, Versicles, Collects, Chapters*, and other things pertaining to the chaunting of the canonical hours. Two of these books, Sir Henry Spelman tells us, cost, in the year 1424, *twenty six Marks*, or 17*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, a great sum in those days. But, I suppose, these books were the dearer on account of the song or musical notes which required both skill and care to transcribe. In the inventory of Jewells of the Church of *Cranbroke* are reckoned no fewer than five *Antiphoners*.

IV. A GRADALE OR GRAIL, so called from the *Gradales* contained in it. This book ought to have had in it, "The office of *springling holy water*; the beginnings of the *Masses*, or the offices *Kyrie*, with the verses *Glory be to God on high*; the *Gradales*, or what is gradually sung after the Epistle; the *Hallelujah* and *Tracts*, the *Sequences*, the *Creed* to be sung at Mass, the *Offertories*, the *Hymns Holy*, and *Lamb of God*, the *Communion*, &c. which relate to the choir at the singing of a solemn Mass."

^e Give the Sacrament.

V. A PSALTER, or *Sawter*, or Psalm-book.

VI. A TROPERY, or book of *Sequences*. It was called in *English* a *Toper*, and was a book on which they used to swear: — “^f ipse attulit in curia mea quendam *Toper*, et juravit super illum.”

VII. AN ORDINAL; in which was ordained the manner of saying and solemnizing divine offices. This book seems here in *England* to have been called the *Pye*: the reason of which has been variously guessed. The compilers of our book of Common Prayer thus represent it: “That the number and hardness of the rules of it, and the manifold changings of the service was the cause that to turn the *Breviary* only was so hard and intricate a matter, that many times there was more business to find out what should be read, than to read it, when it was found out.” The like complaint had been made before by Cardinal *Fran. Quignonius*: “^g Accedit tam perplexus ordo, tamque difficilis precandi ratio, ut interdum paulo minor opera in requirendo ponatur quam, cum inveni-
neris, in legendo.”

VIII. A MISSAL, or *Mass-book*; in which is contained the order of celebrating Mass; with the proper Masses of particular Saints.

IX. A MANUAL: so called because it was always at hand. In it were contained all things which concerned the ministration of the Sacraments and Sacramentals: ^h as “The blessing of salt and water; the sprinkling of holy water at Easter; the blessing of the bread on the *Lord's* day; the

^f *Selden's* Notes upon *Hengham*.

^g *Præfat. Breviario, &c.*

^h *Manuale ad usum insignis ecclesie Sarisburiensis, continens ecclesie sacramenta, &c. Rothomagi. 1554.*

chaunting of the Gospel, *The book of the Generation*, which is chaunted on the night of our *Lord's* Nativity; a lesson to be chaunted alternately the same night; the chaunting of the Gospel, *And it came to pass*, to be chaunted on the night of the Epiphany; the blessing of the light on the feast of the Purification of Saint *Marie*; the service of the four times on *Ash-Wednesday*, with the blessing of the ashes; the blessing of the leaves on *Palm-Sunday*; the service on *Cæna Domini*; the service on the vigil of Easter; the order to make a Catechumen; the blessing of the Font; of Baptism; of the Purification of Women; the order of Matrimony; the service of Pilgrims; the blessing of a Knight's new sword; the blessing of meats on Easter day; the blessing of flesh, cheese, butter, eggs or Paschal cakes; the blessing of new fruits; a blessing for all things whatsoever you please; the blessing of seed; the blessing of apples on Saint *James* the Apostle's day; the blessing of the alms; the blessing of the shield and staff for a Duel; the blessing of weak or sore eyes; the blessing of a ship; the blessings of the table, and graces; the service of those who are to be shut up in Monasteries, &c. the Prefaces; the canon of the Mass with the rubric; the blessing of the Paschal lamb, of eggs and herbs on Easter day; the order for visiting the sick; the extreme unction; the commendation of souls; the rubric of the vigils of the dead; the vigils of the dead; the psalms to be chaunted at the commendation of souls, the Mass for the dead; the Burial of the dead; the blessing of the tomb; the Mass of the holy cross; the Mass of the blessed *Marie*; the epistle and gospel of the Trinity; the Mass of the Holy Ghost; the confirmation of children; the blessings of all ecclesiastical

astical things ; a blessing for all things ; a blessing of a bell ; Compotus, or certain rules according to the small computation of the *Roman Church*, with many other documents ; the manner of ejecting or seperating the unclean leprous from the clean ; the form of a will ; the form of letters testimonial of the publication of banns." *Lyndwood* tells us that under this title of *Manual*, are contained those things which are used in Ecclesiastical Processions, whensoever they are made ; so that also a *Processional book* may be called a *Manual*. So we find it in the present *Roman Ritual*, that the order of *Processions* is a part of it : But there is nothing of *Processions* in the *Manual* of which I have now given an account.

Out of these two books has been composed, since the Reformation, a little portable book in Quarto with the following title : *Missale parvum pro Sacerdotibus in Anglia itinerantibus. Ordo etiam baptizandi aliaque Sacramenta ministrandi et Officia quædam Ecclesiastica rite peragendi. Anno M. D. C. XXII.*

X. A BREVIARY. This book is said to have been, at first, only the Rubric of the several Offices : and the name indeed imports it to be a sort of abridgment or compendium. But whatever it was at first, its now a large book, divided into four parts according to the four seasons of the year ; viz. *Pars Hiemalis, Pars Verna, Pars Æstiva* and *Pars Autumnalis*. This its largeness is owing a good deal to the prodigious encrease of Ho'y days, for all which there are distinct Offices and Legends, besides those for the several Sundays throughout the year. We are told by Pope *Pius V*, in his Bull, prefixed to this book, that it was first of all constituted or compiled by the Popes *Gela-*
Y 2
sius,

sius, and *Gregory I.* and reformed by Pope *Gregory VII*¹, when by length of time it had swerved from the antient institution. Pope *Clement VII* encouraged Cardinal *Fran. Quignonius* to reform it after the form of the antient Fathers, so as to enlarge the Lessons taken out of the Holy Scriptures. How much it needed such a reformation may be concluded from what the Cardinal says of it, and what indeed Pope *Pius* owns in his Bull to be true; that “*paulatim a sanctissimis veterum Patrum institutis discederetur:*” or in the Pope’s words, that “*diuturnitate temporis ab antiqua institutione deflexisset:*” that by degrees and length of time it had been altered from its ancient institution. The Cardinal particularly instances in the manner of reading the Holy Scriptures, and the Histories of the Saints, which are appointed to be read for Lessons on Festivals. As to the first he observes, “That the books of Holy Scripture used antiently to be read through at stated times of the year; whereas now they were left off being read when they were scarce begun: or that commonly when any book of the Bible was begun, after three or four chapters were read out, all the rest were unread.” Then as to the Stories of the Saints, he said, “That some of them were so rude, and written with so little care, that they were not only of no manner of credit or authority, but very silly and ridiculous, and fitter to provoke laughter, than to make men serious.” The Cardinal added, “That the order of the book was so perplexed, and the manner of praying by it so difficult, that sometimes little less labour was required to find that out, than to read it when it was found.” He

¹ An. Dom. 492, 590, 1073.

therefore,

therefore, at the earnest entreaty of the Pope, applied his utmost diligence to put this book into a better method. He took particular care, that all the Scriptures should be read over once a year, and the whole Psalter once a week: The Versicles, Responds, and little Chapters, he omitted, as making the service too tedious and laborious; for the same reason he quite left out the office of the *Virgin Mary*, and such Histories of the Saints, as had been introduced by the particular rashness of some persons, and which were no way equal to those he retained either for probability, or gravity: since these were taken out of approved *Latin* and *Greek* Authors, and were now written a new by the Cardinal in a more correct stile, and disposed by him throughout the year. By these means the Cardinal reckoned the *Breviary*, thus reviewed, had these following advantages above that in use. 1. They who prayed by it had more skill and knowledge in the Holy Scriptures. 2. The book was more useful and expeditious, on account of the great simplicity of its order, and its brevity. 3. The stories of the Saints were so written, as not to have any thing in them that could give offence to any serious and learned persons who heard them read. Pope *Paul* himself acknowledged, that some were enticed by the appearance of a more commodious Office, to betake themselves to the shortness of this *New Breviary*.

Pope *Clement*, who had entreated the Cardinal to make this review, dying before it was finished, it was so far approved of by his successor *Paul* III, as to be published by his command. But by a Bull of Pope *Pius* V, 1568, was this *New Breviary*, as it is there called, taken away and abolished, and all other Breviaries published by Bishops in their dioceses,^r

dioceses: who had their Uses and proper Offices, it being a part of the episcopal Office to provide the Liturgy in their several churches. But now, it seems, the Pope claimed a power paramount to them; andⁱ asserted that it was very decent, that there should be in the church of God but one manner of singing, and one rite of celebrating Mass, and that every where all should observe and embrace the things delivered to them by the Holy Roman Church, the Mother and Mistress of the other Churches: i. e. the Pope.

This book seems to have been called here in England a *Portuass*, and *Portal*; ^k Sir John Saunders, Prebendary of *Wingham*, and Parson of *Dimchurch*, and Vicar of *Ash* in *Kent*, by his will dated 1509, bequeathed to the Chapel of *Rickborough*, dependent on the church of *Ash*, one *Portuis* printed, with a Mass-book, which was Sir Thomas the old Priest's. Sir Robert Car Priest in the parish of *Feversham*, by his will dated July 16, 1526, gives to Sir Thomas Porche a *Portal*.^l In the barbarous Latin its named *Portiforium*. Out of this book was compiled another with the following title: *Horæ diurnæ Breviarii Romani*.

XI. THE PRYMER OF SALYSBURY USE, with many Prayers, and goodly Pictures in the Kalender, in the Mattyns of our Lady, in the houres of the Crosse, in the VII Psalmes, and in the Dyrige, 1532, 1555. This little book is thus concluded: *Expliciunt hore beatissime Virginis Marie secundum usum Sarum, totaliter ad longum, cum orationibus beate Brigitte, ac multis aliis, &c.*

ⁱ Bulla Pii Episcopi, &c.

^k Somner's Roman Ports and Forts, p. 6.

^l Blount's Glossogra.

XII. CHARTULARIUM, A *Chartulary*; so called from the Charters it contained. It was a book wherein were Transcripts or Copies of the evidences relating to the estate of the Religious Houses, &c. as of the Charters of our Kings either by way of Grant, or Confirmation of the Grants of others; of the Donations of private persons, and the Archbishops confirmations of them; of the Popes Bulls, and their definitive sentences, concerning the disputes arising about their lands and tithes. This book was likewise called a *Leiger* book, perhaps from the French *le-guer* to bequeath: The gifts and estates bequeathed to the Monasteries, Hospitals, &c. being here registered. It seems likewise to have been called a *Coucher*, which was a general Register book.

XIII. A MARTYROLOGY, *Calender*, or *Journal*; in which were registered the names of those to whom the Religious granted their Letters of Fraternity, "Ac etiam nomen vestrum in *Martirologio* Capituli nostri, ob perpetuam rei memoriam, specialiter intituletur."

Most of these books are thus named in "an Act for abolishing and putting away diverse books, &c." 3, 4 *Edw. VI. c. 10.* *Antiphoners, Grailes, Processionals, Manuals, Legends, Pies, Portuasses, Primers, Ceuchers, Journals, Ordinals.* To which are added in the Act, 3 *James I. c. 5.* *Rosaries, Lady Psalters* and *Catechismes.*

Rosaries and *Lady Psalters.* ^m They consisted of 150 *Ave Maries* and fifteen *Pater Nosters*, which are said to have made together fifteen parts of an ordinary Crown, and are to be repeated once a

^m Compendiosa ratio recitandi Rosarium gloriosæ Virginis.

week by every one who is admitted into the fellowship of the Holy Rosarie, who is to contemplate the fifteen divine Mysteries of *Jesus Christ*, and of *Marie* his Mother, each of them in the several parts of the foresaid Crown or Rosary; of which Mysteries the five first are called *Gaudious*; the second five *Dolorous*; and the third five *Glorious*. Father ⁿ*Peter de Medrano* tells us, that the *Rosary* is therefore called a *Psalter*, because the number of 150 *Ave Marias* agrees to or is the same with that of the 150 *Psalms* of *David*: and pretends, that the rite or ceremony of reciting the *Marian Rosary*, had its beginning from the first being of the Church, and took its rise from the Apostles, out of obedience to the *Virgin Mary* herself: though he owns, that the more solemn festival of our Lady of the Rosary had its original from a famous victory obtained over the *Turks* at sea in the time of Pope *Pius V*, October 7, 1571.

Besides these I find mention made of the following books.

1. An *Obsequial* or *Benedictional*; which, I suppose, contained the forms of the profession of obedience made to the Pope by Patriarchs, Archbishops, Bishops, Abbats, &c. and of the Benedictions used on this occasion.

2. A *Diurnal*, perhaps the same with the *Journal*.

3. A *Confessional*, containing the rules to be observed in hearing and making Confessions.

4. A *Book of Homilies*, perhaps of the same nature with the *Festival*.

5. An *Obituary*, in which were registered the deaths of the Abbats, Priors, &c,

ⁿ Rosetum Theologicum, &c. Marianum, p. 313.

XI.

use in the Church of
Reformation :

same.

ESTMENT. This is the
our Canonist Lyndwood
were to be found or
the Parishioners : and
us, " on the principal
be made close on both
top and bottom ; so
ation to use his hands
e. This garment was
being sometimes made
or crimson velvet, &c.
s we have of the Jewels
times of ignorance and
Principal Vestment, on
est wore

ESIBLE, which in the
rdotal or Priestly Vest-
that Order. Lyndwood
a *Chefible*^a, because like
the man." It was a
ncipal Cope, and not
n on each side ; so that
e free use of his hands.
f it there was a large

^a Casula.

week by every one who is admitted into the

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Rosary
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tends,
Maria
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serve

4.

*Structure of the primitive
Caves. The entrance is into
steep descent into an oblong
doubly leuelling at the east end
opposite to the Altar. A Church
of this description exactly named
a Cave may be still seen at
Tiberias on the sea of Galilee
one of the principal depots
in the magnificent edifice
of St. Sepheria at Constantinople
& that the entrance to it is
by a mean descent.*

*St. Clotilde acc.
of the 12th Jan*

ROBATS, 11015, 11015

Theologicum, &c. Marianum, p. 313.

Nº. XI.

N^o. XI.

*Of the VESTMENTS in use in the Church of
ENGLAND before the Reformation :*

By the same.

I. **T**HE PRINCIPAL VESTMENT. This is the first mentioned by our Canonist *Lyndwood* of those Vestments, which were to be found or provided at the charge of the Parishioners : and was to be used, as he informs us, “ on the principal Holy-days.” It was a Cope made close on both sides, and open only at the top and bottom ; so that when the priest had occasion to use his hands he took up the Cope before. This garment was richer or finer than ordinary, being sometimes made of gold tiffew, of purple or crimson velvet, &c. as we find by the Inventories we have of the Jewels of parish churches in those times of ignorance and superstition. Under this *Principal Vestment*, on such principal days, the Priest wore

II. A CHASUBLE OR CHESIBLE, which in the Pontifical is called the Sacerdotal or Priestly Vestment, as if it was peculiar to that Order. *Lyndwood* tells us, that it was “ called a *Chesible*^a, because like a little cottage it covered all the man.” It was a Cope shorter than the principal Cope, and not close as that was, but open on each side ; so that the Priest who used it had the free use of his hands. On the fore and hind part of it there was a large

^a Casula.

Cross. It was worn at Mass, not only by the Priest, but by his assistant Deacon and Sub-deacon; only with this difference, that the Priest's Chasuble was rounded at the bottom, whereas the Deacon's, &c. was square. This garment was likewise called a *Planet*, to distinguish it, I suppose, from the Chasuble worn by the Deacon, &c. This the *Explanation* of the Garments, wherewith the Priest is habited during the time of Mass, calls the uppermost Vestment, and observes, that it expresses or "signifies the purple garment the souldiers put on JESUS CHRIST, Mark xxv, and the heavy cross also that CHRIST carried on his blessed shoulders to Mount Calvary." But our Bishop *Christoferson*^c calls the "*Tunic* the upper Vestment, which the Priest putteth upon him last of all, and which," he says, "representeth the purple robe, &c."

III. A DALMATIC. The Vestment worn by the Priest at Mass under the *Chasuble*. It was a sort of *Tunic*, and, very probably, what Bishop *Christoferson* calls a *Tunic*; being a garment with sleeves like those of a Night Gown, and so long as to reach down to the feet, and girt round the waist with the *Surcingle*.

IV. A TUNIC, which was somewhat shorter than the DALMATIC, and was worn by the Sub deacon, when he attended on the Priest at Mass.

V. A COPE for the Quire. This was of the same form, with the *Principal Vestment*, or best Cope. *Lyndwood* observes, that this garment "was worn by the Priest in the Quire out of Mass-time, when he performed or celebrated divine Offices there, espe-

^b Pontificale Romanum: A Manual of devout Prayers, &c. p. 85.

^c Exhortation, &c.

cially when he ministered incense at the Altar, or said the Collects there." To this Cope, he says, there were these following Appendices:

1. The AMICT or AMESS, which the Priest wore on his head. It had a cross embroidered on that part of it which came over the Priest's forehead. Of what it was made, whether linnen or woollen, I don't know, but in our Canons of 1572, it is called the *Gray-Amict*, which looks as if it was made of woollen cloth. In a Popish book called a *Manual of devout prayers*, &c. its decribed to be "a linnen cloth which the Priest pulls over his face, and fastens in his neck^d." It signifies, say they, who explain the ceremonies of the Mass, "the Rag of linnen wherewith the Jews blinded CHRIST our *Saviour* in mockery, when they smote and buffeted him."

2. The SURCINGLE, called also *Cingulum cinctorium*. This *Lyndwood* represents as *white*, but of what materials it was made I know not. It was twisted as a rope, and knotted at each end with tassels. The name of *Surcingle* seems to have been given to it on account of its being tied over the *Dalmatic*, or *Tunicle*. It represents, the explainers of the ceremonies of the Mass say, "the Whip wherewith CHRIST was beat by *Pilate*."

3. The MANIPLE or FLANNEL is a strip of linnen or silk embroidered with crosses, and fringed at one end; which the Priest at Mass twisted about his left arm. The Heathen Priests, when they sacrificed, used to wear on their left arms, like our cooks, a napkin to wipe away the sweat occasioned by their labour in killing and flaying the beast, and burning its flesh on the altar. In imi-

^d Manual of devout prayers, p. 85.

tation of them those Christian Elders, who fancied themselves sacrificing Priests, wore this *Maniple*, though it served them more for ornament than for use. The explainers of the ornaments used at the holy sacrifice of the Mass tell us, that this "*Maniple* or *Flannel* figureth the Rope, wherewith the *Jews* did bynde our SAVIOUR JESUS when they brought him before *Annas*."

4. A *STOLE*, is a broad piece of white linnen, or of silk fringed at both ends, and sometimes embroidered with Crosses, worn by the Priest about his neck over the *Tunicle*, so that it hung down before to the middle of the leg. Sometimes it was cross'd upon the Priest's breast, so as not to reach much lower than his knees. The *Greeks* called it *Orarium*; and they who explain the mystical use of these ornaments tell us, that "the *Stole*, which the Priest putteth about his neck, representeth the cord or rope, wherewith our SAVIOUR was bound, when he was beat with whips."

By all which it appears, that these four last, though mentioned by *Lyndwood*, as appendices of a *Cope* which was worn in the Quire or Chancel out of Mass-time, or when Mass was not celebrated, are part of the Mass-habit. Accordingly they are all mentioned in the present Roman Missal, among the directions for the Priest's dressing himself when he is to celebrate or say Mass^e. First, he puts on the *Amict*, then the *Albe*, which he girts with the *Surcingle*; after that he puts the *Maniple* on his left arm, then fits the *Stole* about his neck, and last of all takes the *Planet* or *Chasuble*.

VI. An *Albe* or *Aube*, so called from its being made of white linnen, was a garment made full and gathered about the neck like a Surplice, only

^e De præparatione Sacerdotis celebraturi.

the sleeves were close at the hands, like those of a Night-gown, or gathered like a shirt-sleeves. On them were square flaps, as likewise at the bottom before and behind to signifie, as the explainers of these rites tell us, "the four nails driven into CHRIST's hands and feet." The Rubric in the Mass-book orders it to be adjusted, when its put on, as that it should "flow equally, or all round, a finger's breadth or therabouts above the ground."

VII. A SURPLESS, so called because worn over the *Pelles*, the skins or furs with which the Monks and Priests were habited, is an *Alb*, with large open sleeves, that hung down almost to the border of it. It used to have a Crucifix embroidered on the back of it, and to be laced round the neck and sleeves. For which reason the first *English* Liturgy orders the Priest to wear a plain *Albe* or *Surpless*. Every parish was ordered to have three of these Vestments; viz. one for the Priest, Deacon, and Sub-deacon.

VIII. A ROCHET; which differs from a *Surpless* and *Albe*, in that it is without sleeves, and is ordered to be worn by the Clerk that ministers to the Priest, or by the Priest himself, when he baptizes and wants to have his arms at liberty and disencumbered.

These were Vestments, which by Archbishop *Arundel's* Constitution, A. D. 1305, the parishioners of the several parishes were to find at their costs and charges. But by the Inventories of the Church Jewels at that time we find there were besides all these *Hoods*, which were worn by the Priests over their *Surplices*. These were lined and furred, according to the degree, I suppose, of the person who wore them. By whom these were found it is not said; but they not being to be provided

provided at the costs of the parishioners, they must have been either bought by the Priests, or be the gift of some devout benefactor.

All these Vestments above mentioned in general, and in particular, God was invoked to “purifie, bless, sanctifie and consecrate, by the virtue of the *Holy Ghost*, and to water or bedew from above with his Grace:” to effect which the Priest made the sign of the Cross on them, and sprinkled them with Holy Water.

Nº. XII.

CHURCH UTENSILS OR ORNAMENTS:

By the same.

1. *Altar-Palls*, to put on or cover the Altar which was of stone, and consecrated by a Bishop. These Palls were of silk, velvet, &c. and either white, red, green, violet, or black, according to the Festival day or office which was celebrated. Therefore, I suppose, are some of them called *Lenten-Altar-cloths*, because they were to be used in the season of Lent.

2. *Towels*, call *Houstring Towels*. Of these there were three. Thus the Rubric before the Mass book appoints: “*Hoc altare operiatur tribus mappis seu tobaleis mundis:*” viz. the upper one oblong, and reaching to the ground, the other two shorter, or one of them doubled. These were all to be blessed by the Bishop, or by some one who had power so to do.

The Mother Church - ever the
most ready for being for ever
cut into one or more subordinate
chapels. If there are a Chapter
with a Chapel was sometimes
called Plebania by law there
was a greater regard had to
Mother Church than to Chapel
as a greater to Abbeys of Melig
houses. There to Parish Church
of Melig for violation of them
was reported to the diocese
as a necessary law. Edw. Law
named the Canon of Melig
for the most of the day. I am ready
for the page who were placed by
videns heard on one side of
the Abbey of Melig and houses
two of them shared pay 100 sh.
for Parochial Mother Church 20/
if a Chapel 10/-

Parish
Parish

C

3. A *Frontal*, to hang under the Tapers.
 4. A *Vayle* for the Altar for Lent.
 5. *Curtains* for the Altar.
 6. A *Pyx*, or box for the Wafer, which they called the body of Christ; made of Ivory, Silver, or Gold.
 7. A *Patin*, or silver Plate gilt, on which the Wafer was placed after it was taken out of the box.
 8. A *Corporas*, so called from its being used to cover the Wafer, which was called Christ's Corpse or Body; this was generally made of very rich materials: It was sometimes made of cloth of gold; and sometimes cock'd with pearl.
 9. A *Corporas case* to put the *Corporas* in, of the same.
 10. A *Chalice* or Cup for the Wine, which was of silver or gold, or at least to be gilt in the inside.
 11. *Glass cruets* of Water and Wine to mix: these were sometimes silver.
 12. A little *Bell* to ring before the Host or Wafer, when it is carried to any sick person, and at the elevation of it in the time of Mass.
 13. A *Wax Taper* to be lighted at the elevation of the Host: This I take to be the same with what is called the *Paschal Taper*.
A *Candlestick* for it.
 14. *Pillows* or *Cushions* of silk for the High Altar to rest the Mass book upon. "In cornu epistolæ *Cussin* supponendus Missali."
- * This is called likewise the "Tabernacle of the most holy Sacrament." By the Rubric of the Mass book the Priest is ordered to bow his knee before it, and do due reverence to it.
15. A

184 *Church Utenfils or Ornaments.*

15. A little *Basin* and *Towel* on a side board for the Priest to wash his hands, &c.

16. A *Font*, with a lock and key to keep the Water from being stolen by the common people, who imagined it to have a mystic virtue or secret power in it to heal diseases, &c.

17. A *Towel* for the *Font*, for the Priest to wipe his hands on after he has baptized, &c.

18. A *Chrismatore* to put the Chrism or holy Ointment in.

19. A *Cloth* to bear the *Chrismatore* in.

20. A *Vessel* for the *Holy Water*.

21. A *Towel* for the *Rode* or *Crucifix*.

22. A *Processional Cross* to carry before the several Processions, and before the Priest, when he went to the Rood-loft to read the Gospel.

23. *Banner cloths*, *Streamers* for the Processions on the Rogation days, &c.

24. A *Cross* for the dead to lay on their Coffins when they are carried to the grave, and put on their breasts after they are in it. "Finitis orationibus claudatur sepulchrum ponente prius sacerdote absolutionem super pectus defuncti."

25. Cloths of silk for the Crosses.

26. A *Censer* to burn incense in, with a *Ship* and *Spoon*. It was silver, and of silver parcell gilt.

27. A *Pax* or *Osculatory*, being a piece of board on which was the image of CHRIST on the Cross, which the people used to kiss after service was ended. This was sometimes made of silver.

28. *Painted Cloths* for the Sepulchre.

29. A *Bier* for the dead to carry them to the grave on.

30. *Alms Cloths*.

31. A *Lamp* or *Lanthorn*.

32. An *Image* of the Saint, to whom the Church
is

is dedicated, which was commonly set over the High Altar in a niche or pedestal of stone fastened in the wall.

33. A *Cross*, which was placed on the altar in the middle of it. “*Super altare collocetur Crux in medio.*” This had the image of *Christ* crucified on it. The Rubric of the Mass book orders, that the Priest, when he approaches to the Altar, should stand before the lowermost step of it, and profoundly bow to this Cross, placed above upon the altar: “*Cum pervenerit ad altare, stans ante illius infimum gradum, caput detegit, et altari, seu imagini crucifixæ desuper positæ profunde inclinatur.*”

34. Two Candlesticks with lighted Candles, one at each end of the Altar.

35. A Cloth for the Rector's Stool.

36. A *Monstrance* of silver. By its name it should be for shew.

Such were the trinkets or implements of Churches in those days of ignorance and superstition, when toys and baubles to please and divert children were admired and valued, as if they were the principal part of Religion.

N^o. XIII.

Observations upon the Remarks of Mr. Collier, in his Ecclesiastical History, on several Passages in Bishop Burnet's History of the Reformation.

By the same J. LEWIS.

To Britannicus.

THE love of Historical Truths which you shew yourself to have, and the willingness you express to "convey into the world any facts, if they are truly and sufficiently attested, and not accompanied with rancour and spite," encourages me to send you the following Remarks. Among other instances of the hatred of the late Bishop *Burnet* conceived in the minds of some men this is one; the publishing an *Advertisement*, in the *Evening Post* No. 2254; wherein we have notice given us, that in such pages of Mr. *Collier's* Ecclesiastical History, Vol. II, as are there mentioned, the Bishop's "mistakes, defective reasonings, and partialities" in his I and II Volumes of the History of the Reformation are plainly discovered: and that these "misperformances" of his are "apparent and undeniable." This, I suppose, the Advertiser thought to be the shortest way with the Bishop, and a most compendious method of destroying his credit and reputation. And so indeed it would be, was what he so confidently affirms as implicitly and without any examination believed.

Mr. Col-

Mr. *Collier's* second Volume here referred to was published long enough before the Bishop's death for his Lordship to peruse. Accordingly the Bishop gave this character of it, that "the learned Writer finds his History often in his way, ——— but designs all through to set such Remarks on his, as if they were well grounded, must destroy the credit it has hitherto obtained."

Without any breach of charity we may well suppose this was Mr. *Collier's* design; but with what success he has managed it I leave you or any one to judge, after having considered the following Observations on the places particularly specified in the forementioned Advertisement.

The first is page 10, 11: where our learned Church Historian rallies the Bishop as the author of "a very severe charge upon the then Church of *England*, and guilty of a mistake in matter of fact," in saying, that when Popery prevailed here Parents "teaching their children the LORD's Prayer, the Ten Commandments, and the Creed, in the Vulgar Tongue, was crime enough to bring them to the stake." To justify this censure of the Bishop, Mr. *Collier* tells us, "The Bishop cites *Fox* for his authority, and that *Fox* cites no other authority than one Mother *Hall*." Let *Fox* now be turned to Vol. II, p. 40, there you'll find Bishop *Longland's* Register transcribed to prove, that several were delated for teaching and learning the Ten Commandments, Pater Noster, Ave, and Creed in *English*, and were forced to abjure their doing so to have their liberty. Why were they to "abjure," if their learning the Ten Commandments, &c. in *English* was no crime? I dont find that Mr. *Collier* offers to assert, that there was at this time any Translation of the Ten Commandments, &c. into

English allowed of by the then Church of *England*. What Translation there was of them seems to have been made by that famous Reformer, Dr. *John Wiclif*. Now by a Constitution of Archbishop *Arundel* any who read any little book or Tract of *John Wiclif*, without its being first examined and approved by one of the Universities, was decreed and ordained to suffer as a promoter of schism and heresy : in other words, this was "enough to bring them to the stake." As to what Mr. *Collier* adds, "That the *Lollards* struck at the fundamentals of the Church, and had very dangerous opinions both with respect to faith and property ;" whatever truth there may be in the former part of the censure, if by Church he means the then Church of *England*, there is none in the latter, as Mr. *Collier* would have known had he kept to his matter ; *Juvat integros accedere fontes.*

P. 19. C. 2. Mr. *Collier* refers to *Anthony Har-mar*, whom he calls "a learned Remarker, as observing, that what the Bishop says of the Religious in his History, Part I. pag. 22. is a very hard censure upon a whole Order of men." But that this is no false censure is plain from the writers quoted by the judicious Bishop *Sanderson*, ad Populum Sermon. IV, who gives this character of the Monks, &c. "Evil beasts, slow bellies, stall-fed Monks and Friars who ——— by their sensual wallowing in all ease and idleness, and fulness of bread, and (the fruits of these) in abominable and prodigious filthiness and luxury, became as Proverbs and By-words in the mouths and pens of men of all sorts." The Bishop has not run a greater length of satyr than this, upon the insignificancy and misbehaviour of the Religious. Its reporting a false fact to affirm, as Mr. *Collier* does, that the Bishop refers

“ refers to the reign of King *Edgar*, for the Monks settlement here in *England*.” His Lordship only refers to those days for the beginning of the increase of Monkeny here. “ From the days of King *Edgar*,” says he, “ the state of Monkeny had been still growing in *England*.” The time his Lordship refers to, of their misbehaviour and “ giving themselves up to idleness and pleasure, is, when they were settled in most Cathedrals of *England*, and were every where possessed of the best Church-Benefices ;” which every body knows was long after King *Edgar*’s days.

P. 53. Col. I. Mr. *Collier* reflects on the Bishop, as “ charging the *Oxford* Antiquary with giving credit to a lying story set down by *Saunders* ;” whereas, he says, “ tis plain *Wood* makes no use of *Saunders*’s authority, but cites the Records of the University for the main of his narrative.” Let *Wood* be consulted and the reader trust his own eyes, if he dare do it. Its true *Wood* does not name *Saunders*, but he tells the story which *Saunders* tells, and that, as the Bishop says, “ without any proof.” So far is *Wood* from citing the Records of the University for the main of this narrative of an “ assembly called in the night,” &c. or “ de clandestino Togatorum purpuratorum conventu,” that he does not cite them at all for any part of this story. Mr. *Collier* adds, that the “ instrument to which the University set their seal was agreed on in a Convocation of all the Doctors and Masters, as well Regents as Non Regents, giving power to the Doctors and Batchellors of Divinity to determine the matter, &c ; the original whereof, the Bishop says, Lord *Herbert* saw, though that Lord calls it an original in one place, yet after the recital he makes no more of it than a blurr’d copy.” But
Mr.

Mr. *Collier* seems not to have minded what he was writing, since he observes that “ Lord *Herbert* makes no scruple to confess that tis not probable that it should be intended for the King in that manner.” No nor in any other manner. For what use could an instrument be of to the King, which was only to empower the Doctors, &c. to answer the King's question, and to set the seal of the University to their conclusion ?

Col. 2. Mr. *Collier* remarks, that the Bishop mistook in guessing Dr. *Edmonds* to be Bishop *Bonner*, which is true.

Pag. 68, 69. Mr. *Collier* finds fault with the *English* Translation of the oath of obedience, which the Popish Bishops took to the Pope. But he hunts on a false scent.

1. He mistakes it for the Bishop's translation : whereas his Lordship copied it from *Hall* with some few corrections of undoubted mistakes. How his Lordship would have translated it may be seen in the *Appendix* to the “ Vindication of the Ordinations of the Church of *England*.”

2. Mr. *Collier* finds fault with its being “ translated *resist and persecute* : ” whereas, he says, the words “ in the Original are *prosequar et impugnabo*.” What he calls the Original I don't know : But in Pope *Gregory's* form this clause was entirely wanting ; as it was in that in Archbishop *Chichele's* life. In the form which the Bishop transcribed the words are *resist and persecute* ; as the reader may see with his own eyes by turning to fol. 205, of *Hall's* Chron. reign of King *Henry VIII*. In the Roman Pontifical of the *Antwerp* Edit. 1627, the *Latin* words are *pro posse prosequar et impugnabo*. Our learned Historian follows his stroak by adding, that in “ Bishop *Burnet's* translation it is *So help me God and all*

all Saints; but *all Saints* are not in the Original."

If by the Original Mr. *Collier* means the Roman Pontifical he is right.

All Saints are not mentioned there in the conclusion of this oath, nor in the form in Archbishop *Chichele's* life. And yet in *Hall* the form transcribed by the Bishop is thus concluded, *So God me help, and all Saints.*

Mr. *Collier* adds, "that the Bishop is not pleased to give us the proof of his conjecture, That the contradiction between the two oaths, to the Pope, and the King, was so visible that it had soon produced a severe censure from the house, &c." To satisfy him *Hall* tells us; "the opening of these oaths was one of the occasions why the Pope within two years following lost all his jurisdiction in *England*."

Our learned Historian, to set all things right, is so kind as to give us a translation of this oath of his own, in which he very judiciously leaves out the words *Domini nostri Papæ et successorum prædictorum*: alters *cause* to *be conserved* for *endeavour to preserve*; *imagined* for *contrived*; *seats* for *sees*; *persecute* for *prosecute*; *personally* for *in person*, and *counsel* for *advice*.

Page 95, Col. 1. Mr. *Collier* observes, that the Bishop's remark that "Suffragan Bishops were put down by degrees from the ixth Century won't hold."

But, with submission, he either does not, or will not understand what the Bishop means by Suffragan Bishops. He must have as mean an opinion of the Bishop's understanding as he has of his honesty, to suppose that his Lordship did not know, that here in *England*, to the very time of the Reformation, our Bishops had their deputies whom they called Suffragans, who had been consecrated
Bishops

Bishops of Sees *in partibus infidelium*. But these were very different from the *Chorepiscopi* or Suffragans of whom the Bishop speaks; and whose order, its true, by the Pope's tyranny came to be laid aside soon after the *ninth* century.

Page 96. Col. 1. Mr. *Collier* charges the Bishop with "misrepresenting the Universities, Clergy and Religious, and wrongfully charging them with constant opposition to the Reformation."

And yet Mr. *Collier* himself says, Page 45. Col. 1. that "the leading Churchmen thought all innovation dangerous, and that the fundamentals of Religion might suffer this way:" which to me seems exactly the same account that is given by the Bishop; *History*, &c. Vol. I. p. 83. See likewise *Hall's Chron.* fol. 188, 189. R. *Hen. VIII.*

Page 104, Col. 1. Mr. *Collier* insults the Bishop for his calling *Cromwell's* office of "Vice-gerent and Vicar-general two different places;" affirming they "were held by two different commissions, and not recollecting his mistake when his Lordship met with *Cromwell's* commission for Vicar-general." But there is this to be said for his Lordship; that it appears by the King's commission to those whom *Cromwell* had deputed to be the King's commissaries, under him, that *Cromwell* was stiled *Vice-gerent*, *Vicar general*, Special and Principal Commissary and Official. Now its plain from *Lyndwood* that "*Vicariorum generalium* potestas differt ab *Officialium Principalium* potestate." Why might not then the power of a Vice-gerent differ from that of a Vicar-general? The Act 31 *Hen. VIII*, c. 10. appoints the Vice-gerent to sit upon the same Form that the Archbishop of *Canterbury* sitteth on, and above the same Archbishop. Bishop *Stillington* seems to have thought the offices of Vice-gerent
and

and Vicar-general two different offices: Thus he expresses himself: "By virtue of this Act 26 *Hen. VIII*, c. 1. *Cromwell* was made Vice-gerent and Vicar-general, for both are in the same commission." And yet it appears that *Cromwell* was summoned to Parliament by the title of the King's Vicar general in Spirituals. As to the Bishop's "meeting with *Cromwell's* Commission for Vicar-general," it does not appear that his Lordship ever met with it. Mr. *Collier* very roundly affirms, that "it is still extant," and refers to a copy of it in his Collection. But besides that what we find there is only a piece of a Commission, Mr. *Collier* himself calls it "King *Henry* the eighth's Commission in allowance of the deputation made by *Cromwell* Vicar-general."

Page 108. Col. 2. Mr. *Collier* accuses the Bishop of saying, that "about the end of the eighth century the Monks possessed themselves of the greatest part of the riches of the Nation, — the best part of the soil of *England*." But this is very foul misrepresentation. The Bishop's words are "about the end of the eighth century the *Danes* began to make their descents into *England*, and made every where great depredations; and finding the Monks had possessed themselves, of the greatest part of the riches of the Nation, they made their most frequent inroads upon these places where they knew the richest spoyl was to be found." These words of the Bishop, fairly construed, cannot be understood precisely of the time when the *Danes* began to make their descent, viz. 750, or as others write, 754, 870. These descents of theirs continued till 1009: during which time our Historians assure us, that they did plunder many of the Monasteries, and take from them a great many

valuable things, both in Gold and Silver, to wit, Crosses, Chalice, and Candlesticks. See the *Saxon Chronicle*. What the Bishop says of the Religious having "the best part of the soil of *England*," is in his preface to the *Second Volume* of his History; where his Lordship writes of "the Discovery of the Imposture of purgatory," which must refer to the time of the Reformation; when Bishop *Saunders* tells us, they were "Lords of little less than *one half* the Temporalities [Lordships, &c.] of the Kingdom."

Page 109. Col. 1. Mr. *Collier* calls the Bishop's saying, that the translation of the Scriptures into the Vulgar tongue, "continued till the state of Monkery rose: And then, when *they* engrossed the Riches, and the Popes the Dominion of the World, it was not consistent with these designs, nor with the arts used to promote them, to let the Scriptures be much known," a *severe accusation* and attempts to *disprove* it. But how? Why by shewing what nobody denies, that the Holy Scriptures were translated into the *Saxon* tongue. But is it not a notorious fact, that afterwards they were read in the Churches in *Latin*, and the people denied the use of them? Can Mr. *Collier* say that the Scriptures were translated into the *English* spoken after the Conquest, till Dr. *Wiclif* undertook it, viz. above 300 Years? No; its a just observation made by Mr. *Wharton*, that the "means of greater knowledge were studiously hidden from the people, the ignorance of the Laity was so advantageous to the interest of the Clergy." Infomuch that we are assured by *Richard Fitzraugh*, Archbishop of *Armagh*, 1357, that he had "sent 3 or 4 of the Rectors of Parish Churches in his Diocese to *Oxford*, and that they were forced to return back to their own

own Country *Ireland*, because they could not buy or have a Bible to use, or any other Books of Divinity; they being all bought up by the Friars, &c."

Page 170. Col. 2. Our learned Church Historian accuses the Bishop of "misreporting *Bonner*," because his Lordship intimates he was of the "*Popish* party," when he took out the King's Commission for his Bishoprick, 1539. "*Fox*," our Historian says, "has given several instances to prove, that *Bonner*, till the Fall of *Cromwell*, was a zealous promoter of the Reformation, which is likewise afterwards confess'd by the Bishop;" who says of him, *Histor.* part I. p. 299, "Now *Bonner* began to shew his nature. Hitherto he had acted another part. For being most extremely desirous of preferment, he had so complied with *Cromwell* and *Cranmer*, that they had great confidence in him." Just as *John* Duke of *Northumberland* acted in the next reign. Does Mr. *Collier* himself really believe that ever *Bonner* was not of the *Popish* party, or that *bonâ fide*, and by principle he was a "zealous promoter of the Reformation?"

Page 173. Col. 2. Mr. *Collier* says of the Bishop that he "censures our Historians without proof." Because his Lordship says, "some of our own writers deserve a very severe censure who write, that the Abbots of *Glastenbury*, *Reading*, and *Colchester*, were attainted of high Treason for denying the King's Supremacy:" for which his Lordship gives this reason, which one would think was a good one, that "the whole Clergy, but most particularly the Abbots, had over and over again acknowledged the King's Supremacy." But there's no such thing as the Bishop's pleasing Mr. *Collier*. But a few pages before he blames the Bishop for misrepresenting and wrongfully charging the Religious

as constant opposers of the Reformation, when they had made "a general renunciation of the Popes Supremacy."

But now the tables are turned, and we are told that "peoples opinions alter sometimes, and Conscience and Courage improve," for a proof of which he instances in *Gardiner*, who had "solemnly renounced the Pope's Authority, but notwithstanding all his disclaiming, there were violent presumptions that he had secretly reconciled himself to the Pope." To which instance he might have added that of *Frier Forest*, one of the Observant Friars, who, its said, declared that "he tooke the Oath with his outward man, but his inward man never consented thereunto." Rare examples of "Conscience and Courage improving!"

Page 181. Col. 1. Mr. *Collier* contradicts the Bishop's saying that "it is certain Lord *Cromwell* was a *Lutheran*:" and will have it that he "died in the Communion of the then Church of *England*:" And yet he "readily grants that *Cromwell* was no *Papist* at his death;" But then, says he, "its pretty plain he was no *Protestant* neither." So that it seems "the then Church of *England*, or the Religion professed by King *Henry* the viiith," was neither *Lutheran*, *Popish*, nor *Protestant*.

Pape 187. Col. 1. Our learned Historian observes, that the Bishop "goes too deep in his censure," when he says, that "in the time of Popery there had been few Sermons but in *Lent*,—and that the people had been little acquainted with the fundamentals of Christianity."

Mr. *Wharton* seems to me to say something like this when he observes, that "all genuine and rational knowledge of Religion, had generally given place to fabulous Legends and Romantic Stories."

For

For a specimen of the preaching then used, see the Festival printed for *Wynkyn de Worde* 1532.

Col. 2. Mr. *Collier* tells us that the Bishop's "taking notice," "that none were to preach without a particular License from the King, or his Diocefan, &c." "is plainly mistaking the matter." But with submission it is not. The Act 34, 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 1, provided, that "no manner of person, &c. shall take upon him or them to read, preach, or teach openly to other in any Church, &c. unless he be so appointed thereunto by the King's Majesty or by any Ordinary."

Page 219. Col. 1. Mr. *Collier* corrects the Bishop for saying, that "by King *Henry's* Letters Patent," granted to the Bishops for holding their Bishopricks, "it is clear, that the Episcopal Function was acknowledged to be of Divine appointment." "The Commission," says Mr. *Collier*, "seems to be embarrassed and inconsistent." Supposing it is, he owns, that "the clause *per*," as he misreads it, for *præter*, "*et ultra ea quæ tibi et sacris Literis divinitus commissæ esse dignoscuntur*," does impart a Divine Authority." A Divine Authority to do what? Why to exercise the Episcopal Function. Is not this to acknowledge the Function to be of Divine Appointment?

Page 220. Col. 2. Mr. *Collier*, in express contradiction to the Bishop, who had said, that "the Privy Council's Authority had been raised so high by 31 *Hen. VIII*, c. 8, that they were empowered sufficiently for displacing" the Lord Chancellor or putting him out of his Office, affirms, that "if the Privy Council had no other warrant to support their proceedings than this Act, 'tis pretty plain they exceeded their Authority: The Statute," he says, "relates only to proclamations; and it is expressly

expressly provided, that the words, meaning and intent of this Act be not understood, &c, that by virtue of it any of the King's liege people, &c. should have any of his or her Inheritances, lawful Possessions, Offices, Liberties, Privileges, Franchises, Goods or Chattels taken from them. Which word "Office," the learned Historian says, "brings the Lord Chancellor's Case fully within the saving of the Statute." As if after the making this statute the King's Highness with the advice of his Honourable Council, could not dispossess a Lord Chancellor of his Office, or that the Office of a Lord Chancellor was an Office of Inheritance. But for this I refer myself to those who are learned in our Laws.

Page 247. Col. 1. Mr. Collier opposes the learned Dr. Hammond to the Bishop, as of "a different sentiment" from his Lordship; who affirmed, that "it is certain that confession to a priest is no where enjoined in the Scripture." Of this I should have taken no notice was it not one of the places referr'd to in the *Advertisement*; it being nothing to the History of the Reformation, what the Sentiments are of Dr. Hammond or Bishop Burnet. But to prove that Confession to a Priest is somewhere enjoined in Scripture, Mr. Collier tells us, "Dr. Hammond observes, that the King's MS. has the particle *or* therefore, and that this plainly refers the Exhortation to the 14th Verse, where the Sick person is directed to call for the *Elders of the Church*." To this I think it sufficient at present to say, that the Doctors of this Church are generally of a "different Sentiment," particularly the Compilers of the *second Tome of Homilies*, &c. in the *second* part of the Homily of Repentance.

In the 2d. Col. The Bishop is chastised for giving "a reason that is not strong enough to support the

Affertion." The Affertion is, that in the "primitive Church there was no obligation to confess secret Sins." The Reason given by the Bishop for this Affertion is, that "all the Canons were about publick scandals." Does Mr. *Collier* deny this? or does he produce any Canon obliging men, &c. to confess their secret Sins, make a discovery of their Lives, open their minds, and lay even their thoughts before a Priest? No. How then does it appear that there was in the Primitive Church any obligation to confess secret Sins? Why Mr. *Collier* says, "They who confessed *privately* were ordered to do *open* penance." But by what Authority were they so ordered, if all the Canons were about public Scandals? The words quoted by Mr. *Collier* don't prove this Affertion of his; *eas autem stare sine communione jusserunt donec imple-retur Tempus penitentiae*. Surely Men and Women may abstain from the Communion for a time, and yet not do public penance. Mr. *Bingham* assures us, that "as to *private crimes* they laid no necessity upon the Consciences of men, to make either *public* or *private* Confession of them to any besides God, to qualify them for the Communion."

Page 248. Col. 1. Mr. *Collier* tells us, that the Bishop "somewhat mistakes matter of Fact," in reporting, that at the time of the Reformation there was "a total disuse of all publick Censure:" and proves it by *Jane Shore's* doing public penance in King *Edward V* time. Then he observes that *Heylin* gives a different account from that of the Bishop of the reception of the New Communion Book. The Bishop had said that "it was received over *England* without any opposition." *Heylin* tells us, that "in Obedience unto the Lords of the Council's commands, to cause the said Book to be delivered

delivered to every Parson, Vicar, &c. as all the Bishops did not perform their parts alike, so many Parish Priests, not being willing to advance so good a Work, laboured to disaffect the people to the present Government. And to that end it was endeavoured in their Sermons to possess their Auditors with an ill opinion of the King." But the Bishop observes that "complaints were brought of *Gardiner*, that he did secretly detract from the King's proceedings, and that the Popish Clergy began generally to have it spread among them, that though they had acknowledged the King's Supremacy, yet they had never owned the Council's Supremacy." But for all this it may be true, that however the New Communion Book might be secretly disliked, it might be received without any set or public opposition.

Page 262. Col. 1. The Bishop is charged with "a mistake in affirming that the *English* Clergy were not by any vow precluded from *Marriage*." To prove this, the Bishop observes, that "the Rites of the *Roman Pontifical* did not oblige them to coelibate. The words were, *Wilt thou follow Chastity, and Sobriety?* to which the Subdeacon answered *I will*. But that there was no such Question or Answer made in the forms of the Ordination of the *English* Clergy." What now does Mr. *Collier* say to this? Why that "by a Canon of the Council of *Winchester* held under *Lanfrank*, those who were ordain'd *Priests* or *Deacons* had a form prescrib'd them for renouncing Matrimony." And is not this a demonstration that the *English* Clergy were obliged at their ordination to profess Chastity? The learned writer of *the Treatise of the Celibacy of the Clergy*, would have shewn Mr. *Collier*, that neither the Canon of *Lanfranc*, nor the prohibition

bition of *Anselm*, in relation to the Clergys marrying, were regarded by the *English* Clergy: that many of them shut up the doors of their Churches and omitted all Divine Service: and that the use of Marriage was yet retained by the Clergy of the Church of *England* in the middle of the 14th Age. What a heavy charge must this be on them, if they were precluded from Marriage by any Vow at their Ordination! Mr. *Collier* adds, that "as to the charge of the Licentiousness of the Priests, 'tis to be hoped the Bishop has set it too high." Tho' all his Lordship says, is "that these laws against the Marriage of the Clergy had brought a great deal of uncleanness into the Church." Mr. *Collier* himself allows, that for the practice of "their entertaining Women under the Character of Concubines, the Clergy had License from their Bishop:" and it appears by the Acts of the Metropolitcal Visitation of Archbishop *Warham*, that in the two little Dioceses of *Bangor* and *Saint Davids*, above 80 Priests were actually presented for Incontinency.

Page 281. Col. 2. The "Answer," reported by the Bishop to be made in defence of *Bonner's* Deprivation is by Mr. *Collier* found fault with as "seeming short of Satisfaction." But this is to dispute not to write History, or however to be an Historian of Opinions, not of Facts. Mr. *Collier* has a mind to let us know that his opinion is, that an *English* Bishoprick is a pure "Ecclesiastical Charge," without any Temporal Jurisdiction.

Page 282. Col. 1. The Bishop is accused of "misreporting matter of Fact in the account" he gives "of the Emperor *Constantine's* proceeding against the Bishops." Mr. *Collier* won't allow the Emperour to have any thing to do to Judge of the

Sentence passed on a Bishop, but that he should only "settle matter of Fact, see the records inspected," and execute the Church's Judgement. But *Socrates* expressly asserts, that *Paul* Bishop of *Constantinople* was deprived of that Bishoprick by the Emperour *Constantius*, who, he says, appointed *Eusebius* in his room.

Page 305. Col. 2. The Bishop's saying that "the Canon Law not being rectified, and the King's being in the Pope's room, &c. seems an insufficient defence" of the proceedings against Bishop *Gardiner*. But it does not appear that the Bishop ever designed this observation for a *defence* of them, since he says that these circumstances "rather excused than justified, this hard measure *Gardiner* met with."

Page 316. Col. 1. The Bishop is reflected on for saying that "it was generally believed, that all this pretended Conspiracy, upon which the *Duke of Somerset* was condemned, was only a Forgery." But thus *Grafton*, who lived at this time, tells us, that "the Duke being condemned, the people spake diversly and murmured against the Duke of *Northumberland*, and against some other of the Lordes for the condemnation of the said Duke, and also, as the common fame went, the King's Majestie took it not in good part." This sure is sufficient to shew what was then the general belief.

Page 317. Col. 1. "The Character," which the Bishop here gives "of the Duke of *Somerset*," Mr. *Collier* says, "runs him on a strong inconsistency with what he had writ before." The Bishop had observed, page 134, That "it was also said, that a course of unusual greatness had raised the Duke too high, so that he did not carry himself to the Nobility with that *Equality*, which they expected from

from him." And here he says, that "he was humble and affable in his Greatness;" so he might be, and yet "not carry himself toward the Nobility with that *equality* which *they* expected." *Grafton* says, "He was of Nature very gentle and pitiful, and was beheaded to the lamentable sight and grief of thousands, that praised God for him, and entirely loved him."

Page 317. Col. 2. The Bishop is said by Mr. *Collier*, to "run out into a general invective against all Bishops who concern themselves with affairs of State, and Civil Jurisdiction." But this is misrepresentation. What the Bishop argues against is, "Bishops forsaking their sees to undertake secular affairs, — their being chiefly employed in all affairs and offices of state. — their thrusting themselves into the courts of Princes, and ambitiously pretending to the Administration of Matters of state." And let Mr. *Collier*, if he can, reconcile such behaviour to the Holy Scripture, their Ordination vows, or the Canons of the Church.

Page 318. Col. 1. Its insinuated as if the Bishop confuted himself by saying that "the ignorance of those ages of *Charles* the Great and his Son, made it in a manner *necessary*, that the Bishops should have a share in all public Councils, and be chiefly employed in all affairs, and offices of state." As if there was no difference betwixt its being *necessary*, &c. and their *thrusting themselves* into these "eccentric" employments.

Page 348. Col. 2. Our Bishop's veracity is disputed in saying that "one *Beal* informs us that in many places of the Country, Men were chosen for *Queen Mary's* first parliament by force and threats, &c." But we have the same account given us by Mr. *Fox*, and Mr. *Strype* of one *John Hales*, who

in an Oration spoken to *Queen Elizabeth* told her Majesty so.

Page 354. Col. 1. The Bishop is charged with "writing wide of matter of Fact," because his Lordship says, "it was resolved that *Cranmer* should be still esteemed Archbishop, till he was solemnly degraded according to the Canon Law:" Whereas Mr. *Collier* says, "immediately after *Cranmer's* attainder his See was declared void, &c." But the Bishop was not so ignorant as not to know that, according to our Law, *Cranmer* was look'd upon as divested of his Archbishoprick, being a person attainted. The Question was, whether he was so reputed by the Pope's Canon Law? If he was, one would think the Pope would not have made out a process against him, cited him to appear at *Rome*, and pronounced a formal sentence of deprivation against him.

Page 365. Col. 2. A Charge of "misinformation" is brought against the Bishop, for writing that "*Bishop Barlow* was never married:" Whereas, says Mr. *Collier*, "*Barlow* had five Daughters, married to five Bishops. He had likewise a Son." This he took from *Harmer*: But if Mr. *Strype* be right, *Harmer* was misinformed, as well as the Bishop, for, according to him, "*Barlow* had seven Sons and five Daughters."

Page 366. Col. 1. Again the Bishop is reflected on as "mounting the rigour" used to the reformed Clergy in *Queen Mary's* reign, "beyond matter of Fact:" Because his Lordship says, that "the married Clergy were all summarily deprived." No, says Mr. *Collier*, "a years time was allowed the Clergy to abjure their heresy and put away their Wives: there are many processes and deprivations of Married Clergymen entered in the *Canterbury Register*:"

Register: from whence it follows, the customary Forms were observed, and that they were not all *summarily* deprived." But the Learned Historian seems not to know the meaning of this Law Term *Summarie*. He should therefore have consulted *Lanfranc de Oriano Practica Judiciaria*. The Bishop, its plain, expressed himself in the very terms of the commissions granted on this occasion. viz. *Negotio illis summarie et de plano, sine ullo strepitu et figura judicii exposito et declarato. — per summariam examinationem et discussionem negotii per vos fiendam.*

Col. 2. The Bishop is said to make "a hard reflection on the Honourable House of Commons" 1554: because he tells us, that "*Gardiner* had before hand prepared them by giving the most considerable of them Pensions." As if this was more than the learned *Heylin* had said of *Edward VI* first parliament, viz. that "the Cards were so well pack'd by Sir *Ralph Sadler*, that there was no need of any other shuffling till the end of the Game."

Page 398. Col. 2. Mr. *Collier* tells us, that the Bishop "makes a Tragical complaint of the Rasure, and Destruction of Records in this reign." His Lordship's words are, "It is not upon record how they executed this Commission, to search all Registers, to find out both the professions made against the Pope, and the Scrutinies made in Abbies, but the effects of it appear in the great defectiveness of the Records, in many things of Consequence, which are razed and lost."

Mr. *Collier*'s business is to shew that "there was no such Rasures." He is pleased to observe, that "the design of this search was to inform the Queen of the Contents of such Instruments, and that they might be considered, and disposed of as
her

her Majesty thought fit." But it appears by the Commission, that the *Contents* of these Instruments were already *come* to her Majesty's *knowledge and understanding*. What now could be the meaning of this Commission to have brought before the Commissioners, *all and singular the said Accounts, Books, Scroles, Instruments, or other writings concerning the premisses*, but to prevent the supposed mischief of them, which is said to be the tending to subvert and overthrow all good Religion, and Religious Houses? Mr. *Collier* particularly instances in some of these *Accounts, Books, &c.* being extant after the execution of this Commission. But the Bishop does not say, that the records were all razed and lost, but only that "many things of Consequence" in them were razed: And truly this is too sure to be seriously denied.

Page 404. Col. 1. Mr. *Collier* questions the truth of the Bishop's saying, that "he found it said that some advised that courts of Inquisition, like those in *Spain*, might be set up in *England*." This the learned Historian treats as a falsehood of the Bishops own Invention. "He is not pleased," says he, to tell us by whom 'tis said, neither can *be* meet with this Advice in any of our Historians: "Nay even *Fox* himself," as if he stuck at nothing to blacken the Papists, "is silent in the case." And is not this demonstration that the Bishop is a Liar? The learned and faithful Historian goes on in observing, that "the Queen declared her resolution to maintain the prerogative and Constitution. King *Philip's* Confessors declaimed against persecution in the pulpit;" to which he "adds the gentleness, and uncontested good nature of Cardinal *Pool*. Considering these things," says he, "one would think the project of an inquisition looks very improbable."

probable." See Memorials of Archbishop *Cranmer*. The Bishop might, and I believe did, find it said in some of the written memoirs of those times, that an Inquisition was projected and advised by some hot, fiery spirits. If a man's honesty may be questioned, only because he does not produce his Vouchers for every thing he says, though of no Consequence to the History he writes, what a character will most Historians have, particularly *Heylin* and *Collier*?

Page 424. Col. 1. Again is the *crimen falsi* attempted to be fixed on the Bishop. His Lordship had wrote that "the Bill for restoring of all persons, that were deprived of their Benefices, because of their Marriage, was ordered by the Queen to be laid aside." But, says Mr. *Collier*, "had this been matter of fact, — but this Author is somewhat mistaken." Mr. *Strype* intimates there were "two Bills of the same import," and that the old one that had been twice read was thrown by.

Page 435. Col. 2. All that I find laid to the Bishop's charge is, that his Lordship "appears inclined to justify the Queen's Commissions for a Royal Visitation all over *England*."

These are the several places of Mr. *Collier's* Ecclesiastical History, to which we are referred by the *Advertiser*, to prove the Bishop guilty of "apparent and undeniable misperformances," and one who deserves no manner of credit to any bare affirmation of his. But besides these we are directed to see Mr. *Collier's* "Answers to some exceptions in Bishop *Burnet's* third part of the History of the Reformation." With your leave therefore I'll take a view of that so far as the Bishop is concerned in it.

Page 4. Col. 1. The Bishop is represented as
doing

doing “incomprehensible justice in giving sentence without hearing the cause; censuring an Author without reading him; especially when he refers to evidence, &c.” All this Satyr is occasioned by his Lordships saying, “A Voluminous Author, who has lately pretended to have written our *Ecclesiastical History*, seems to have carried one design in his mind from the beginning to the end of his *Second Vol.* (*I have not read his first*) to soften and excuse the Corruptions of *popery*, &c.” But his Lordship had no occasion to read the *first* Volume, to know that Mr. Collier had “softened even *Thomas Becket's* behaviour,” with so mild a Censure as that “his conduct in this dispute, was not altogether defensible, and that he was far from being guilty of that gross mismanagement, with which he is charged by *William Thomas*; viz. that upon his retiring the King and Kingdom was excommunicated and put under an Interdict upon his account.” But Mr. Collier is so hardy as decisively to pronounce this relation altogether a mistake.

Let him therefore hear *Fitz-Stevens*. “Iterum jubet [Rex] subtilius præcavens tandem, ut nullus in *Angliam* transfretaturus recipiatur, nisi habeat Regis Literas; ne forte aliquis Interdicti Sententiam quam sciebat Archiepiscopum habere in *Angliam* deferret.”

This the Bishop knew full well: but because His Lordship thought it needless particularly to prove so notorious a Fact, our learned Historian declaims against him, as “affording no more than bare affirmation for the point: If, says he, we won't resign to implicit belief, wink against evidence, and take his word for the controversy; we must keep our old opinion, for here's no light let in to inform us farther.”

Page 290. Col. 2, of his History, (a place it seems which had escaped the *Advertiser's* notice) Mr. *Collier* observes, that "here as it happens the Bishop has been led into a mistake; 'in mentioning the difference between the Ordination Book, set out at that time 1549, and that we now use.' The two first editions of the Ordinal made in King *Edward's* reign, have none of the different rites mention'd by this Gentleman;" quoth Mr. *Collier*. He now owns [P. 6. C. 1.] that "the Ordinals he perused, printed in 1552, were not the first:" and [in the Postscript] that "upon perusal of the ordinal printed Anno 1549, of which at last he had a sight by the favour of a Gentleman, uncommonly well furnish'd with Curiosities of the press, he finds the *Bible* laid on the Bishop's neck, the *Pastoral* staff put in his hand, and the *Chalice* with Bread in it, for the Priest, some of the Consecrating, and Ordaining Ceremonies." But he comforts himself with this consideration, [P. 7. C. 1.] that he "can better afford to be somewhat mistaken than the Bishop: for granting him right in this remark, he is plainly wrong in all the rest." How true this is, let any one judge who considers what has been said of *Thomas Becket*. But as if it was the design of providence by permitting Mr. *Collier* to blunder as he does, to teach him humility, he mistakes even after reproving the Bishop, and inspecting the Book, or "an oyer of the record." Let him look once more: He'll find that "*the Chalice with the Bread in it,*" is not one of the "ordaining ceremonies" for a Priest. The words of the Rubric are: "The Bishop shall deliver to every one of them the *Bible* in the one hande, and the *Chalice*, or *Cup* with the *Bread* in the other hande, and saie." It seems taken from the Roman Ponti-

fical de Ordinatione Presbyteri: Where the Bishop is thus represented: "Tum tradit cuilibet successive *Calicem cum vino et aqua et patenam superpositam cum Hostia.*" One would think Mr. Collier might have known, that though putting the bread in the Cup be a Mass-Ceremony, it is not an ordaining one.

Nº. XIV.

Nomenclator Fecialium, qui ANGLIÆ et WALLIÆ Comitatus visitârunt, quo anno et ubi Autographa seu Apographa reperiuntur.

LIBER JOHIS ANSTIS Garter Principalis Regis Armorum Anglicorum.

Memorand. Those Books referred to at the top of each Page, immediately under, or on either side of the Names of the Counties, by Letters, are to such Books as are in my Custody, and placed under such Letters and Numbers as are herein mentioned.

Visitatio facta per Marischallum de Norroy ultimo anno *Henrici* quarti 1412.

66 C. 23. f. 75 in Bibl. *Harley*.

Raufe Brooke mentioneth a Visitation Book which *Scarlet* the Painter made about the time of King *Edward IV.*

Faustina E. i. fol. 64. in Bibl. Cotton.

[The

[The earliest Visitation in the Library of the College of Arms is that of *Worcestershire, Berks, Oxon. Wilts, Gloucestershire, and Staffordshire*, by Benolt, Clarencieux, in the year 1528—9; and the latest Commission of Visitation bears date the 13th of *May*, 2 *James II*, 1686. This Commission was granted to Sir *Henry Saint George*, Clarencieux, and authorised him to visit his Province, from time to time, as often, and when, he should think meet and convenient for the same. In consequence of this Commission Sir *Henry* began his Visitation on the 8th day of *July*, 1686. In 1687 he visited the Wards of *Billingsgate, Castle Baynard, and Cornhill*, and afterwards registred some Pedigrees which bear date so late as the years 1700, 1703, and 1704.

When the Powers of the Curia Militaris, or Earl Marshal's Court ceased, by reason that no Constable of *England* was appointed, the Officers of Arms could no longer maintain their authority, enforce their commands, or punish delinquents: so that Commissions for Visitations which had been occasionally granted from the 20th of *Henry VIII*, to the year 1686, were no longer applied for.

EDMONDSON'S Compl. Body of Heraldry, Vol. I. P. 160.

The Passion for preserving and authenticating Pedigrees and armorial ensigns continued somewhat more than a century. And I cannot help thinking it an useful one, notwithstanding we now affect to put a contempt on the College of Arms. The Spirit of Chivalry, so fertile of generous and honourable atchievements, maintained itself not a little by the distinctions of Rolls and family Bearings: these were made at once the guerdons of valour and the guardians of property. — There was a time when our Heralds were our censors: — now, they must serve to assist our antiquarian researches.

GOUGH'S British Topography, Vol. I. Pref. P. XVII.]

*A further Account of Visitation Books and in
whose hands.* See P. 25. p. 103.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Penes me C. 6. L. 8. Arms penes me B. 31. E. 19.

Account of Sheriff 12 H. VI. N. 6.

Nom. mil. temp. E. I. A. 17.

Scutagia B. 5. p. 18. 49 b. 59. 216 b. 281. 308 b.

William Harvey
Clarencieux.

1566 90 A. 3. } Bibl.
97 B. 1. } Harl.

In offic. Arm. fine dat.
H. 9. H. 15.

1582 65 C. 9. } Harl.
or 1583 81 B. 6. }

Robert Glover
[Somerſet.]

1586 In Bibl. Coll. Reg. in Oxon.
The Original. [H. 3.]

G. Owen York.

1634 90 A. 33. Harl.

In off. Arm. C. 13. This
contains 131 Pedigrees.

Sir Ed. Byſſhe
[Clarencieux.]

1669 81 B. 21. f. 15. Harley.

[A Copy was at Mr. *Sheldon's* at *Weston* in 1675, No. 139; as appears by "a Catalogue of MSS. &c. in Cloſet at *Weston* 1675," (in Mr. *Sheldon's* hand, but no dates mention'd) among *Wood's* MSS. in *Aſhm. Muſ.* at *Oxford*, 8578. 116. B. 7.]

[A copy by Mr. *Jekyll* of the Visitation 1582, is among *Holman's* MSS. No. 46. Catal. *All Souls Lib.*

Gough's British Topography.]

BERKSHIRE

BERKSHIRE.

Penes me C. 12. 1566. L. 8.

Arms penes me B. 31. E. 19.

Nom. mil. temp. E. I. A. 17.

Scutagia, B. 5. p. 21. 46. 128 b. 274 b. 343. 223.

Tho. Benoilt Clar.

23 H. VIII. in Offic.

Arm. H. 20.

William Harvey Clar.

1566

65 B. 15. *Harley* — augmented by *William Smith* Rougedragon 1602, and enlarged by *Withie*, 1628. 66 A. 23. 90 A. 4. *Harley*.

In Offic. Arm. G. 5.

In Offic. Arm. sine

dat. H. 9. G. 13.

abt. 1584 66 B. 8. *Harl.*

[1597 when *James Fisher* was Maior of *Abendon*. In Coll. Reg. Oxon. F. 12. Cat. in Mr. *Mores'* hand.]

Hen. Chitting Chester and
John Philpot Rougedr. for
William Camden Clar.

1623

90 A. 4. }
65 B. 15. } *Harl.*

In Offic. Armor. C. 18.
contains 104 Pedigrees.

El. Ashmole Windsor
for Sir *Edw. Bysshe*
Clar.

beg. 1664
end. 1666

90 A. 2. *Harl.*

Mr. *John Sanders* seems to have rode Paynter 82
C. 13. fol. 61 b. *Harl.*

[A Copy was at Mr. *Sheldon's* at *Weston* in 1675, No. 143.]
BUCKING-

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE. L. 8.

Arms B. 31. E. 19.

Account of the Sheriff 12 H. VI. N. 6.

Church Notes P. 15.

Nom. mil. temp. E. I. A. 17.

Scutagia B. 5. p. 18. 49 b. 59. 110. 217 b. 280. 335.

In Offic. Armor.
fine dat. H. 15.*William Harvey* Clar. 1566 82 A. 4. f. 68. *Harl.**Richard Lee* Portcullis 1574 90 A. 5. } *Harl.*
for *Rob. Cook* Clar. 66 A. 23. }

[and 1575 In Coll. Reg. Oxon. H. 31.]

Rob. Glover for 1580
Rob. Cook Clar.*John Philpot* Som. and 1634 90 A. 5. (81 B. 7.
William Ryley Bluemant. 65 C. 14. 66 A. 20.)
for Sir *R. Saint George* 66 B. 6. 66 C. 20.
Clar. and Sir *John Bo-* 67 B. 18. *Harl.*
rough Norroy. [In Coll. Reg. Oxon. H. 24.]In Offic. Armor. C. 26.
contains Pedigrees 136.*Sir Edward Bysshe* 1669
[Clar. & end. 1675][A Copy was at Mr. *Sheldon's* at *Weston* in 1675, No. 138.]One by Mr. *Jekyll*, 1566, 8 Eliz. was among his MSS.
No. 51. *Holman's* Cat. *All Souls* Lib.]

CAMBRIDGE.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Penes me G. 6.

Arms B. 31. E. 19.

Scutag. B. 5. p. 19. 54. 66. 129. 177. 284. 320.

In Offic. Armor. fine dat. G. 14. G. 18.

Rob. Cooke Clar.

1575

90 A. 6. *Harl.*

[In *Caius* Coll. *Camb.*

GOUGH.]

Hen. St. George Richmond

1619

90 A. 6. *Harl.*

for *William Camden* Clar.

81 B. 17. 65 A. 5. *Harl.*

In offic. Arm. C. XI. con-

[In *Caius* Coll. Lib. and

tains 115 Pedigrees.

in the hands of Sir *John*

[In Coll. Reg. Oxon. F. 23.]

Hinde Cotton Bart.

A Copy by Mr. *Jekyll* is
among *Holman's* MSS.

Bodl. Oxford.

GOUGH.]

By *Hen. St. George* Clar.

1684

and in his company *Gr.*

King Rougedr. & R. Dale.

[In the *Heralds* Office and in the hand of Mr. *Cole.*

Scot was *Camden's* Deputie for the whole office of Arms

within this County 1626.

GOUGH.]

CHESHIRE.

CHESHIRE.

Arms penes me E. 19. Old Arms B. 10. p. 144.
 Pedigrees E. 2. De Comitibus D. 9. 55. G. 13. 129 b.
 Church Notes P. 25. Nom. mil. temp. E. I. A. 17.
 Mil. sub Hen. VII. B. 5. 292 b. Crests. B. 8.

William Ballard March temp. E. IV. This is only an
 King of Arms 66 C. 23. Entry of the Gent. of Mar-
 fol. 32 b. ches Province being *Wales,*
Cheshire, Devon and Cornwall.

William Flower Norroy 1566 [In Coll. Reg. Oxon. F. 10.]
 [and *Rob Cooke* Chester.]

In Offic. Armor. D. 3.

Rob. Glover Somerset for 1580 81 C. 16. 65 B. 4. 89 B.
William Flower Norroy. 7. part in 66 B. 7. vide
 66 B. 25. Harl.

[Among *Holman's* Papers in
 the Bodl. Lib. Oxford.

GOUGH.]

Richard St. George Norroy 1612 65 B. 4. part of the Ori-
 and in his company Hen. & ginal. 90 A. 7. vide 66 B.
Saint George. 1613 25. Harl.

In Offic. Arm. C. 6. con-
 tains 150 Pedigrees.

[In Coll. Reg. Oxon. K. 8.
 E Libro G. Ward. Some
 of the Arms of *Cheshire*
 Families in Blason. Mr.
Mores.]

William Dugdale Norroy. 1663 [Some Arms, Monuments,
 & &c. collected by *E. Ash-*
 1664 *mole* 1662—3, are in his
 Museum, Oxford, No.
 7260. GOUGH.]

[A Copy was at Mr. *Sheldon's* at *Weston* in 1675, No. 120.]

[*James Chaloner*, Author of the Description of the *Isle of*
Man, made Collections of Arms, &c. in the City of *Chester*,
 which came into *Vincent's* hands. (Ath. Ox. II. 252.)

GOUGH.]

CORNWALL.

CORNWALL.

Penes me C. 3. Arms B. 31. E. 19. Captio Seifinæ
 Ducatus 11 E. III. G. 1. Extracts of Patents, &c. O. 26.
 Stannaries, &c. T. 15. Domesdei, &c. N. 17. N. 16.
 Tenures from the Dutchy, I. 18. Liber Chiwartoni
 penes me L. 9. Bailiffs of *Blackmore* and *Foymore*, P. 3.
 Collections P. 33 and 56. De Burgo de *Lanceston*, P. 54.
 Collections A. 8. Nom. Mil. temp. E. I. A. 17.
 Scutag. B. 5. p. 28 b. 68 b. 118 b. 220. 267.

In Offic. Armor. fine dat. H. 16. G. 6.

[*W. Tong* Nor. 1530;
 Mr. *Warburton* had a Copy.
 GOUGH.]

In Offic. Armor. H. 18. 1531 [Mr. *Mores* had a Copy and
 of part of *Harvey's* 1562,
 both bought by Mr. *Top-*
ham. GOUGH.]

Tho. Benoilt Clar. 1537
 [R. *Cooke* Clar. and *Edm.*
Knight Chester 1556;
 Mr. *Warburton* had a Copy.
 GOUGH.]

Rob. Cooke Clar. 1573

In Offic. Armor. E. 15.

Hen. St. George Richmond 1620 65 B. 13. fol. 52. 81 B.
 and *Samsf. Lennard* for 13. 66 A. 26. 66 B. 4.
Camden. 66 B. 17. being part an
 In Offic. Armor. C. 1. Original. 66 B. 9. f. 59.
 that and *Devon* contains part of an Original. *Harl.*
 707 Pedigrees.

[A Copy was at Mr. *Sheldon's* at *Weston* 1675, No. 148.]

[*Cooke's* Pedigrees of *Cornish* Gent. were in the hands of
 Mr. *Anstis*. GOUGH.]

CUMBERLAND.

Arms penes me E. 19.

Milites temp. H. III. B. 5. p. 52. B. 5. 207 b. 296. 318.

Tho. Tonge Norroy

1530

In Offic. Armor. D. 4.

Rich. St. George Norroy.

1615

90 A. 8. Harl.

William Dugdale Norroy.

1665

[A Copy was at Mr. Sheldon's at Weston in 1675, No. 142.]

DERBYSHIRE.

DERBYSHIRE.

Penes me C. 13. G. 6.

Arms penes me E. 19.

Church Notes P. 20.

Old Arms B. 10.

Nom. Mil. sub E. I. A. 17.

Scutagia B. 5. p. 21. 44 b. 66 b. 210. 290 b. 352.

[— Flower

1564

GOUGH.]

William Flower Norr. and
in his company Robert
Glover Portcullis.

1569

62 C. 9. f. 1. Vide

90 A. 9. Harl.

[In Coll. Reg. Oxon. F. 27.]

[Mr. Mores had a copy, late
Warburton's. GOUGH.]

[— Glover

1596

A Copy of this, improved
by Will. Smith Rougdr.
with a Map and Pedigrees
was in the hands of Mr.
Ames of whom Mr. Pegge
purchased it. GOUGH.]

Richard St. George Norroy
and in his company Nich.
Charles Lanc. and Henry
Saint George Rougerose.

1611

65 C. 5. 66 B. 8.

90 A. 9. 82 C. 14.

[In Coll. Reg. Oxon. F. 21.]

[In Caii Coll. Camb.

In Offic. Armor. C. 4.

GOUGH.]

Rich. St. George Norroy.

1634

In Offic. Armor. C. 33.
contains 118 Pedigrees.

William Dugdale Norroy,

1662

[Collections of Arms, &c.]

and 1664

by E. Ashmole, 1662—3, and

816 Notes are in his Mus.

Oxford, No. 854. GOUGH.]

[A Copy was at Mr. Sheldon's at Weston in 1675, No. 146.]

DEVONSHIRE.

Penes me C. 34. with *Kerkley's Quest.* (E. 27. *Pole.*)

Collec. Dom. *Pole* L. 8.

Arms B. 31. E. 19.

Description by Sir *William Pole* E. 27.

Inquisitiones

temp. E. I. L. 24. Extracts of Patents, &c. O. 26 penes me.

Nom. mil. sub. E. I. A. 17.

Scutag. B. 5. p. 26.

53 b. 69. 178. 269. 338. *Holland's Rolle of Arms* C. 20.

In Offic. Armor. fine dat. H. 15. G. 2.

[*W. Tonge Norroy*

1530

Gough.]

Thomas Benoilt Clar.

1531

In Offic. Armor. H. 18.

[*R. Cooke Cl. and Edm. Knight*

Chester

1562

Gough.]

[——— *Harvey*

1562

was among Mr. *Jekyll's MSS.*

No. 47 of *Holman's Catal.*

All Souls Lib. and Grafton's

Pedigrees, No. 58. Gough.]

William Harvey Clar.

1564

In Offic. Armor. D. 7.

81 B. 15. 65 C. 3. 62 C.

12. 65 B. 14. fol. 363 b.

90 A. 10. 90 B. 18. 66

B. 24. fol. 125. 139.

Rob. Cooke Clar.

1572

90 A. 10. *Harl.*

[*Benolt and Harvey*

1582

in the hands of Dr. *Milles.*

Gough.]

Hen. St. George Richmond

1620

and *Sams. Lennard Blewm.*

for *William Camden Clar.*

In Offic. Armor. C. 1.

with *Cornwall* contains

707 *Pedigrees.*

65 B. 14. 66 B. 18 part

of the Orig. 66 B. 19

part of the Orig. part 66

B. 24. *Harl.*

DEVONSHIRE.

[In the *Harleian* Library, No. 3967, are pedigrees of *Devonshire* Gentry by *Hugh Cotgrave*, Richmond herald, with additions by *R. Brooke*. No. 4278 is a parochiale 1602, and inquisitions 9 *Edward II*.

Sir *William Pole*, of *Shute*, in this county, bart. high-sheriff of *Devon*, ult. *Elizabeth*, wrote, with great judgement and faithfulness, "a Description of *Devonshire*," of which the late *John Anstis*, Esq; had a transcript written in his own hand, and sold amongst his other MSS, at public auction in 1768. Dr. *Milles* caused a copy to be taken from this transcript, which is now in his possession. Sir *William* left also a very large folio of deeds and charters, arms and pedigrees; and an account of Knights fees, 31 *Edw. I*, and the charters of the abbey of *Newnham* in *Devonshire*. This volume was, not many years ago, in the possession of *Thomas Carew*, of *Crocombe*, in the county of *Somerset*, Esq;

Prince also mentions a thin volume of arms of the *Devonshire* gentry, drawn with a pen by the same author. This, I presume, is different from a MS. of *Devonshire* pedigrees, by him, now in *Queen's College Library, Oxford*, which seems to be only a rough draught of the history of their descents. Another folio, mentioned by *Prince*, contained several collections, charters of the abby of *Torr*, &c. His parochial antiquities of *Coliton* were also in the hands of Mr. *Anstis*. Other MS. collections by him and his son Sir *John*, who made additions to the Description of *Devon*, were lost during the civil wars; nor does it appear what is now become of the rest. (*Prince's Worthies of Devon*. p. 506.)

Joseph Holland, native of this county, was an excellent herald, genealogist, and antiquary, as several things of his writing in the herald's office shew; among these is a very long parchment-roll, with arms of the nobility and gentry of *Devon* before and to his time, made 1585. There also goes about a folio MS. of his, containing those of *Devon, Somerset, and Cornwall*. (*Ath. Ox.* vol. I. p. 521. See also p. 519. Introduction to the first Vol. of the *Archæologia*, note l.)

Dr. *Milles*, the present Dean of *Exeter*, has a MS. account of the arms in the Church windows, taken in trick by *Scipio Squier*, in the beginning of the last century.

GOUCH.]

DORSETSHIRE. L. 8. L. XI.

Arms penes me E. 19.

Nom. Mil. sub *Edw.* I. A. 17.Scutagia B. 5. p. 24. 65. 50b. 120. 262. 215 b. 272 b.
317 b.*Thomas Benoilt* Clar.

1531

In Offic. Armor. H. 18.

[1560

and 1562 in the *Harleian* Lib.

GOUCH.]

William Harvey Clar.

1565

82 A. 26. 62 C. 11. fol.

In Offic. Armor. G. 8.

37. 65 A. 8. 66 B. 8.

Rob. Cooke Clar.

1574

90 A. 11.

Hen. St. George Richmond

1623

90 A. 11. 82 A. 26.

and *Sams. Lennard* Blew-

66 B. 21. Origin.

mantle.

In Offic. Armor. C. 22.

Dorset, Wilts and *Somerset*

contains 545 Pedigrees.

[A Copy was at Mr. *Sheldon's* at *Weston* in 1675; No. 147.]

DURHAM.

D U R H A M.

Arms penes me E. 19.

Will. Flower Norroy and 1575 90 A. 12. 66 B. 26.
Rob. Glover Portcullis. In the Custody of the
 Duke of *Kent*.
 [In Coll. Reg. Oxon. F. 28.
 and H. 25.]

[An original is said to be in the hands of *Daniel Crafter*,
 Esq; of *Crafter*, of which Mr. *Allan* has a copy. But query;
 for the original is in the Heralds office. GOUCH.]

R. St. George Norroy with 1615 90 A. 12. 81 C. 13. fol.
H. St. George Blewmantle. 201. 66 B. 8.
 In Offic. Armor. C. 32. [In Coll. Reg. Oxon. H. 27.]
 contains 139 Pedigrees.

William Dugdale Norroy. 1666 [In a Copy of this, now in
 the Heralds office, are the
 funeral Monuments and
 Arms in the windows of
 many Churches together
 with those in the Cathedral,
 to the number of 117 Coats,
 (all now destroyed) most
 beautifully drawn. GOUCH.]

[A Copy was at Mr. *Sheldon's* at *Weston* in 1675; No. 118.]

Essex.

E S S E X.

Some Arms A. 27. B. 31.

Arms penes me E. 19. A. 27.

Scutagia, B. 5. p. 17. 54 b. 169 b. 211. 283. 341.

Visitation I. 7.

In offic. Armor. fine dat. H. 10.

William Harvey Clar. 1558 82 C. 14. 66 A. 21.

Rob. Cooke Clar. 1570

Rob. Cooke Clar. 1583 90 A. 13.

Jo. Raven Richmond for [1612 In Coll. Reg. Oxon. F. 25.]

William Camden Clar. 1614 90 A. 13. 66 A. 21.

In Offic. Armor. C. 15.

G. Owen York and *Hen.* 1634 90 A. 14. 81 A. 7. f. 109.

Lilly Rougerose for R. St. 65 B. 17. 66 A. 21.

George Clar. and *Sir John* 66 B. 1.

Borough Norr.

In Offic. Armor. contains

439 Pedigrees.

Sir Ed. Bysshe. beg. 1664

finished 1668

[A Copy was at Mr. Sheldon's at *Weston* in 1675 ; No. 124
And Comitatus Essexiæ. No. 71.]

GLOUCESTER.

GLOUCESTER. L. XI.

Arms penes me E. 19. E. 1. p. 121.

Nom. mil. sub E. I. A. 17.

Scutagia B. 5. p. 26 b. 62. 155. 221. 278 b. 307 b.

Tho. Benoist 23 H. VIII.

In Offic. Armor. H. 20.

In Offic. Armor. D. 12. 1560

Rob. Cooke Clar. 1569 41 B. 4. fol. 173.*Rob. Cooke* Clar. 1583 90 A. 15.*H. Chitting* and *John Phil-* 1623 90 A. 15. 65 A. 3.*pot Rougedr.* for *Camden.* 66 C. 18.

In Offic. Armor. C. 17.

contains 147 Pedigrees.

[Collections in Blazonie
In Coll. Reg. Oxon. F. 28.]*Tho. May* Chester and *Gre-*
gory King Rougedr. begun
in

1682

and 1683.

finished by *Hen. Dethick*

Richmond and the said

Rougedr. for Sir *Hen. St.**George* Clar.[A Copy was at Mr. *Sheldon's* at *Weston* in 1675; No. 115.]

H A M P S H I R E.

Arms penes me E. 19.

Nom. Mil. sub E. I. A. 17.

Scutag. B. 5. p. 15 b. 48 b. 61. 204. 274. 334. 157.

In Offic. Armor. fine data H. 5. D. 13.

[In Coll. Reg. Oxon. fine dat. H. 30.]

Tho. Benoilt Clar. 1530 90 A. 16. 82 C. 3.

In Offic. Armor. H. 18. 1531

Rob. Cooke Clar. 1575 90 A. 16. 82 C. 13.

or 1576 82 C. 3.

In Offic. Armor. G. 16.

Jo. Philpot Rougedr. for 1622 90 A. 16. 82 C. 3.

Camden.

In Offic. Armor. C. 19.

contains 116 Pedigrees.

Sir Henry St. George Clar. 1686

and in his company Rob.

Dale and William Allain.

[A Copy of *Hants* and the *Isle of Wight* was at Mr. Sheldon's
at *Weston* in 1675; No. 130.]

HEREFORD.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Arms penes me E. 19.

Nom. mil. sub E. I. A. 17.

Scutagia B. 5. p. 27. 47. 132. 181. 293 b. 311.

In Offic. Armor. 1560

D. 12.

Rob. Cook Clar. 1569 90 A. 17. 41 B. 4. f. 20.
66 B. 14 with long Con-
tinuations.

1586

1615 In Coll. Regine in Oxon*.

1619

Rich. St. George Clar. 1634

In Offic. Armor. C. 25.

contains 153 Pedigrees.

Henry Dethick Richmond 1683

and Greg. King Rougedr.

for Sir Hen. St. George Cl.

[No. 4056 of the *Harleian* MSS. has arms of the families.

GOUGH.]

[A Copy was at Mr. *Sheldon's* at *Weston* in 1675 ; No. 115.]

[* Sic MS. but it seems to be a mistake for *Hertfordshire*.]

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Arms B. 31. E. 19.

Scutagia B. 5. p. 17. 54 b. 173. 213. 281 b.

Rob. Cooke Clar.

1572 90 A. 18. 82 A. 8.

In Offic. Armor. G. 17.

[1615 In Coll. Reg. Oxon. F. 26.]

Sir Henry St. George Richmond for Sir R. St. George Clar. and Sir J. Borough Norroy.

1534 90 A. 19. 82 A. 4. fol.
88 b. 89 B. 6. 67 B. 18.

In Offic. Armor. C. 28.

This with *Middlesex* contains 182 Pedigrees.

Sir Edw. Bysshe Clar.

1669

[A Copy was at Mr. Sheldon's at *Weston* in 1675; No. 122.]

HUNTING-

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Penes me E. 6. L. 8. P. 22.

Arms penes me E. 19.

Domesdei O. 15. Nom. mil. sub E. L. A. 17.

Scutagia B. 5. p. 19. 54. 66. 138 b. 178. 285 b. 310.

Without date in Offic. Armor. H. 15.

William Harvey Clar. 1564 62 C. 13. p. 99.

[Hugh Cotgrave 1566

Richmond for — Harvey.

Gough.]

Nich. Charles Lancaster for 1613 65 B. 9. 66 C. 6.

William Camden Clar.

In Offic. Armor. C. 3.

contains 131 Pedigrees.

[In Coll. Reg. Oxon. with
many Church Notes. F.
24. Mr. Mores.]

Sir Henry St. George Clar. 1684

with Greg. King Rongdr.

and Rob. Dale.

[Mr. Ashby has a printed undated Receipt for 5 s, for a
Visitation by J. Clements. Gough.]

[A Copy was at Mr. Sheldon's at *Wotton* in 1675; No. 125.]

KENT.

K E N T.

Penes me A. 12. Some Arms A. 27. B. 31.

Arms penes me E. 19. A. 27.

Of *Canterbury* Cinq. Ports, *Rumney Marsh* N. 8.

Nom. Mil. sub E. I. A. 17. Old Arms B. 10.

Scutagia B. 5. p. 14. 60 b. 192. 277. 324.

Auxil. ad fil. E. III. Militem E. 8. p. 17.

Thomas Benoilt. 1518

In Offic. Armor. D. 13.

Thomas Benoilt Clar. 1530

Thomas Hawley 1555

In Offic. Armor. G. 12.

Rob. Cooke Clar. 1574

In Offic. Armor. H. 2. [In Coll. Reg. Oxon. F. 31.]

1589 as appears 66 C. 23. f. 105.

In Offic. Armor. fine dat.

H. 2.

J. Philpot Rougedr. for 1619 90 A. 20. 81 A. 7.

Camden Clar. not fin. till 1621

In Offic. Armor. C. 16. [In Coll. Reg. Oxon. F. 29.]

contains 313 Pedigrees.

Ed. Bysshe Clar. 1663

finished 1668

[Two Copies were at Mr. *Sheldon's* at *Weston* in 1675; No. 116, and No. 145, old in Parchment.]

[Mr. *Mores* had visitations of *Kent*, 1574 and 1619, with considerable additions by himself, and pedigrees of Kentish families by himself, bought at his sale by Mr. *Hasted*.

Mr. *Jacob* of *Faversham*, has a curious book on Vellum by *Filmer Stonehouse*, son of the Antiquary, containing about 800 *Kentish* Arms, finely painted.

GOUGH.]

LANCASHIRE.

LANCASHIRE.

Penes me C. 13. C. 33. E. 9.

Arms penes me E. 19.

Old Arms B. 10.

Carta de Ducatu P. 40.

Nom. mil. sub E. I. A. 17.

Nom. mil. sub H. III. B. 5. p. 45 b. 1. 179. 294 b. 313 b.

Crests B. 8.

[William Fellowe for Tho. 1533 MS. Harl. 2076. f. 19.

Benolt

GOUCH.]

William Flower Norroy.

1567 90 A. 21. 62 C. 14.

In Offic. Armor. D. 3.

82 B. 16.

[In Coll. Reg. Oxon. F. 30.]

Rich. St. George Norroy

1613 82 A. 12. the Original

H. St. George Blewmantle.

in part. 90 A. 21.

In Offic. Armor. C. 5.

contains 119 Pedigrees.

LEICESTER.]

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Penes me A. 12.

Arms penes me B. 31. E. 19.

Nom. Mil. sub *Edw.* I. A. 17.

Nom. mil. sub H. III. B. 5. p. 72. 65. 20. 182. 286.

[Without date in Coll. Reg. Oxon. H. 30.]

Rob. Cook Clar. for *Will.* 1563 61 C. 18.

Harvey Clar.

In Offic. Armor. H. 12. et

G. xi.

Samps. Lennard Blewmant. 1619 82 A. 6. 66 C. 7. Origin.

Aug. Vincent Rouge Rose 66 C. 14. 66 C. 16.

for *Camden* Clar. 66 C. 22. f. 72. Origin.

In Offic. Armor. C. 8. [In Coll. Reg. Oxon. F. 19.]

contains 144 Pedigrees.

[A beautiful Visitation is in *Cains* College Lib. *Camb.*

GOUCH.]

[Two Copies were at Mr. *Sheldon's* at *Weston* in 1675; No. 127 and 197.]

LINCOLN.

L I N C O L N S H I R E.

Penes me A. 12. C. 24.

Arms penes me E. 19.

Ol. Stamford D. 3. p. 52.

Wills P. 25.

Nom. mil. sub E. I. A. 17.

Scutagia B. 5. p. 22 b. 49. 70 b. 149. 194. 287. 316 b.

Without date in Offic. Armor. D. 8.

Robert Cooke Chester for 1562 82 A. 11. 65 C. 9.
Harvey Clar. [In Coll. Reg. Oxon. F. 22.]

1564 90 B. 1. 61 C. 18. f. 34 b.

Richard Lee Richmond for 1592 90 B. 1. 82 A. 11.
Rob. Cooke Clar.

In Offic. Armor. G. 4. &
H. xi.

Richard Scarlet rode Payn-
ter 90 B. 1. f. 113.

Hen. Chitting Chester *Tho.* 1634
Thompson Rougedr. for Sir
John Borough Gr. who
visited as Norroy and Sir
Richard St. George Clar.

In Offic. Armor. C. 23.
contains 412 Pedigrees.

Sir Edward Byfske Clar. 1666

Thomas May Chester and 1681 finished
Greg. King Rougedr. for 1683 by *Henry Dethick* Richmond
Sir Henry St. George Clar. and the said King.

[In the British Museum, MS. Harl: 6829, Antiquities, In-
scriptions on tombs, and Arms. Of this I have taken a tran-
script. Arms at the end of *York's Union of Honour*. Gough.]

[A Copy was at Mr. *Sheldon's* at *Weston* in 1675; No. 150:
And *Comitatus Lincolniae*, No. 70.]

L O N D O N.

Penes me E. 16

Arms B. 31. E. 19.

Turpin's Collections H. xi.

Rob. Cooke Clar.

1568 82 B. 11.

In Offic. Armor. G. x.

Rob. Cooke Clar.

1593

Sir Henry St. George Rich-

1633 82 C. 6. 82 A. 10.

mond for Sir R. St. George &

Clar. and Sir J. Borough 1634

Norroy.

In Offic. Armor. C. 24.

contains 1064 Pedigrees.

[1660 London was visited with
Middlesex by Sir E. Bysshe.
GOUGH.]

Sir Edw. Bysshe Clar.

1664

Sir Henry St. George Clar.

1687

and in his company Greg.

King Rougedr. and Robert

Dale.

[A Copy of London and Middlesex — old — was at Mr.
Sheldon's at Weston in 1675; No. 119.]

MIDDLESEX.

MIDDLESEX.

Arms penes me B. 31. E. 19.

Nom. mil sub H. III, B. 5. p. 42. 62 b. 225 b. 282. 349.

Rob. Cooke Clar. 1572 90 B. 2.

In Offic. Armor. G. 17.

Sir Henry St. George Rich- 1634 90 B. 2.

mond for *Ric. St. George*
Clar. and *Sir J. Borough*
Norroy.

In Offic. Armor. C. 28.

contains with *Hertfordshire*
182 Pedigrees.

Will. Ryley Lancaster and 1663 82 B. 16.

H. Dethick Rougecroix for &

Sir Edw. Byfshe Clar. 1664

[*Mundy's* Collections of Arms for this County passed from
Sir Simeon Stuart's Library into the *British Museum*, 1778.

GOUGH.]

[A Copy of *London* and *Middlesex* — old — was at Mr.
Sheldon's at *Weston* in 1675; No. 119.]

N O R F O L K.

Penes me C. 10. C. 21. C. 22. C. 36. C. 37. C. 38.
E. 26. F. 1. G. 6. L. 4. L. 13. L. 15.

Monasteries P. 24.

Nom. Villarum P. 42.

Arms penes me B. 31. E. 19.

Old Arms B. 10.

Domesdei H. 6.

Wills penes me C. 4. Q. 28.

Collections from Records in the Tower P. 18.

Variae Collectiones G. 6.

Nom. mil. sub E. I. A. 17.

Scutag. B. 5. p. 31. 42 b. 43 b. 133. 185. 283 b. 345.

Without date in Offic. Armor. H. 3. H. 16. H. 17.

William Harvey Clar.

1563

66 B. 9. 66 C. 1. f. 116

In Offic. Armor. G. 1.

and 153. 66 C. 4.

[A Copy with the Escocheons of each Fam. done with a Pen was among Mr. *Jekyll's* MSS. *Holman's* Cat. *All Souls*. No. 48: *Rawl. Bodl. Oxford*. and No. 49, the same by Mr. *Jekyll* Table ways.]

[Mr. *Robert Glover's* Copie of a Visitation when *John Kyme* was Maior of King's *Lynne*. Mr. *Mores*. In Coll. Reg. Oxon. F. 20. H. 14.]

Rob. Cooke Clar.

1589

90 B. 3.

John Raven Richmond

1612

90 B. 3.

for *Camden* Clar.

and 1613

In Offic. Armor. C. 15.

contains 169 Pedigrees.

Sir *Ed. Byfshe* Clar.

1664

and finished 1668

[A Copy was at Mr. *Sheldon's* at *Weston* in 1675; No. 123. And Arms of *Norfolk* in Blazon, No. 185.]

[*Norfolk* was visited 1664 by Sir *Edward Byfshe*. A Copy of it is in the possession of *John Fenn*, Esq; of *East Dereham*.

Mr. *Fenn* has a very valuable MS. alphabetical list of the arms and monuments of the county of *Norfolk*, as well ancient as modern; collected from the best authors, and most authentic MSS. by the Rev. *Joseph Bokenham*, rector of *Stoke Ash, Suffolk*, an eminent herald and antiquary, containing 1228 family arms. Mr. *Fenn* also purchas'd the collections of *Peter Le Neve*, Norroy.

Hist. and Herald. Coll, by *Rob. Kempe*, 1657, are in *Harl. Lib.* No. 901.

GOUGH.]

NORTHAMPTON.

NORTHAMPTON.

Penes me G. 6. L. 8.

Arms penes me E. 19.

Description by Norden P. 8.

Nom. Mil. sub E. I. A. 17.

Nom. mil. sub H. III. B. 5. p. 71 b. 123 b. 218. 285 b.
160.

Without date in Offic. Armor. H. 15.

[Without date Descript. Geneal. et Herald. imperf. In Coll.
Reg. Oxon. F. 4.]

[*Hugh Cotgrave* Richmond 1566 65 C. 6. 62 C. 13. 66 A.
for *Harvey.* *Rich. Lee* 1594 22. 66 B. 26. 90 B. 4.
GOUGH.]

By *Benoilt* Clar. in Offic.
Armor. H. 4.

[Book of Pedigrees written and trick'd by *Rob. Glover*
Somerfet Herald, who dyed An. 1588. In Coll. *Reg. Oxon.*
H. 11.]

[*Will. Segar* Garter Princ. 1617 In Coll. *Reg. Oxon.* H. 7.]
K. of Armes.

Aug. Vincent Rougerose for 1618 90 B. 4. 65 C. 6. 66 C.
Camden Clar. & 1619 11. 66 C. 14. 66 C. 15.

In Offic. Armor. C. 14.
with *Rutland* contains 212
Pedigrees.

Fran. Burghill Som. and 1681 finished
Greg. King Rougdr. for Sir 1682 by *Tho. May* Chester. and
Hen. Saint George Clar. said King.

[Three Copies were at Mr. *Sheldon's* at *Weston* in 1675 ;
No. 112, 113, 114. And Church Notes No. 189, 197.]

NORTHUMBERLAND.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Penes me C. 8. C. 9. bis.

Arms penes me E. 19.

Scutagia B. 5. p. 27 b. 43 b. 70. 74. 112. 205. 333 b.

William Harvey.

Lawrence Dalton

1557

Will. Flower Norroy with 1575 90 B. 5. 66 B. 26. In the
Rob. Glover Portcullis. Duke of *Kent's* Library.

In Offic. Armor. D. 4.

[In Coll. *Reg. Oxon.* F. 27.
and H. 25.]

Rich. St. George Norroy 1615 90 B. 5. 82 A. 23.
with Hen. St. George Blew- 66 B. 8.
mantle.

continent Ped. 42.

William Dugdale Norroy 1666

[A Copy was at Mr. *Sheldon's* at *Weston* in 1675; No. 149.]

NOTTINGHAM

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Penes me D. 6.

Quære if *Tong's* Visitation be not in A. 3. p. 325.

Penes me C. 13. 1569.

Arms penes me E. 19.

Nom. Mil. sub *Edw.* I. A. 17.

Scutagia B. 5. p. 21. 44 b. 66 b. 209. 289. 350.

Tho. Tong Norroy begun 1530 89 B. 1.

his Visitation at Sir *Brian*

Stapleton's 7 May 1530 A.

3. p. 325.

In Offic. Armor. D. 4.

and E. 6.

William Flower Norroy. 1569 90 B. 2. 62 C. 9. fol. 52.
[In Coll. Reg. Oxon. F. 27].

Sir R. *St. George* Norroy. 1614 90 B. 6. 81 B. 16.

In Offic. Armor. C. 9.

contains 106 Pedigrees.

William Dugdale Norroy. 1662
& finished 1664

[In Coll. Reg. Oxon. H. 16. This Book (as it seems to me)
contains not complete Copies of any Visitations of *Notting-*
hamshire or *Shropshire* but only Collections from them.

Mr. *Mores.*]

[A Copy was at Mr. *Sheldon's* at *Weston* in 1675 ; No. 117.]

OXFORDSHIRE.

OXFORDSHIRE. L. 8.

Arms penes me B. 31. E. 19.

Church Notes P. 15.

Scutagia B. 5. p. 22. 46 b. 129 b. 280. 329.

Thomas Benoilt.

1531 23 H. VIII.

In Offic. Armor. H. 20.

[Harvey Gough.] 1566 65 C. 9.

In Offic. Armor. G. 5.

Two without date in Offic. Armor. H. 9. and G. 14.

Ric. Lee Portcullis for 1574 90 B. 7. 81 C. 4.

Rob. Cook Clar. 65 C. 7. 61 C. 16.

In Offic. Armor. H. 6.

[In Coll. Reg. Oxon. H. 31.]

Oxford University.

[In Ashm. Mus. Oxford, No. 8522. 60. Wood's MSS.]

[A Copy by Mr. Jekyll was among his MSS. No. 51. Helman's Catal. All Souls Lib.]

J. Philpot Som. and Will. 1634 90 B. 8. 82 C. 10.

Ryley Blewmantle for Sir [In Coll. Reg. Oxon. H. 28.]

R. St. George Clar. and Sir

J. Borough Norroy.

In Offic. Armor. C. 29.

contains 150 Pedigrees.

Sir Edward Bysshe.

1668

and finished 1679

[A Copy was at Mr. Sheldon's at Weston in 1675; No. 128. And Church Notes 1574, No. 192.]

RUTLANDSHIRE.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Arms penes me E. 19.

Nom. mil. sub E. I. A. 17.

Nom. mil. sub. H. III. B. 5. p. 52 b. 204 b, 287. 304 b.

Aug. Vincent Rougerose for 1618 90 B. 9. 65 C. 6.

Camden Clar. 66 C. 11. fol. 230.

In Offic. Armor. C. 14.

with Northton contains 212

Pedigrees.

[Philpot and Ryley 1634 visited this County together.]

Gough.]

Fr. Burghill Somerset and 1681 finished

Greg. King Rougedr. for 1682 by Thomas May Chester and

Sir Henry St. George Clar. said King.

SHROPSHIRE.

Penes me E. 9.

Arms penes me E. 19.

Nom. mil. sub E. I. A. 17.

Scutagia B. 5. p. 19 b. 51 b. 130 b. 202. 293. 349.

Without date in Offic. Armor. G. 9.

William Flower Norroy. 1567

In Offic. Armor. D. 10.

Rob. Cooke Clar.

1569 41 B. 4. f. 235.

Rich. Lee Portcullis for
Rob. Cooke Clar.1584 81 B. 12. 66 B. 16. in
part.

In Offic. Armor. G. 15.

Rob. Treswell Somer. and
Aug. Vincent Rouge Croix
for *Camden*.

1624 82 C. 2. part of it.

81 B. 12. 66 B. 12.

John Witbie rode Paynter. In Offic. Armor. C. 23. contains
160 Pedigrees.*William Dugdale* Norroy 1663 and finished
for *Sir Edw. Bysshe* Clar. 1664

[A Copy was at Mr. *Sheldon's* at *Weston* in 1675; No. 115. And Church Notes No. 195. Genealogies Tablewise and also with the arms of every Family were among Mr. *Jekyll's* MSS. No. 42 & 43. *Holman's* Cat. *All Souls* Lib.]

[*James Chaloner's* Collections of Arms, &c. in this county, were in 1700 in the Heralds office, numbered 230 among *Vincent's* books; but they were purloined from thence (probably when Lord *Oxford* was collecting his library, and gave any price for MSS.) and are now at the *British Museum*, No. 2163, *Harl. Cat.*

Some other such collections by *E. Ashmole*, 1662—3, remain in his Museum, No. 854.

GOUGH.]

SOMERSETSHIRE.

S O M E R S E T S H I R E.

Penes me D. 6. D. 7. J. 4.

Arms penes me B. 31. E. 19.

Nom. mil. sub E. I. A. 17.

Scutagia B. 5. p. 24. 65. 50 b. 66. 120. 162. 214. 271.

Without date D. 13. [Without date In Coll. Reg. Oxon.
H. 30.]

Thomas Benoilt Clar. 1531

In Offic. Armor. H. 18.

Rob. Cooke Clar. 1573 90 B. 10. 81 B. 1.

Ralph Brooke Rougecr. for 1591 90 B. 10.
Rob. Cooke Clar.

Hen. St. George Richmond 1623 90 B. 10. 82 A. 20.
and *Samps. Lennard* Blew- 66 A. 25. Origin. 66 A.
mantle for *Camden*. 29. Original Note Book.

In Offic. Armor. C. 22.

Somerset, Wilts and Dorset
contains 545 Pedigrees.

Sir Edward Bysshe. 1672

[This County was visited 1573 by *Harvey* and *Cook*; (Mr. *Anstis* had Visitations by both. Cat. 82. 450 :) 1601 by —; 1623 by *St. George* and *Lennard* Dep. to *Camden*. The original of the last is in the *Harleian* Lib. No. 1445. Mr. *Mores* had a copy of *Benolt's* Visitation of part of this County, 1531, bought by Mr. *Topham*. GOUGH.]

[A Copy was at Mr. *Sheldon's* at *Weston* in 1675; No. 141.]

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Arms penes me B. 31. E. 19.

Church Notes P. 20.

Nom. Mil. sub E. I. A. 17.

Scutagia B. 5. p. 24. 51 b. 67. 201. 292. 339.

[*Thomas Benoilt* Clar. 1528-9 In Offic. Armor. See Quotation from *Edmondson*, P. 211.]

William Flower Norroy. 1563 62 C. 9. fol. 65.

In Offic. Armor. H. 19.

Robert Glover Somerset for 1583 90 C. 1. 82 A. 4. fol. 28.
William Flower Norroy. fragments. 81 C. 7. 65 B. 11. 66 B. 28.

[In Coll. Reg. Oxon. H. 5. & 10. This is Mr. *Glover's* Book, written by him at that Visitation, and gives the original hands of those Gent. from whom he received the information touching their respective Descents. Mr. *Mores*.]

Rich. St. George Norroy. 1614 82 A. 14. 66 B. 28. fol. 112.

In Offic. Armor. C. 10. contains 97 whereof Norroy's part 50.

[*Rawl. MSS. Bodl. Oxford*.]

[In Coll. Reg. Oxon. K. 8. "The first Booke of Escucheons taken fourth of that rare MS. in the custody of Mr. *Thomas Digbie de Sandon* in Com. Staff. An. Dom. 1623." An Alphabet of Arms in Blason. Mr. *Mores*. The Coates in this Booke are 4334.]

William Dugdale Norroy. 1663 82 A. 4. fol. 28.
 finished 1664

[*James Chaloner*, mentioned in *Shropshire*, made collections of arms, &c. here; which likewise were in *Vincent's* hands. The arms &c. by *E. Ashmole*, when he accompanied *Dugdale* 1662-3, written mostly in his own hand, are in his Mus. Oxford, No. 853. *Le Neve* had a Visitation by *Nicholas Charles*, Lancaster. GOUGH.]

[A Copy was at Mr. *Sheldon's* at *Weston* in 1675; No. 197.]

SUFFOLK.

SUFFOLK.

Arms penes me B. 31. E. 19.

Nom. mil. sub E. I. A. 17.

Penes me A. 21, 22. C. 5. C. 21. D. 25. G. 6. A. 27.

L. 13. A. 22. Church Notes.

Nom. villar. C. 22. penes me P. 42.

Scutagia B. 5. p. 31. 42 b. 43 b. 133. 187. 283 b.

Without date in Offic. Armor. G. 14. G. 18. H. 3. H. 13.
H. 14.

William Harvey Clar. 1561 90 B. 11. 35 C. 5. 82 A.
In Offic. Armor. G. 7. 24. 66 C. 4. 65 C. 15.
[In Coll. Reg. Oxon. K. 24.]

[A Copy was among *Jekyll's* MSS. No. 50. *Holman's* Catal.
All Souls Lib.]

[— *Cooke* 1577 GOUGH.]

John Raven Richmond for 1612 90 B. 11.
Camden.

In Offic. Armor. C. 15.
contains 154 Pedigrees.

Sir Ed. Bysshe Clar. 1664 62 C. 14. 65 B. 19.
and finished 1668

Sir Edw. Bysshe Clar. 1672 65 C. 15. fol. 1.

[*Suffolk* was visited by *Henry Chitting*. *Anstis's* Cat. 548.
John Fenn Esq; of *East Dereham*, has a copy of *Bysshe's* Visi-
tation of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, 1664, with the arms, folio. *Sir*
John Cullum has *Nic. Charles's* copy of *Harvey's* visitation, 1561.

I have *Borell's* church notes, and two volumes of *Suffolk*
pedigrees with arms.

An alphabetical list of the Arms and Crests of the gentry
of the County of *Suffolk*, as well ancient as modern, collected
from the best authors and most authentic manuscripts, by the
Rev. Joseph Bokenham, rector of *Stoke-Ash*, and little *Thorn-*
ham in *Suffolk*, 1713, 4to. the largest collections for this county
perhaps extant. It contains a list of 730 coats of arms. A
true copy, 1765, with addenda, by *Mr. Fenn*. The original
was in *Mr. Martin's* library, but disposed of in his life time.
GOUGH]

[A Copy was at *Mr. Sheldon's* at *Weston* in 1675; No. 144.]

SURREY.

SURREY.

Penes me C. 14. Arms B. 31 E. 19.
 Nom. Mil. sub E. I. A. 17.
 Scutagia B. 5. p. 19. 53. 65. 115. 127. 203. 275. 314.

Without date in Offic. Armor. D. 13.

Tempore H. VII. H. 7. without date H. 5.

[Without date in Coll. Reg. Oxon. H. 30.]

Thomas Benoilt Clar. 1530 90 B. 12.

Rob. Cooke Clar. 1572 90 B. 12.

In Offic. Armor. G. 17.

Samuel Thompson Windsor 1623 90 B. 12. 82 A. 5. Vinc.
 and *Aug. Vincent* Rougecr. 82 A. 8. part Orig. 81 B.
 for *Camden*. 13. fol. 37 b. 65 A. 8.
 In Offic. Armor. C. 2. 66 B. 2.
 contains 281 Pedigrees. [In Coll. Reg. Oxon. H. 15.]

Sir Edward Bysshe Clar. 1662
 and finished 1668

[A Copy of Arms by *Samuel Walker*, MS. in his own hand,
 begun 1669, ended 1671, from *Sir Simeon Stuart's* Library;
 also Arms of the Nobility 1670, bought by the *British Mu-*
seum, 1779. GOUGH.]

[A Copy was at *Mr. Skeldon's* at *Weston* in 1675; No. 129.]

SUSSEX.

S U S S E X.

Arms B. 31. E. 19.

Old Arms B. 10.

Nom. Mil. sub *Edw.* I. A. 17.

Scutagia B. 5. p. 15. 53. 113. 127. 203 b. 275 b. 307.

Without date in Offic. Armor. D. 13. G. 18.

Thomas Benoilt Clar. 1530 90 B. 13.

Rob. Cooke Clar. 1574 82 C. 14.

J. Philpot Somerset and 1633 90 B. 13. 81 B. 22. 65 B.

G. Owen York for Sir *John* & 10. 65 B. 18. 66 A. 19.

Borough Gr. and Sir *Rich.* 1634 [Mr. *Bristow* of *Priesbarwes*

St. George Clar. has a curious Visitation, in

In Offic. Armor. C. 27. 4to. taken 1634, partly bla-

contains 300 Pedigrees. zoned, partly in tricke; and

Mr. *Burrell* has one of the

same date. GOUCH.]

Sir *E. Bysshe* Clar. 1662 [Rawlinson's MSS. Bodl.

& finished 1668 Oxford, and one by Sir R.

St. George Norroy, and Sir

William Segar Garter.]

[In Coll. Reg. Oxon. H. 30.

Without date.]

[A Copy was at Mr. *Sheldon's* at *Weston* in 1675; No. 121.]

WARWICK-

WARWICKSHIRE.

Penes me A. 12. L. 14

Arms penes me B. 31. E. 19.

Church Notes P. 20.

Nom. mil. sub E. I. A. 17.

Scutag. B. 5. p. 20. 183 b. 291 b. 319.

Robert Cooke Chester for 1563 90 B. 14. 61 C. 18. f. 21.

William Harvey Clar.

In Offic. Armor. G. xi. H. 12.

Sams. Lennard Blewmantle 1619 93 B. 14. 65 C. 12. 66 B.

and *Aug. Vincent* Rouge- 22. Orig. 66 C. 22. f. 101.

rose for *Camden*. [In Coll. Reg. Oxon. K. 20.]

In Offic. Armor. C. 7.

contains 148 Pedigrees.

Thomas May Chester and 1682 finished

Greg. King for Sir *Henry* 1683 by *Henry Dethick* Rich-

St. George Clar. mond and said *King*.

[Two Copies were at Mr. *Sheldon's* at *Weston* in 1675;
No. 126, and 197.]

WESTMORLAND.

WESTMORLAND.

Arms pences me E. 19.

Nom. mil. sub E. I. A. 17.

Nom. mil. sub H. III. B. 5. p. 65. 200, 296.

William Tonge Norroy. 1530

In Offic. Armor. D. 4.

Sir Ric. St. George Norroy? 1615 82 A. 10. see 90 B. 15.

Westmorland and Cumberland
contain 80 Pedigrees.

William Dugdale Norroy. 1664
and finished 1665

WILTSHIRE.

Penes me C. 14. 1565. L. 8. Arms B. 31. E. 19.

Nom. mil. sub E. I. A. 17.

Scutagia B. 5. p. 16 b. 56 b. 166. 222. 273. 306.

Thomas Benoilt Clar. 23 H. VIII.

In Offic. Armor. H. 20.

William Harvey Clar. 1565 90 B. 16. 62 C. 11. 82 A.

18. 65 C. 23 an Orig.

In Offic. Armor. G. 8.

66 C. 8.

[In Coll. Reg. Oxon. F. 9.]

[A Copy by Mr. Jekyll, Rawlinson's MSS. Bodl. Oxford.]

Hen. St. George Richmond 1623 66 B. 20. the Original.

and Sampf. Lennard Blew-
mantle for Camden.

In Offic. Armor. C. 22.

that with Dorset contains

545 Pedigrees.

Sir Edward Byfshe Clar. 1677

[A Copy done Genealogy-wise by Mr. Jekyll, was among
Mr. Jekyll's MSS. No. 45. Holman's Catal. All Souls Lib.]

[A Copy was at Mr. Sheldon's at Weston in 1675 ; No. 147.]

WORCESTER.

WORCESTERSHIRE. L. 8.

Arms penes me E. 19.

Disclaimers I. 4.

Nom. mil. sub E. I. A. 17.

Scutagia B. 5. p. 29. 63. 200.

Thomas Benoilt Clar.

23 H. VIII.

In Offic. Armor. H. 20.

Rob. Cooke Clar.

1569

In Offic. Armor. D. 12.

Rob. Cooke Clar.

1569

90 B. 17. 81 A. 5.

41 B. 4. fol. 97. 66 A. 17.

82 C. 11.

George Owen York and
Hen. Lilly Rougerose for
Sir R. St. George Clar. and
Sir John Borough Norroy
who by agreement visited
jointly.

1634

90 B. 17.

In Offic. Armor. C. 30.
contains 189 Pedigrees.

Thomas May Chester and
Greg. King Rougedr. for
Sir Henry St. George Clar.

1682 finished

1683 by Hen. Dethick Richmond
and said King.

[A Copy was at M. Sheldon's at Weston in 1675; No. 115.]

YORKSHIRE.

D. 6. Q. 27.

Penes me C. 30. C. 32. with Collect.

Arms penes me E. 19.

Nom. mil. sub E. I. A. 17.

Scutagia B. 5. p. 23. 47 b. 72 b. 143. 197. 295. 312 b.

By *William Harvey* [1552] penes me C. 9.

Without date D. 9. E. 6. in Offic. Armor.

[Without date in Coll. Reg. Oxon. H. 30.]

Thomas Tong Norroy. 1533 89 B. 1. fol. 41 b.

In Offic. Armor. H. 21.

D. 4. D. 6.

1563 in Offic. Arm. D. 2. D. 5.

William Flower Norroy. 1575 66 B. 26 part. 90 C. 2.*Rob. Glover Somersset* for 1584 82 C. 17. 81 C. 7.*William Flower Norroy.* & 1585 [In Coll. Reg. Oxon. F. 16.]*Rich. St. George Norroy* 1612 82 C. 17.

In Offic. Armor. E. 13.

contains 419 Pedigrees.

William Dugdale Norroy. 1665 81 C. 12.

and 1666

[A Copy was at Mr. Skeldon's at *Weston* in 1675; No. 110
and 111.]

YORKSHIRE.

YORKSHIRE.

[Few Counties have been oftner visited by the Heralds than *Yorkshire*; which may be accounted for from its being the thoroughfare to *Scotland*, where, when an army was constantly kept on the Marches, the Heralds were frequently sent as attendants on embassies, and other special affairs, and took these opportunities of obtaining patents for making their itineraries.

The first was in the year 1530, by *Thomas Tonge*, Esq; Norroy King of Arms, and has this title: "The Vysitacion
" of the northe contereye began at Sir *Bryan Stapleton's*
" Knyght, of *Notyngghamsbyre*, the vii. day of August, the yer
" of our Lorde God 1530, by *Thomas Tonge*, Noreye Kynge
" of Armys."

In these early Visitations their patents gave the heralds a power to visit (inter alia) the religious houses; and in this, as well as others made before the dissolution, there are several curious anecdotes relating thereto, not elsewhere to be met with. The original copy of this visitation, written by *Tonge* himself, is now in the College of Arms.

The second has this title: "The Vysytacion of the northe
" made by *William Harvy*, pryncypall herald and kinge of
" arms of the northe, este and weste parts of *Englond* from
" the ryver *Trente* northwardes, begon at the manor of *Leken-*
" *felde*, *John Eggesfylde* then keeper therof undre the hyghe,
" and myghtie prynce, *John*, Duke of *Northumberland*, &c.
" the 24 day of in the syxt yere of the most noble and
" vertewous prynce, kinge *Edward* the syxte" [1552.]

Visitation of the County of *York*, begun March 8, 1557,
4 & 5 *Philip* and *Mary*, by *Lawrence Dalton*, Esq; Norroy
king of arms.

Visitation of the County of *York*, by *William Flower*, Esq;
Norroy king of arms, 1563.

Visitation of the County of *York*, by *William Flower*, Nor-
roy; and *Robert Glover*, *Somerfet*, his deputy 1575.

"The booke of Entrances made in the tyme of the vyfita-
" cion of *Yorkefchire*, begon 1584, and contynued anno Domi-
" ni 1585, by *Robert Glover*, alias *Somerfet* herald of armes,
" mareschall and deputye to *William Flower*, Esq; alias Nor-
" roy kinge of armes and principall herald of the east, west
" and north partes of the realme of *England* from the ryver
" *Trent* northward."

The

YORKSHIRE.

The original copy of this visitation now in the College of Arms, is a great curiosity, being one of the first that was signed, each pedigree being certified with the wretched scrawl, or mark (for many of the Gentry could not write) of the representative of the family. Besides the pedigrees, *Glover*, whose taste for antiquities led him to notice every thing curious, collected all the church notes, returns of the Gentry that had been made at various periods, from the time of *Henry II.* to his days, and extracts of deeds and other records serving to illustrate the descent of property in the county.

At the beginning of the last century *Richard Gascoigne*, of *Bramham-Biggin*, Esq; a gentleman of ancient descent in this county, made great collections of its antiquities. He was second son of *George Gascoigne*, of *Oldhurst*, Esq; (by *Mary Stokeley*) who was sixth son of *John Gascoigne* of *Parlington*, Esq; ancestor of the present *Sir Thomas Gascoigne*, of that place, bart. 1778. He was an intimate friend of *Camden's*, who calls him an accomplished antiquary. Fifteen volumes of his MSS. in quarto came into *Vincent's* possession, and were given with the rest of his valuable library by *Ralph Sheldon*^a, of *Beoley*, Esq; 1684, to the Herald's office, where they now remain, bearing the numbers from *Vincent* 400 to 415 inclusive. In one of these volumes he has written this note, "A catalogue of all such knightes-baronetts, knightes, esquires, gentlemen, or any of meaner qualitie whose evidences, cowcher or legeard bookes, olde rooles or ancient transcripes I have, mera gratia et pleno favore (ad libitum) perused and copied, by my alliance, acquaintance or mediation of any of my worthy friends, to enrich my poore understandinge with worme eaten antiquities. I profess not heraldrie (non equidem tali me dignor honore) to marciall any man's rancke, but as I had excesse, and ever (Deo gratias) good succeffe, I entend here to enroll them." Here follows a most respectable list, whereby it appears that he had access to the evidences of most of the capital families in the county.

For an account of some other Coll. of Pedigrees see

GOUGH.]

^a [Q. if Mr. *Sheldon's* great Collection, so often mentioned in this account, is in the Herald's office.]

W A L E S.

Penes me E. 1. E. 2.

Description by Owen P. 12.

In 1531 by Lancaster penes me A. 3. p. 370.

Tho. Benoilt Clar. p. *Will. Fellow* Lancaster.

In Offic. Armor. H. 8.

[*Sir Watkin Williams Wynne* is possessed of a curious collection of pedigrees of all the gentlemen of *N. Wales*, and of some adjacent counties, with their arms finely illuminated, compiled by *John Salusbury*, Esq; of *Erbistock*, who lived about the middle of the last century, and appears to have executed it with great accuracy. (*Penant's Wales*, I. 491.)

In the *Harleian* Library, No. 3538, contains *Welsh* pedigrees and draughts of some churches, &c. in *S. Wales*. No. 3325, is a short history of *Wales*, from the year 688 to 936; epitaphs in several churches, principally in *Brecknockshire*, and *Welch* pedigrees. No. 6823, 6831, 6870 contain the descents and pedigrees of many of the antient and present Nobility and Gentry of *Wales*, from authentic records, inscriptions on grave stones, collections and visitations of all the churches and places of note in *Wales*, and the neighbouring parts, by Mr. *Hugh Thomas*, about 1700.

Mr. *Anstis* had a quarto volume of collections by *George Owen*, of *Henllys* in *Pembrokeshire*, Esq; 1602, intitled, "The number of hundreds, castells, &c. in all the shires of *Wales*, with the names of the chief Gentry, &c. nature of the soile, qualitie of the people, &c. &c."

Vincent's Wales, in the Heralds office, mark'd No. 135 and 136 amongst his books, 2 vol. fol. contains chiefly pedigrees, intermixed with miscellaneous anecdotes relating to the principality.

A Visita-

W A L E S.

A Visitation of *Wales*, 1530.

A MS. history of *Pembrokeshire* written by *George Owen*, Esq; Norroy, is or was lately in the hands of *Howel Vaughan*, of *Hengwrt*, Esq; (Eng. Top. Vol. II. p. 512.) There is another among the *Harleian MSS.* in the British Museum, No. 6824, fol. beginning "The first book of the description of *Pembrokeshire* in general, 1603:" in which of the "antient and modern owners of places, with their descent and arms." GOUCH.]

[Two Copies of *North and South Wales*, one of *North Wales* and another of *Cornwall and Wales* were at Mr. *Sheldon's* at *Weston* in 1675; No. 135, 136, 137, and 148.]

F L I N T S H I R E.

Rob. Chaloner Lancaster 1670
and *Fr. Sandford* Rougedr.
for Sir *H. St. George* Clar.

GLAMORGAN. *Merrick's* Description A. 14.

M O N M O U T H S H I R E.

Henry Dethick Richmond 1683
and *Gr. King* Rougedr. for
Sir *Hen. St. George* Clar.

Total of the Pedigrees entered in the last Visitation Bookes in the time of Sir <i>William Le Neve</i> were (as he computes them) on the side of <i>Clarenceux</i>	6550
On <i>Norroy's</i> side	1223
Summe on both sides is	7773
	Col.

COLLECTANEA ex *Archivis Collegii* Animarum omnium fidelium defunctorum de Oxoniâ.

Nº XV.

*An antient Inventory of Books, Plate, Vestments, &c. given by the Founder to the College, for the use of the Chapel.**

HÆC sunt Bona data Collegio *anim. omn. fidel. defunct. in Oxoniâ* per Reverendissimum dominum HENRICUM CHICHELE permissione divinâ *Cantuariensem* Archiepiscopum fundatorem Collegii prædicti. Qui vero aliqua eorundem a prædicto Collegio contra dicti fundatoris statuta alienaverit, anathema sit, Amen.

Contenta in Vestibulo.^b

In primis 1 Antiphonale 2 fº.

Item 1 Antiphonale 2 fº. ex dono domini *Rogeri Heron.*

Item 1 Lecturuale 2 fº.

—— Liber Cantuum.

—— 1 Missale ex dono venerandi in Christo patris Magistri *Brown* episcopi *Norwicensis.*

* [An Argument might be drawn from the title to prove that it was taken during the Life of the Founder; but it was certainly taken before the death of *John Druel*; for on the back of it a book is mention'd to be at that time in his hands. He died in 1462.] [See Nº X, XI, XII, pp. 165, 177, 182 of this Vol.]

[^b These Contents are chiefly Books, relative to divine Service. The following is a transcript of some of them.]

Item 1 Missale ex dono *Johannis Birkbede*.

— 1 Missale ex dono domini *Rogeri Heron*.

— 1 Missale ex dono ejusdem.

— 1 Gradale.

— 1 Epistolarium.

— 1 Gospelare.

— 1 Collectarium.

— 1 Ordinale.

— 1 Psalterium.

— 1 Legenda in duobus Vols. ex dono domini *Rogeri Heron* quondam thesaurarii fundatoris et Rectoris de *Maydeston*.

Item 1 Processionale.

— 1 Liber de officio Episcopali.

[Multa alia Antiphonalia, Missalia, Gradalia, Legendæ, Processionalia, &c.]

Item 39 Supellicia nova.

— 8 Calices pro altaribus.

— Magnus discus de Latyn cum aquilâ pro Choro datus per *Thomam Chichele* Archidiac. *Cant.*

Item unum par Organorum.

— 9 Paria Candelabrorum de Latyn cum octo nasfis.

Item 4 Tintinnabula.

— 2 Vascula pro aquâ benedictâ cum 2 spryn-gill.

Item 1 Lampe Basyn cum 2 poleys et toto apparatu de cerâ.

Item 1 Campana.

— 6 Paxys de vitro.

Contenta in Thesaurario.

In primis 1 bowle continens 13 Ciphos cum 1 Co-opertorio.

Item 1 Ciphus deauratus embosyd cum co-oper-torio.

Item

Item 1 Ciphus deauratus habens inter folia claudientia unum nodulum blodium in suo co-opertorio.

Item 1 Salinum deauratum et quadratum cum co-opertorio.

Item 2 Peciae argenteae stantes co-opertae unius sectae cum pomellis in co-opertorio et Rosis in eisdem pomellis.

Item 18 Coclearia unius formae.

—— 8 Ollae potellares argenteae.

—— 11 Ollae lagenales unius formae deauratae.

—— 2 Bassa Candelabra argentea pro mensâ.

—— 2 Pelves argenteae deauratae in margine.

—— 2 Lavacra argentea.

—— 1 magna mirra co-operta cum armis *Thomæ Ballard* armigeri in fundo qui *Thomas* dedit eandem *Coll. Anim.*

Item 6 Calices deaurati totaliter.

—— 6 Calices argentei albi.

—— 1 Magnus Calix deauratus ex dono *Johannis Wellys*, quondam Majoris *Londoniarum*, ponderans cum patenâ.

Item 2 Corporalia cum superint exta cum armis Fundatoris et Ecclesiae *Christi Cantuariensis* ex dono ejusdem *Wellys*.

Item Parvus Calix argenteus ex dono domini *Job. Drewell*.

Item 3 Paria Violarum [Phialarum] unum ex dono Mag. *Henr. Penwortham*.

Item 2 Turribula cuprea deaurata.

—— Crux cuprea portabilis cum baculo deaurato.

Item Crux argentea deaurata cum ymaginibus *Christi* et *Johannis*.

Item 1 Baculus de-argenteus pro eâdem.

—— 1 Pes argenteus deauratus pro eâdem Cruce.

—— 2 par Candelaborum argenteorum deauratorum.

Item 1 Soket argenteus deauratus pro eadē Cruce.

Item 1 Crismatorium deauratum.

— 2 Pelves argenteæ parte interiori.

— 1 Crux parva argentea deaurata stans garnashyd cum perlis.

Item 1 Tintinnabulum parvum argenteum et deauratum.

Item 1 Paxbrede cum ymagine beatæ Mariæ lamentabiliter filium suum deplorantis.

Item 1 Ymago beatæ Virginis tenentis suum filium in manu sinistrâ.

Item 1 Ymago beati *Vincentii* cum reliquiis ejusdem et Sancti *Stephani*.

Item 1 Ymago Sancti *Johannis Baptistæ* tenentis quoddam berillum in manu suâ.

Item Ymago Sancti *Jacobi*.

— Tabernaculum argenteum deauratum cum partibulo in medio.

Item Parvum tabernaculum cum Reliquiis et cum ymagine beatæ Mariæ in altero latere ex dono Prioris Ecclesiæ *Christi Cant.*

Item 2 Parvæ mitræ cum baculo pastorali.

— 1 Par Sandalium et 1 par de Sabatyngs.

— 1 Par Calopodum et 2 Dalmaticæ.

— 1 Textura argentea et deaurata.

— 1 par pelvium argent. et deaurat.

— 1 Crux Cuprea.

— 1 Calix insculptus in patenâ Misere mei Deus.

Item 2 Calices argentei albi.

— 2 Paria Phialarum deaurat.

— 1 Tintinnabulum argenteum album.

— 2 Candelabra argentea alba.

— 1 Tabernaculum cum Crucifixo et pinna-culo.

Item

- Item 1 Pax enameled cum asure.
 — 1 Grande Pax cum pinnaculo.
 — 1 Tabernaculum grande altum deauratum
 et in medio unum berillum pro sacro.
 Item Ymago beatæ *Mariæ* cum filio in sinistro
 brachio et Lilio in dextrâ manu.
 Item 1 Tabernaculum de Lapets.
 — 1 Lymphatorium cum yfopo pro aquâ be-
 nediçtâ.
 Item 1 Crux argentea cum salute in pede.
 — 2 Turribula cuprea.
 — 1 Theca cum agno texto in superiori parte.
 — 1 Morsus argenteus cum ymagine beatæ
Mariæ.
 Item 1 Morsus argent. deaurat. cum ymagine
 Sanctæ *Katherine*.
 Item 1 Parvum Shryne cum reliquiis *Jeronymi*,
Nicholai, *Fabiani* et *Sebastiani*.
 Item Dens Sancti *Johannis Baptistæ* cum duobus
 angelis.
 Item Crismatorium argenteum deauratum.
 — 1 Textus cum reliquiis Sancti *Bartholomæi*.
 — 1 pix oblongus cum reliquiis diversorum
 Sanctorum.
 — 1 Candelabrum argenteum, deaurat. pro
 die Purificationis beatæ *Mariæ*.
 Item Ymago undeci millia Virginum.

Contenta in eodem de Vestimentis.

- In primis una secta de albo serico diapert. cum
 floribus de lyse continens 3 capas, 1 casulam, 2 tu-
 niculos, 3 albas, 2 stolas et 3 manipulos.
 Item alia secta de albo serico cum floribus qua-
 dratis intextis de auro continens 2 cap. 1 casul.
 2 tunic. 3 alb. 2 stol. et 3 manipulos.

Item

Item 1 Secta nigra de velvet intexta cum besantys de auro continens 2 cap. 1 casul. 2 tunic. 3 alb. 2 stol. 3 manip. 3 amictus, 1 frontale et suffrontale de Bokeram de besants de auro depictum, 1 frontellum, 1 desk cloth; supra additur huic sectæ 1 capa nigra cum ramis de auro et 1 orfrey de auro et ymaginibus contexta.

Item 1 alia Secta nigra cum stellis aureis continens 2 cap. 1 casul. 2 tunic. 3 manip. 2 stol. 3 alb. 3 amict. cum frontali suffrontali et frontello staynid.

Item alia Secta de viridi serico continens 3 cap. 1 casul. 2 tunic. 3 alb. 3 amict. 2 stol. 3 manip. et 1 frontale.

Item 1 Secta de blodio panno de Cypres cum volucris intexta infra folia continens 3 capas de eadem sectâ et quartam cum magnis aliis foliis albis et floribus, 1 casul. 2 tunic. 2 stol. 3 manip. 3 amict. 1 frontale, suffrontale, frontellum, et 2 Curteyns de blodio serico.

Item 1 Frontale et suffrontale de panno serico rubro et blodio cum castell. de auro, 1 frontellum cum agnis albis, 2 Curteyns cum armis regiis, 1 frontellum cum agnis et coronis.

Item 1 Secta de rubeo velvet cum floribus de lyse contin. 5 cap. 1 casul. 2 tunic. 2 stol. 3 manip. 3 alb. & 3 amictus.

Item 1 Secta de bawdekyn nigro et viridi cum orfreys de rubeo velvet cum coronis aureis continens 3 cap. 1 casul. 2 tunic. 2 stol. 2 manip. 3 alb. 3 amict. frontale, suffrontale, frontellum, cum 1 descloth.

Item 1 Pulvinar longum de viridi panno aureo.

— 6 Frontys et 6 suffrontys unius sectæ steynid pro secundis altaribus.

Item

Item 6 Frontellys quasi unius sectæ pro eisdem altaribus cum 6 trellys pro eisdem.

Item 6 Vestimenta de Say et 6 albas cum corporalibus pro secundis altaribus.

Item 1 Frontale, suffrontale, frontellum de viridi say pro altari in vestibulo.

Item 1 Vestimentum album cum leonibus et rosis aureis datum per dominum *Johan. Drewell.*

Item 8 parva manutergia pro altaribus et septem Carpets.

Item 8 Albæ cum amictis unius sectæ pro pueris cum parura de panno aureo et 2 frontella ejusdem sectæ.

Item 1 Pannus stragulatus de rubeo serico cum 2 circuitibus pro co-operturâ sepulchri.

Item 1 Vestimentum de nigro velvet datum per Mag. *Johan. Lynfelde.*

Item 3 panni de albo worstete steynid cum angelo tenente in manibus *Emanuel.*

Item 6 panni de rubeo tapestre cum armis de palleis pro aula.

Item 4 panni de viridi worstete, duo sunt pro domo Burfariorum, duo pro Choro.

Item 8 Costers de albo worstete cum losyngis de auro.

Item 1 Pannus rubeus aureus pro Cathedrâ.

— 1 Grande Celo de serico cum ymagine Trinitatis.

Item 1 Pannus aureus pro - - -

— 1 Vexillum cum *Jesu* steynid.

— 1 pannus pro le stete.

— 2 panni aurei rubei cum viridibus floribus et Hyndys.

Item 1 Vexillum rubens et viride cum *Emanuel.*

— 3 Vestimenta alba pro XL, 2 frontalia, 2 suffrontalia, 1 frontellum, cum 3 curteyns de tararano albo.

Item

Item 1 Velum de serico et 1 de panno lineo,
1 descloth cum rubeâ cruce pro xl.

Item 2 Vestimenta rubea cum viridibus floribus
pro presbyteris diacono et subdiacono, suffrontale,
6 capæ, 2 curtinæ de rubeo serico, 1 teca, 1 descloth de eodem.

Item Pulvinar de viridi panno.

—— 1 Altare parvum de rubeo chamelet.

—— 2 Curtinæ de tartarano albo.

—— 1 Frontale et suffrontale de blodio velvet
operatum cum stellis patibulo et salutatione.

Item 1 frontellum de blodio velvet cum foliis
quercinis aureis.

Item 1 Secta continens 1 cap. 1 casul. 1 tunic.
3 alb. 3 amict. 2 stol. 3 fannones, frontale, 1 cur-
tinam cum pavonibus in orfreys rubeis de panno
aureo.

Item 3 Capæ de rubeo Chamelet pro presbyteris
cum orfreys de panno aureo blodio operatæ cum
volucris.

Item 1 Parvum pulvinar de bawdekyn cum
2 curtinis de viridi serico.

Item 1 Secta alba de panno aureo operatum cum
fesanis continens 10 cap. 1 casul. 2 tunic. 3 alb.
3 amict. 2 stol. 3 fannones, frontale 2 cur-
tinas de albo tartarano, 1 descloth de fustian,
2 curtin. lineis diapert. de albo serico, 1 teca de al-
bo panno aureo.

Item 1 nova capa de rubeo velvet cum ramis au-
reis et le orfreys de diversis ymaginibus et perlis.

Item 1 vestimentum simplex de blodio velvet
operatum cum armis Sancti *Edvardi* Regis.

Item novum vestimentum, 1 cap. 1 casul. 2 tu-
nic. cum toto apparatu de nigro damask.

Item novum vestimentum de albo damask con-
tinens 1 cas. 1 cap. 2 tunic. cum toto apparatu.

Item

Item 3 Alb. 3 amict. de viridi say pro - - - -
1 chem. 1 cap. et mitra pro episcopo Nicholao.

Item 7 frontalia, 7 suffront. cum rubeâ Cruce
pro xl de panno lineo pro septem Altaribus, 1 pan-
pro Cruce.

Item 1 secta alba de velvet supra fatyn cum rubeis
roseis et trifoliis de rubeo et viridi continens 1 cap.
1 casul. 2 tunic. 3 albas et cum cæteris requisitis.

Item 1 casul. 2 tunic. de nigro velvet cum albis
et amictis sine paruris, et 2 fanones.

Item 1 longus pannus aureus rubeus cum volu-
cribus - - -

Item 1 cap. de Martyriis diversorum Sanctorum.

— 1 teca cum corporali de rubeo chamelet,
1 teca de rubeo panno.

Item 2 longæ curtinæ albæ cum floribus aureis,
2 curt. rubea cum - - - aur.

Item 1 frontale, suffront. et frontell. de albo da-
mask de panno aureo cum rosis et vineis.

Item 3 peciæ de albo frence.

— 1 vexillum cum armis domini

— 1 vestimentum de viridi say ex dono *Franks*.

— 6 pulvinaria de panno aureo pro presbyteris
et rectoribus.

Item 2 tunic. pro cero-ferariis cum parura.

N°. XVI.

Some Account of the antient Altars in the Chapel.

THERE were eight Altars; viz. the High Altar, six in the Nave of the Chapel, and one in the Vestibule.

The High Altar is particularly specified in the Book containing the Expences of the Building of the College; and in all probability was very richly furnish'd. It was either incomplete in the beginning of the sixteenth century, or was then rebuilt; for *Goldwell* Bilhop of *Norwich* in 1504 left a legacy of 50*l.* to the College “circa ædificationem summi Altaris.”

As to the six Altars in the Nave, there is an antient Indenture concerning them among the Archives made about the latter end of the fifteenth century.

The beginning of it is as follows:

“Hæc Indentura facta inter - - - *Markys* nunc Decanum Collegii anim. omn. fidel. &c. et *Thomam Poggys* Custodem sex Altarium in Navi Ecclesiæ ejusdem Collegii testatur quod *Thomas* recepit a Magistro *Markys* antedicto sex Calices ad usum quotidianum prædictorum Altarium, &c.”

In the following antient Inventory there are these Items relative to these Altars:

“Item 6 Frontys et 6 Suffrontys pro secundis Altaribus.

Item 6 Vestimenta de Say et 6 Albæ cum Corporalibus pro secundis Altaribus.

Item

Item 6 Frontellys quasi unius sectæ pro eisdem Altaribus cum 6 Frellys pro eisdem."

As to the Altar in the Vestibule, there is this entry in the same Inventory.

"Item 1 Frontale Frontellum et Suffrontale de viridi Say pro Altari in Vestibulo."

There are also many Items concerning the eight Altars: among the rest e. g. these:

"Item 8 Calices pro Altaribus.

----- 8 parva Manutergia pro Altaribus.

----- 8 Costers de albo Worstete cum Losyngys de auro."

N. B. *Thomas Markys* was admitted a Fellow or Scholar of the College in 1487.

N^o XVII.

Admissio J. BIRKHEDE in Confratrem.

HÆC Indentura facta inter Magistrum *Willelmum Poteman* Custodem et Collegium, *Animarum Omnium* fidelium defunctorum de *Oxoniâ* ex parte unâ, et *Johannem Birkbede* Clericum, Executorem recondendæ memoriæ *Henrici Chicheley* nuper *Cantuariæ* Archi-episcopi et dicti Collegii fundatoris ex parte alterâ testatur Quod dictus Custos et Collegium, immensa beneficia ac magnas pecuniarum summas per præfatum *Johannem* eisdem collatas (quarum parcellæ in Scedulâ præsentibus annexâ describuntur) debite considerantes et in aliquo eidem retribuere volentes, ipsum *Johannem* in *fratrem* ipsius Collegii, quoad suffragia, admiserunt et assumpserunt, Volentes ipsum *Johannem* omnium

orationum, suffragiorum et aliorum quibus fratres ejusdem Collegii sic admissi et assumpti gaudere deberent, esse participem: Concesseruntque dict. Custos et Collegium pro se et Successoribus suis quod ipsi post mortem præfati *Johannis Birkbede* eodem die anni et mensis, quo ipsum obire contigerit, vel circiter cum commode fieri poterit, per eosdem obitum ipsius *Johannis* cum Placebo et Dirige ac Missam de requiem cum Notâ et solenniter in Collegio antedicto observabunt singulis annis in perpetuum, proclamatione cum campanâ per Villam *Oxonia*, prout in exequiis mortuorum ibidem fieri consuevit, primitus circueunte et hujusmodi obitum præconisante. In cujus rei testimonium prædict. Custos et Collegium uni parti hujus Indenturæ penes præfatum *Johannem* remanentis sigillum suum commune apposuerunt; alteri vero parti penes præfatum Custodem et Collegium remanenti præfatus *Johannes* sigillum suum apposuit. Data quinto die Mensis Aprilis Anno Domini M CCCC LXV.

Nº. XVIII.

Admissio ABBATISSÆ, &c. Monasterii de
Syon in fratres et sorores.

ROBERTUS Woodward Decretorum Doctor
 Custos Collegii *Animarum Omnium* fidelium defunctorum in Universitate *Oxonie Lincolniensi* Diocesi et ejusdem Collegii Socii venerandis in Christo ac plurimum observandis *Agneti* Abbatissæ et *Johanni* Confessori generali Sororibusque ac fratribus universis

verſis Monasterii Sancti *Salvatoris* ac beatarum Vir-
ginis *Mariæ* et *Brigettæ* de *Syon* ordinis divi *Auguſti-
ni* sancti *Salvatoris* nuncupati *London* Dioceſeos Sa-
lutem in Domino noſtro. Meritorum in nos veſtro-
rum ratio expoſcit atq. adeo naturali quodam Jure
aſtringit gratiam vobis et agere et habere quam
procul dubio libentiſſime etiam relaturi eſſemus, ve-
rum illud longe ſupra tenuitatem noſtram eſſe cog-
noſcimus, niſi pietas forſan veſtra hoc ipſo ſatis
abunde relatam eſſe gratiam interpretabitur, quòd
eam habeamus quòdque benignitatis veſtræ nos non
immemores oſtendamus, cujus nulla ætate oblivifci
poterimus. Nam cum juxta ſacri eloquii testimo-
nium etiam illos jubemur diligere qui nobis ode-
runt, illis quoque benefacere qui nos proſecu-
ti fuerint, quanto magis nos non Ethicorum tan-
tum lege quæ benefacere jubet benefacienti,
ſed proſcripto etiam optimi maximi Dei illos amare,
illis quoque (quantum in nobis eſt) benefacere te-
nemur, quorum propenſum amorem tot argumen-
tis experti ſimus, quorum beneficiis ac liberalitate
tenuitas noſtra ſuppeditata ſit. Proinde ni Charita-
tis veſtræ meminifſe velimus, erimus plane omni in-
humanitate inhumaniores, atque ab illo, quod pro-
fitemur, inſtituto a ſacris literis alieniſſimi, quæ to-
ties inculcant (ut alia exempla omittamus) ſaluta-
tiones et gratiarum actiões a Paulo illis miſſas qui
eum adjuviſſent, cum eo laboraſſent aut hoſpitio
dignati eſſent; qua ſacrarum literarum ſacraſſima
exempla nos docent, quod licet erga omnes bene-
voli, præcipue tamen erga illos benevolentiffimi eſſe
debeamus, quibus non ob id tantum debitores ſi-
mus quòd homines ſint, quòd Chriſtiani ſint, ſed
quòd homines Chriſtiani de nobis propter Chriſtum
benemeriti ſint: quibus edocti exemplis iſtud ad
vos miſimus xeniolum quo teſtaremur animos noſ-
tros

tros Charitatis vestræ nunquam futuros immemores. Mittant alii argentum, aurum, gemmas; nos mittimus thesaurum non Carnis sed spiritus, quo facilius (uti speramus) mercari possitis margaritam illam evangelicam, cujus amore vos cœlesti illi negotiatori, in hoc non immerito comparanda, universa, quæ possidebatis, vendidistis. Hac margaritâ, istiusmodi monialibus, cum à sponso vestro ornari - - - cupiatis, existimavimus nihil a nobis prudentiæ vestræ afferri posse acceptius: præcipue si ad cœlestia hæc monilia assequenda conveniens munus daretur; potestates adversariæ non vincuntur armis sæcularibus; cæleste regnum cœlestibus armis acquiritur. Ea est inconstantia rerum humanarum, adeo fluxa fragilisque mortalium omnium vita, ut nullus à tot sæculis homo fuerit eo apud superos favore, crastinum ut possit polliceri sibi. Adeo hic nihil certum invenies: adeo vicibus irrequietis sursum deorsum volvuntur ac revolvuntur omnia, ut nihil possit in eodem statu diu consistere. Morte siquidem quemadmodum certius nihil, ita illâ ipsâ incertius nihil uspiam invenies, quæ haud aliter quàm fur in nocte nos aggreditur. Proinde nobis totis viribus enitendum est ne dormientes inveniat. Vigilandum ergo nobis est, orandum etiam, cum neque diem neque horam sciamus, atque id curandum non quamdiu sed quam bene vivamus. Id quod cum a vobis prudentissimis provisum videremus, nolimus nostris in hâc parte officiis deesse. Vos sorores ac fratres in Christo dilectissimi, omnes et singulos atque successores vestros participes facimus omnium divinorum officiorum, cantionum, precum, missarum, studiorum, eleemosynarum, jejuniorum et indulgentiarum nobis ac Collegio concessarum, atque his scriptis pollicemur nos, successores quoque nostros omnes et singulos pro vobis et successoribus

cessoribus vestris apud Clementissimum sedulo precaturos. Promittentes etiam quod, ubi alicujus vestrum aut successorum vestrorum obitus nobis declaratus fuerit, pro hiis quemadmodum pro aliis benefactoribus Collegii nostri solemus, exequias aliaque divina officia communiter celebrabimus, interim precantes ut clementissimus Deus post fragilem hanc vitam vobis concedat gaudium illud quod præparavit iis qui diligunt illum. Amen. Dat. quoad appensionem sigilli in aulâ nostrâ magnâ vicesimo sexto die Martii anno Domini millesimo quinquegesimo tricesimo sexto.

Nº. XIX.

The Names of all who have been admitted into the Fraternity of the College.

JOHN Birkbede, 5 Ap. 1465.

Richard Andrewe, the first Warden, 20 Ap. 1469.

Bartholomew Willefden, his Wife Margaret, his Son Thomas with his Wife Johanna and all their Children are admitted "in fratres et sorores, quoad suffragia," on 4 Jun. 1481. — This *Willefden* was a Benefactor to the College, particularly in having released to it all his right and title in certain lands in *Willefden*, &c.

John Browne, his Wife N. and all their Children are admitted "in fratres et sorores" on 5 Kal. July, 1491. — The Instrument states that he had been of great

great service in the establishment and confirmation of the College.

James Goldwell and his Brother *Nicholas*, July 1494.—They were both considerable Benefactors to the College. The first was Bishop of *Norwich*.

Robert Morton Bishop of *Worcester* and his Brother *Thomas*, 3 Kal. Jun. 1498.

John Moreton, Cardinal, and Archbishop of *Canterbury*, 4 Non. Jul. 1498.

Hen. Deane, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, 20 Dec. 1502.

William Warham, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, 30 Jun. 1521.

The Monastery of *Syon*, 6 Mar. 1536.

It appears also that *Joan Croxford* was admitted a Sister of the College: but the Instrument of her Admission is not in the Leger.

Nº. XX.

Renuntiatio PAPÆ et Recognitio REGIS in Caput Ecclesiæ per Custodem et Collegium.

CUM ea sit non solum Christianæ Religionis et pietatis ratio, sed nostræ etiam obedientiæ regula, domino Regi nostro *Henrico* ejus nominis octavo, cui uni et soli post CHRISTUM JESUM Salvatorem nostrum debemus universa, non modo omnimodam in CHRISTO et eandem sinceram, integram, perpetuamque animi devotionem, fidem, observantiam, honorem, cultum, reverentiam præstemus, sed etiam de eâdem fide et observantiâ nostrâ rationem, quo-

quotiescunque postulabitur, reddamus et palam omnibus, si res postulat, testemur: Noverint universi, ad quos præsens scriptum pervenerit, quod nos *Rogerus Stokeley* Custos Coll. *omn. anim.* in *Oxonâ* *Lincoln.* Dioc. et ejusd. Coll. Socii uno ore et voce atque unanimi consensu et assensu hoc scripto nostro sub sigillo nostro communi in domo nostrâ capitulari dato pro nobis et successoribus nostris omnibus et singulis in perpetuum profitemur, testamur et fideliter promittimus ac spondemus nos dictum Custodem et Socios et Successores nostros omnes et singulos integram, inviolatam, sinceram perpetuamque fidem, observantiam et obedientiam semper præstatueros erga dominum nostrum Regem *Henricum VIII.*, et erga *Annam* Reginam uxorem ejusdem, et erga sobolem ejus ex eâdem *Anna* legitime tam progenitam quam progenitandam, et quod hæc eadem notificabimus, prædicabimus et suadebimus ubicunque dabitur locus et occasio. Item quod confirmatum ratumque habemus, et semper et perpetuo habituri sumus quod prædictus Rex noster *Henricus* est CAPUT ECCLESIAE ANGLICANÆ: Item quod Episcopus *Romanus*, qui in suis bullis *Papæ* nomen usurpat et summi Pontificis principatum sibi arrogat, non habet majorem aliquam jurisdictionem collatam sibi a Deo in hoc regno *Angliæ* quam quivis alius exterus Episcopus: Item quod nullus nostrorum in ullâ sacrâ concione privatim vel publice habendâ eundem episcopum *Romanum* appellabit nomine *Papæ* aut summi Pontificis sed nomine Episcopi *Romani* et Ecclesiæ *Romanæ*: Et quod nullus nostrorum orabit pro eo tanquam *Papa* sed tanquam Episcopo *Romano*: Item quod soli dicto domino Regi et Successoribus suis adhærebimus et ejus leges et decreta manutenebimus, Episcopi *Romani* legibus

gibus, decretis et canonibus qui contra legem divinam, sacram scripturam aut contra Jura hujusce regni esse invenientur, in perpetuum renuntiantes: Item quod nullus nostrorum omnium in ullâ vel privatâ vel publicâ concione, quicquid ex sacris scripturis desumptum ad alium sensum detorquere præsumat, sed quisque CHRISTUM ejusque verba et facta simpliciter, aperte, sincere et ad normam seu regulam sacrarum scripturarum et Catholicorum et Orthodoxorum Doctorum prædicabit catholicè et Orthodoxe: Item quod unusquisque nostrum in suis orationibus et comprecationibus de more faciendis, primum omnium Regem tanquam supremum Caput Ecclesiæ *Anglicanæ* Deo et populo precibus commendabit, deinde Reginam *Annam* cum suâ sobole, tum demum Archiepiscopos *Cantuariæ* et *Eboraci* cum cæteris Cleri ordinibus prout videbitur: Item quod omnes et singuli prædicti Custos et Socii et Successores nostri conscientia et - - - - - firmiter obligamus quod omnia et singula prædicta fideliter observabimus. In cujus, &c. 28 Sep. 1534.

Nº XXI.

Abp. PARKER's Letter to the College commanding them to deface their Plate remaining in superstitious fashion.

WHEREAS having information of certain Plate reserv'd in your College, whereat divers men justly be offended to remain in such superstitious

perstitious fashion as it is of, I moved you, Mr. Warden, to declare to the Company of that fellowship for avoiding all suspicion of Superstition, that the said Plate should be defaced, put into some masse for your howse whereof it may have need hereafter, and so safely to be conserv'd in your Treasury; for that I have not heard what you have done by these my Letters I do require you to make a perfect Inventory containing the form and fashion of the said Plate and also the Number and fashion of their Vestments and tunicles which serve not to use at these days; and if any of their Company peremptorily deny to do as is reasonably requested, then you to send up their Names and reasons whereon they stand, and that the said persons two or three of them, if there be so many, to come up with the said Causes and Reasons to know further discretion in the same matter; and thus I require you to do without further Molestation which else may ensue. And so I bid you farewell. From my House at *Lambeth* this 5th of March, 1566.

Your Friend,
MATTHEW CANT.

N^o XXII.

Letter from Queen ELIZABETH's High Commissioners concerning the superstitious Books belonging to the College.

AFTER our heartie commendations: Whereas understanding is given that you do retain yet in your College diverse monuments of superstition,

stitution, which by public orders and Laws of this Realm ought to be abolish'd as derogatory to the state of Religion publickly receiv'd, part whereof be, in this Schedule inserted, express'd: This is therefore to will you in the Queen's Majesty's name to command you immediately upon the next repaire of any common carriage or otherwise at your own advise that you send up hither unto us at *Lambeth* wholly and entirely every thing and things in this present schedule annex'd to be presented to the Queen's Majesty's Commissioners, whereby we may take such order and direction therein as shall appertain to your honour, to the fulfilling of the Queen's Laws and orders and to our discharge and yours: Wyllinge that you, Mr. Warden, within ten days after the receipt of these Letters do repair up with some Copy of your Statutes, and bring with you Mr. *Humph. Brookesby* and also Mr. *Foster* to the intent we may have their reasons for better information and for satisfying of their Consciences if it may be: Willing you all and every one of you not to fail hereof as you will answer to the contrary at your perill; and thus we bid you well to fare. At *Lambeth* 26 Mar. 1567.

Your loving friends

MATTHEW CANT.

EDMUND LONDON.

F. KNOLLS.

A. CAVE.

Schedule.

Three Mass Books old and new & 2 portmisses.

Item 8 Grailes, 7 antiphoners of parchment & bound.

Item

- Item 10 Processionals old and new.
 — 2 Symnalls.
 — an old manual of paper.
 — an Invitatorie Book.
 — 2 psalters in - - - & one cover'd with a skin.
 — A great pricksong book of parchment.
 — One other pricksong book of Vellum cover'd with a hart's skyn.
 — 5 other of paper bound in parchment.
 — The Founder's Mass Book in parchment bound in board.

Item in Mr. *Mill* his hand an antiphoner and a Legend.

Item a portmisse in his hand in two volumes, a manual, a mass book and a processionall.

N^o XXIII.

*Another Letter from the Queen's
 Commissioners.*

AFTER our hearty Commendations: for divers weighty causes us specially movyng we do will and command you in the Queen's Majesty's Name all excuses and delays set apart that immediately upon receipt of these presents you will and command by authority hereof in the Queen's Majesty's name *J. Mallocke, R. Braye* Bachelor of Law, *Rob. Franklin* and *Steph. Brill* Fellows of your House, that they and every of them do forthwith upon such monition given personally appear before us or other our Colleagues her Highness's Commissioners appointed

pointed for Causes Ecclesiastical at *Lambeth* to answer unto such matter as shall there be brought against them and every of them: and that after their appearances there to be made they do from time to time attend and not depart without our special License, and hereof we require you not to fail. Given at *Lambeth* 19 Apr. 1567.

Your friends

MATTHEW CANT.

EDM. LONDON.

THO. YALE.

N^o. XXIV.

Order of the Queen's High Commissioners for defacing the Church Plate.

A Copy extracted from their Register.

APRI^L 23, 1567. Coram reverendissimo Patre Matthæo Cantuariensi Archi-episcopo ac Magistro Waltero Haddon, Thoma Yale et Willelmo Danvers, LL D. Commissariis Regiis, quibus die et loco comparentibus Ricardo Barber LL D. Johanne Mallocke, Ric. Bray, Jur. Bac. R. Foster A. M. et R. Skrimsham in jure Studen. injunctum est per dictos Commissarios modo et formâ sequente, viz.

That upon their returning home unto *All Souls College* the said *Richard Barber* there shall call the whole fellowship then present within the College together, and upon the Common Consent of all or the

the greater part of the said fellowship so gather'd shall cause to be defac'd and broken such Church Plate as is in their College or Custody appertaining to the use of the Church or Chaple, except 6 silver basons with their Ewers or Crewetes, one tabernacle gilt with two leaves set with stones and perles, two silver bolles, a silver rodd and three processionals.

Item that they send up to the said Commissioners their two books of the Epistles and Gospells reserving unto themselves the Images of silver of the same defac'd in manner aforesaid.

Item it is injoin'd to the said Warden and the said fellows present to certify or cause to be certified to the said Commissioners of the effectual Execution of the premisses within ten days next following, and the said Warden to charge all fellows being discontented with this order to appear before the said Commissioners within ten days next following, and from time to time to cause every of the said fellowship or College mis-reporting or gainfaying this order to appear before the said Commissioners within ten days after such gainfaying.

Concordat cum

W. BEDELL.

Registro

Registrarius

R. HUDSON.

N^o XXV.

N^o. XXV.

Order from the Queen's Commissioners at Oxford to deface all Monuments of Superstition within the College.

WHEREAS by credible report we are inform'd that as yet there are remaining in your College divers Monuments of superstition undefac'd: These be by virtue of the Queen's Majesty's Commission to us directed to wyll and com-mande you forthwith upon the syght hereof utterlye to deface, or cause to be defac'd, so that they may not hereafter serve to any superstitious purpose, all Copes, Vestments, Albes, Missals, Books, Crosses and such other idolatrous and superstitious Monuments whatsoever, and within eight days after the receipt hereof to bringe true certificate of their whole doinge herein to us or our Colleagues, whereof fayle you not as you will answer to the contrarye at your perill.

From *Magdalen College in Oxforde*, 5 Maye, 1573.

LAUR. HUMFREY.

HERBERT WESTFALING.

JO. KENNALL.

W^m COLE.^a

^a [Humfrey was President of *Magdalen*: Westfaling Canon of *Christchurch*, and afterwards Bishop of *Hereford*: Kennall Canon of *Christchurch*, Archdeacon of *Oxford*, &c. And Cole President of C. C. C. *Oxford*. Wood Hist. et Antiq. Univ. Oxon.]

N^o. XXVI.*Another Order from the same.*

WHEREAS by virtue of the Queen's Majesty's Commission to us directed we gave this last sommer commandment unto youre College for the defacings of all monumentes of superstition within youre College, requiring yowe long ere this to have made true certificate unto us of yower doings therein, and hitherto have neglected so to doe: These are by virtue of her sayd Majesty's Commission again to will and commande yowe to make youre personal appearance before us her Majesty's Commissioners or owr Colleagues in the President's Hawle of Magdalen College in *Oxford* on Tuesday nexte, which shall be the xxii of this presente monthe of December, at one of the clocke in the afternoone, bringinge with yowe a true certificate of yowre whole doinges in the said defacing of the sayde Monuments of Superstition, whereof fayle yowe not as yowe will answere to the contrarye at yowre perill, and retorne back the former and also this Writ with yowe. From *Magdalen College* in *Oxford* xvii Dec. 1573.

LAUR. HUMFREY.

HERBERT WESTFALING.

JO. KENNALL.

W^m COLE.

N^o XXVII.

*The Mandate of JAMES II^d for the Election of
L. W. FINCH into the Office of Warden.^a*

TRUSTY and well beloved, We greet you well. Whereas we are well satisfied of the Loyalty and Learning of our trusty and well beloved *Leopold William Finch* Esq; Master of Arts, and one of the Fellows of that our College of *All Souls*: We have thought fit hereby, to recommend him to you in the most effectual manner for the place of Warden of our said College, now vacant by the death of Doctor *Jeames* late Warden thereof: Willing and requiring you forthwith to elect and admit him the said *Leopold William Finch* into the place of Warden aforesaid, with all and singular the rights, privileges, emoluments, profits and advantages thereunto belonging; any statute, custom or constitution of our said College to the contrary notwithstanding; with all which we are graciously pleased to dispense in his behalfe: And so not doubting of your ready compliance herein we bid you farewell. Given at our Court at *Whitehall* 15. Jan. 1686[—7] in the second year of our Reign.

By his Majesty's command,

SUNDERLAND.

^a [See N^o VIII, Page 49.]

N^o. XXVIII.

An Account of PLATE, Gold and Silver, made for Cardinal WOLSEY, from the ninth year of Henry VIII, unto the Nineteenth year: wherein is set forth what he gave to the Colleges founded by him, &c.

HEREAFTER ensuethe all suche Parcellis of PLATE bothe Golde and Sylvar deliveryd to my Lorde Cardinallys Grace by me Robart Amadas, from the ixth yere of the reigne of our Soveraigne Lord Kyng Henry the VIIIth, and as well all suche Parcells as I the said Robart have receavyd of my said Lordis Grace withe the weight and valew as herafter more pleyntyly dothe apere.

IMPRIMIS due to me Robt. Amadas by my said Lordis Grace as aperethe by his Bill signyd with his gracyous hand peyable at Michelmas anno Henrici octavi nono—ccclvj^l. xvij^s. iij^d. ob.

Item deliveryd by thandis of Maister Tonnyes and Bully sarvannts unto my said Lordis Grace twoo li-
till Cuppis of assaye silvar and gilt poiss. xij ounces
iij qrt. d. the ounce vs. in money—iij^l. ix^s. iij^d. ob.

Item deliveryd to my Lorde by thandis of Maistar *Bettys* his sarvannt in peyke leyde waying ix foddar and halfe a hundrethe weight price the foddar iiijl. vs. in money—xxxviiijl. vijs. ijd.

Item deliveryd agenst Newyerstyde oone Flouar of golde set and garnyshe with stones of my Lordis owne store poiss. xxxs. ix*d.* and for the making xiijs. iiij*d.*—xliiij*s.* j*d.*

Item deliveryd oone peyre of gilte Pottys chafid with Portcullys and Margaret Flouers poiss. iiijcxxxvij ounces, and oone peyre of large gilte Pottis with castills poiss. ccxlv ounces, and oone peyre of gilte Flagons chafid poiss. ccxxv ounces. Sum. in ounces

Cccc⁹⁹ iiij xvii ounces, the ounce iijs. x*d.* in money—clxxj*l.* xviijs. v*d.*

Item deliveryd oone Potte new made unto a matche deliveryd unto *William Bully* sarvannt unto my saide Lorde for his use poiss. xliij ounces, the ounce iijs. viij*d.*—vij*l.* xvijs. viii*d.*

Item deliveryd oone peyre of goodly Aultar Candilstecks of silvar and gilte poiss. cl ounces, the ounce iijs. viij*d.*—xxxvi*l.*

Item deliveryd agenst Chrystynmas anno nono oone Sakeryng Bell of silvar and gilte poiss. v ounces, the ounce vs. in money—xxvs.

Item deliveryd oone Flouer of golde with a great table Dyamonde and iij Perlis wheche his Grace gave to the Kynge at *Wyndfore* for his Newyeris giftis price iiij*l.*

Sum totalys of this Acompte due

to me Robart Amadas is Cciiij xvii*l.* xixs. j*d.*
Payme j.

In

In peyment whereof as followeth.

Receavyd of my Lorde Cardinalls Grace at Hampton Courte agenste Chrystenmas anno R. Henricy octavi nono—ccl.

Item receavyd more an Obligation due to my said Lordis Grace by Sr. William Sandis, Knight, amounting to—ccl.

Sum total of thys acompte due unto

my Lord Cardinalls Grace ^ciiijl.

Reste due to me Robart Amadas

of this acompte ^qcciiij xvjl. xixs. jd.
Payme ij.

PARCELLIS of PLATE *deliveryd unto my said Lordis Grace by me Robart Amadas begynnyng the xith day of Meye the xth yere of the reigne of our Soveraigne Lord Kyng Henry the VIIIth as aperethe by a Bowke signyd withe thandis of Maistar Robart Tonnes.*

FYRST E my said Lorde owethe me the said Robart as aperethe by a Bill beyring date the xi daye of Meye the xth yere of the reigne of our Soveraigne Lord King Henry the VIIIth.—lxvj. vijs.

Item deliverid to and for thuse of my saide Lorde fens the xxij daye of Meye the xi yere of the reigne of our Soveraigne oone great Pillour^a of silvar and

^a The Pillour was the Ensign of a Cardinal. J. A. Gr.
gilte

gilte poiss. clvj ounces, the ounce of silvar iijs. iiij*d*. in money xxvj*l*. and the ounce makynge and parcell gilding xij*d*. in money vij*l*. xvjs.—xxxiiij*l*. xvjs.

Item deliveryd oone high Crosse, this Crosse was new made after the fashon of the Crosse of the Cardynall *Campegie*^b of silvar and parcell gilte poiss. cxxv oz. the ounce of the silvar iijs. iiij*d*. in money xx*l*. xvjs. viij*d*. and for every ounce makynge and gilding x*d*. in money vi*l*. iijs. iij*d*.—xxvj*l*. x*d*.

Item deliveryd to thuse of my said Lorde for his Footmens Cotis in Spangills of silvar and gilte poiss. xv ounces d. the ounce vs. x*d*. in money—iiij*l*. xs. v*d*.

Item deliveryd iij Pynnes of silver and gilte with Stones for my Lordis Grace deliveryd to Maistar *Tonnyes* and lost by Sr. *Waltar* Clerke of the Clofytat—vjs viij*d*.

Item deliveryd to *George Huxer* Goldsmethe to my said Lordis use in starlyng silvar towardis the makynge of a Image of our Lady in a Tabernacle poiss. ccc ounces, the ounce iijs. iiij*d*.—ii*l*.

Item deliveryd to the same *George* to thuse of my said Lord the weight in starling of oone Crosse of silvar and gilte with *Mary* and *John* with a greate foote of silvar, towardes the making of the greate new Crosse with the flying Anngells and the foute of the same and also towardis the making of twoo Images of *Petar* and *Pawle* poiss. togedar cxlvij ounces the ounce iijs. iiij*d*.—xxiiij*l*. xs.

Item deliveryd vj greate gilte Boolls with a Cover made with Martlettis poiss. ccclviij ounces, the ounce iijs.—lxix*l*. xijs.

Item deliveryd oone table Rubye for my Lordis Crosse of golde set with iij Rubyes parcell of the same Rubye—lijs. iiij*d*.

^b *Campegius*.

Item

Item for the gilding of twoo Aultar Basons of silvar poifs. cxiiij ounces, the ounce gilding making and gravyng of my Lordis Armes xij*d*. —vj*l*. xiiij*s*.

Item deliveryd to my said Lordis Branderars of his Copis in small Perle at iij tymes poifs. iiij oz. —iiij*l*.

Item deliveryd oone Braslet of fyne golde poifs. iiij ounces penny weight d. in money vj*l*. iiij*s*. the making xiiij*s*. iiij*d*. —vj*l*. xvij*s*. iiij*d*.

Item for thoverplus of the golde that went to the twoo Crosses ^c for my Lordis Grace made of fine golde, oone garnished with Stone and Perle poifs. x ounces, for every ounce change of the golde betwene corone golde and fine golde iiij*s*. iiij*d*. in money xxxiiij*s*. iiij*d*. and for euery ounce making of the said x ounces vj*s*. viij*d*. —vj*l*.

Item for the making of iiij Rings of golde and setting the Stones. —xs.

Item for the betternes of the golde that went to the same Rings. —iiij*s*.

Item for the mending and gilding of my Lordis Inkhorne. —iiij*s*.

Item for the fauderung new gilding and mending of a Ring of a gilte Cruyse. —vs.

Item the mending of twoo book Claspes of silver and making of Flouars to the same —iiij*s*.

Item the mending of a lytill Flouer for a Image in a Tabernacle of silvar and gilte. —xx*d*.

Item deliveryd oone garnyshe of silvar vessell bought of Sr. William Fitzwilliam of the Courte

^c Of two Crosses carried before the Cardinal: See Polydor Virgill.

poifs. oone ⁹⁹Miiij ounces, qrt. the oz. iijs. vjd.
—⁹⁹ciiijxl. xd. ob.

Item deliveryd v Boollis of silvar pounsid parcells gilte withoute a cover poifs. cccxxxiij ounces, the ounce iijs. xd.—lxiiijl. xvjs. vjd.

Item deliveryd iij greate gilte Boollis withe highe fete withoute a cover poifs. ⁹⁹ciiij j oz. the ounce iijs. viijd. in money—xliijl. iijs. viijd.

Item deliveryd vj new greate gilte Boolls withe Martlitts pounsid made with Birdes withe a cover poifs. Clvij ounces d. and vj greate gilte Candilstecks chafid withe Libbardis heddes and Cardinalis

Hatts made at *Bridges* poifs. ⁹⁹cciiij xviiij ounces qrt. the ounce iijs. xd. Sum of the Boolls and Candilstecks.—ccvj. xjs. iij. ob.

And for a Cace of Leddar to the same.—xs.

Item for a new Crosse staffe of silvar, the pomells gilte for the Chapell poifs. ⁹⁹iiij iij oz. d. the ounce iijs.—xvj. xiijs.

Item deliveryd twoo greate gilte Potts chafid poifs. cccxv ounces, the ounce iijs. in money—lxiiijl.

Item the mending and gilding of oone of my Lordis old Pillours with more silvar putte to it—xxxs.

Item deliveryd to *John Beynyarde* of London Goldsmethe, at the reyqueste of Maistar *Gostwike* my Lordis sarvant, for the makynge of a Harness for a Moile ^a, oone hundrethe ounces ft. the oz. iijs. iij. d.—xvj. xiijs. iij. d.

Item payed to *John Harlam* for the mending of

^a The Cardinals Mule.

my Lordis ij olde Pillours, and the silvar to the same waying xij oz.—liijs. iiijd.

Item deliveryd to *George Huxor* Goldsmith by my Lordis commanndement in golde to make a standing Cuppe for the Kingis Newyergifte poiss. lxxvj oz. d. qrt. as aperethe by oone countarpeyse of leyde at xxxvijs. the ounce in anno xiiij^o. cxxijl. vjs. vijd. ob. and for every ounce making iiijjs. in money xiiijl. iiijjs. vjd. Sum. cxxxvjl. xjs. jd. ob.

Item deliveryd unto the same *George* in fine golde ij oz. the ounce xls.—iiijl.

Item deliveryd to the same *George* in fine silvar ij oz. the ounce iijs. vjd.—vijs.

Item deliveryd more to the same *George* by Mr. *Tonnyes* commanndement in corone golde v oz. the oz. xxxvjs. viijd. for the Rooll with scryptures that went aboute the Crosse with stones that was offerid at *Canntreburie*.—ixl. iijs. iiijd.

Item deliveryd in gylte Spangillis for my Lordis Footmens Cootis to *Stevyn Humble* Branderer poiss. clvj oz. qrt. ijd weight the ounce vjs. in money xlviil. xviijs. jd. *Wherapon* resceavid twoo Images Bodyse of *Petar* and *Paule* of silvar by thandis of Mr. *Tonnyes* poiss. ccxxxv ounces d. the ounce iijs. iiijd. in money xxxixl. vs. so reste due to me.—viijl. xiijs jd.

Item deliverid to *George Huxor* for my said Lordis use the xvj daye of November in starling silvar to wurke by poiss. c ounces, the ounce iijs. iiijd.—xvjl. xiijs. iiijd.

Item deliverid to *George Huxor* for my Lorde Cardinallis use the iiijth daye of Octobar in starling silvar towardis the making of the Salutacion of our Lady in a Tabernacle begon and not fynnishid by *George Huxor* Goldsmeth poiss. c ounces, the ounce iijs. iiijd.—xvjl. xiijs. iiijd.

Item resceavyd of my Lordis Grace at *Hampton Courte* the iijde daye of Decembr. anno *Henrici octavi* xiiij^o C Corones the pece iiij^s. iiij^d. in money cvij^l. vjs. viij^d. *Wherapon* deliveryd oone Cuppe of Corone golde poiss. lxj oz. qrt. d. the oz. xxxvj^s. viij^d. in money cxij^l. xs. vd. and for every oz. making iiij^s. in money xij^l. vs. Sum. of the Cuppe and making of the same cxxiiij^l. xvs. vd. and so restethe due to me for the saide Cuppe over and beside the v Corones afforsaid.—xvj^l. viij^s ix^d. *

Item for the makynge of xiiij Cheynes of fine golde when my Lordis Grace went to *Guynes* with the King for the makynge and fashon of every Cheyne xxs.—xiiij^l.

Item the makynge of a greate Cheyne that Mr. *Page* my Lordis sarvaunt ware at my Lordis commandement when my Lorde went to *Callice*, and my Lorde of *Durissyne* with odar, wheche Cheyne wayid ccl. of myne oune golde wheche gold I resceavy'd agen reste to me for the makynge.—xls.

Item deliveryd the xth daye of Auguste, anno dom. xvcxxiiij and the xvth yere of the reigne of Kyng *Henry* the viijth oone greate Ale Potte of silvar white poiss. cxij oz. qrt. the ounce iijs. iiij^d. in money—xviii^l. xiiii^s. ijd.

Sum total of this acompte due to me
 Robart Amadas as aperethe by
 the booke signyd withe thande of
 Mr. R. Tonnyes. xicxliiiij^l. ijs. iiij^d. ob.

In peyment whereof as follouethe.

* Put to more vjd.

Re-

*Receavyd and bought of my said Lordis Grace
the xxvi daye of September thise Parcells in-
suyng as aperethe by the said boke signyd
with thand of the said Maistar Tonnyes as
follouethe.*

Item oone Cuppe withe a Cover poifs. xxiiij oz.
Item oone Cuppe withe a Cover poifs. xxiiij oz. q.
Item oone Cuppe withe a Cover poifs. xxiiij oz.
iii qrt. d.

Item oone Cuppe withe a Cover poifs. xxvi oz. qrt.
Item oone Cuppe withē a Cover poifs. xx oz. iij q.

*Sum in ounces of the forsaid v Cuppes
amountetbe to cxx ounces d. qrt. the
oz. iiij. in money* xxiiijl. vid.

Item oone Cuppe waying	xxvij oz. qrt.
Item oone Cuppe poifs.	xxv oz. qrt.
Item oone Cuppe poifs.	xx oz. iij qrt.
Item oone Cuppe poifs.	xxij oz. qrt.
Item oone Cuppe poifs.	xxj oz. qrt.
Item oone Cuppe poifs.	xxvij oz. qrt.
Item oone Cuppe poifs.	xxvij oz. d.
Item oone Cuppe poifs.	xxvij oz. iij qrt. d.

*Sum in ounces of these viij Cuppes
amountetbe to* ^qciiij xix oz. qrt. d.
the ounce iiij. viiid. in money xlviil. xs. vd.

PLATE GILTE.

Item resceavyd more oone gilte Goblit withe a
cover wheche Maistar Tonnyes hadde poifs. xxx oz. iij
qrt. the ounce iiij. vil. iiis.

Item oone neste of gilte Goblitts that Mr. Hen-
nege hadde waying lxxvj oz. d. the ounce iiij^s.

xiiij^l. viij^s.

Item oone neste of gilte Goblitts costid poifs. lxx
oz. qrt. the ounce iiij^s. viij^d.

xvij^l. viij^s. xd.

Item oone neste of gilte Goblitts poifs. lxxiiij
oz. the oz. iiij^s. viij^d.

xiiij^l. xviii^s. viij^d.

Item oone neste of gilte Goblitts poifs. lxxviiij
oz. d. the oz. iiij^s. viij^d.

xvj^l. xix^s. viij^d.

Item twoo square Saltes withe Flouar de lues with
a Cover poifs. xxxviiij oz. d. the oz. iiij^s. viij^d.

viiij^l. xix^s. viij^d.

Item oone longe gilte Cruyse withe a Cover poifs.
xiiij oz. the oz. iiij^s. viij^d.

iiij^l. vs. iiij^d.

Item oone gilte Goblit poifs. xxvi oz. the oz.
iiij^s. viij^d.

vj^l. xvj^d.

Item twoo olde gilte Goblittis withe a cover poifs.
lvij oz. iij qrt. the oz. iiij^s.

xj^l. xjs.

Sum of these ix parcellis afforsaid

amountetbe to

⁹⁷iiijxvj^l. xijs vid.

Item resceavyd two old great Saltes poifs. cxxv
oz. the oz. iijs. viij^d.

xxij^l. xviii^s. iiij^d.

Item oone olde square Salte withe a Cover parcell
gilte poifs. xv ounces iij qrt. the oz. iijs. viij^d.

lvij^s ix^d.

Item iij low Candilstekes withe iij Pricketts
poifs. lv oz. iij qrt. the oz. iijs. viij^d.—xl. iiij^s. vd.

Item oone broken Paxe poifs. iij oz. iij qrt. the
oz. iijs. viij^d.—xiijs. ix^d.

Item twoo Covers for Bools poifs. lj oz. d. the
oz. iijs. viij^d.—ixl. viijs. xd.

Item oone Standyshe gilt poifs. ⁹⁷iiij ix ounces iij
qrt. the oz. iijs viij^d.—xvj^l. ix^s. jd.

Item

Item receavyd for my Lordis Grace of the Lorde
Barnarde Bishop of Pacencie and Antony Vyvalde
Marchannt of Java MMMCccl Ducatis de Camera,
at iijs. iiijd. the Ducate, amounting in starling mo-
ney. — Ccccxijl. xs.

Sum tot. of these vij Parcels afforsaid
amountetbe in money Cccclxxvi. ijs. ijd.

Sum tot. of this acompte due unto
my Lorde Cardinalls Grace
amountetbe in money mxliijl. vs. vijd.

Reste due to me Robt. Amadas
of this acompte cjl. xvjs. ix d. ob.

THESE bene the Parcels of the Lynkes that
were lacking of the Cheynes of fine golde,
that were made when my Lord Cardinalls
Grace went to Guynes, wheche were deli-
verid by thandis of Mr. Tonnyes and so re-
ceyvyd ageyne by me Robart Amadas, both
by weight and by tale, and by whome they
were lacking as herafter follouethe.

Item deliveryd by thandis of Maistar Tonnyes to
bottrell a Cheyne of oone hundrethe links poifs.
xxvij oz. wherof oone linke lackyng poifs. d. oz.
—xxs.

Item deliverid to Maistar Ferfaxe by thandes of
Mr. Tonnyes, a Cheyne contaynyng cij links poifs.
xl ix oz. iij qrt. d. and lacking in weight ij oz. q. d.
—iiijl. xvs.

Item

Item deliveryd to Maistar Arrondell a Cheyne cont. lxxvij linkes poiss. in the wholl xxxix oz. d. wherof lacking oone linke and lacking in weight iij qrt.—xxxs.

Item deliverid to Mr. *Deonyse* by thandes of Mr. *Tonys* a Cheyne cont. lxxvj links poiss. in the wholl xlvi oz. d. wherof lacking iij linkes and in weight ij oz. d.—vl.

Item deliverid to Maistar *Butler* by thandes of Mr. *Tonnyes*, a Cheyne cont. ciiij links, waying in the wholl xl oz. d. wherof lacking oone linke and in weight iij qrt.—xxxs.

Item deliverid to Mr. *Conyers* by thandes of Mr. *Tonnyes* a Cheyne cont. lxxviiij linkes, and waying in the wholl xxxvj oz. and a noble weight, wherof lacking oone linke and in weight d. oz. and a noble weight.—xxvjs. viij d.

Item deliverid to Maistar *Dudley* by thandis of Mr. *Tonnyes*, a Cheyne cont. lxxij links poiss. xliij. oz. d. d. qrt. wherof lacking ij oz. d.—vl.

Sum. totalis of this accompte due to me

Robart Amadas.

xxl. xxd.

THESE bene the Parcells deliveryd unto my said Lordis Grace by me Robert Amadas by the wey of exchaunge as by thise partecular parcells dothe apere.

ITEM deliveryd twoo great Pottis poiss. ^ciiij oz.

Item twoo greate Pottis poiss. ^cijxliij oz.

Item twoo Pottis chafid poiss. ^cijxl oz.

Item

Item twoo pleyne Pottes poifs. cxxxj oz. d.
 Item iij Boolls pleyne poifs. cxlvij oz. d.
 Item iij odar Boolls of the same fute withoute a
 Cover. ⁹⁹ciiij j oz. d.
 Item iij odar Boolls of the same fute withoute a
 Cover. cxxxvij oz.
 Item vj Boolls with a Cover strekin with Mart-
 letts. ^cijlix oz.
 Item iij gilte Boolls withe a Cover strekin withe
 Martletts with highe fete poifs. cxxxvij oz. d.
 Item oone greate gilte Booll withe a Cover withe
 highe fete poifs. ⁹⁹iiij iij oz.
Sum. totalis of these parcells

amountetbe to in ounces

⁹⁹xixciiiij ij oz. d.

the oz. iijs. viij d. in money.

ccclxiiijl. ix s. ijd.

In peyment wherof as follouethe.

ITEM *resceavyd of my said Lordys Grace by
 me Robarte Amadas by the wey of exchaunge
 as by these partecular parcells herafter fol-
 louyng more pleynelly dothe apere.*

ITEM resceavyd oone gilte Booll withe a Cover
 poifs. xxxvij oz. d.
 Item resceavyd iij Goblitts poifs. lxxix oz.
 Item oone gilte Cuppe poifs. xxxiiij oz.
 Item oone gilte Cuppe poifs. xxx oz. qrt.
 Item oone gilte Cuppe poifs. xxxj oz.
 Item oone gilte Cuppe poifs. xxx oz. qrt.
 Item oone gilte Cuppe poifs. xxix oz. qrt.
 Item

Item oone gilte Cuppe poifs.	xxviij oz.
Item oone gilte Cuppe poifs.	xxxviij oz. qrt.
Item oone gilte Cuppe poifs.	xxix oz. qrt.
Item oone gilte Cuppe poifs.	xxvij oz.
Item oone gilte Cuppe poifs.	xxxij oz. d. d. q.
Item oone gilte Cuppe poifs.	xxix oz. d.
Item oone gilte Cuppe poifs.	lxiiij oz.
Item oone gilte Cuppe poifs.	xxxv oz.
Item oone gilte Cuppe poifs.	xxxv oz. d.
Item oone gilte Cuppe poifs.	xxix oz. iij qrt.
Item oone gilte Cuppe poifs.	xxxviij oz. d.
Item oone gilte Cuppe poifs.	xxviij oz. qrt.
Item oone gilte Cuppe poifs.	xxvij oz. d.

*Sum. in ounces resceavyd of my said Lordis Grace
by me Robert Amadas amountetbe to Cccxiiij
oz. qrt. d. the oz. iiij. s. iij. d. in money. —
cliijl. xvs. vijd. ob.*

Item resceavyd more twoo Pottis pleyne gilte
poifs. ⁹⁹iiijxvj oz. d.

Item twoo lytill old Pottis gilte poifs. xxxvij oz. d.

Item oone gilte Potte poifs. ⁹⁹iiij vij oz.

Item iij gilte Boolls with doppes poifs. ⁹⁹iiij xvi oz.

Item iij pleyne Boollis poifs. cix oz. d.

Item twoo Boollis withe mouthes poifs. ⁹⁹iiijx oz.

Item oone Booll with a Cover withe doppes poifs.
lxj oz. d.

Item oone Booll withe a Cover gilte withe highe
fete. lxxij oz.

Item oone Goblit withe a Cover poifs. xxxvj oz.

Item oone depe Goblit for suckado poifs.
xxxj oz. d.

Item

- Item iij pleyne Goblitts gilte poifs. lj oz. qrt.
 Item oone depe Goblit for grene gynger poifs.
 xxxviij oz.
 Item oone Image withe a Meyde poifs. xj oz.
 d. qrt.
 Item oone gilte Salte Costyd poifs. xxij oz.
 Item iij gilte Sponnes poifs. iiij oz. iij qrt. d.
 Item oone Sponne with a flat Steyle poifs. j oz.
 iij qrt. d.
 Item vij Sponnes gilte of divers makyngs poifs.
 ix oz. d. d. qrt.
 Item twoo doson of Spoones with flat Steylis
 poifs. xxvj oz.
 Item oone pleyne Leyar gilte poifs. xiiij oz. iij q.
 Item oone Spice Boxe gilte poifs. x oz.
 Item oone pleyne Cover gilte and twoo litill
 covers for Cruyses, a litill brode Paxe, a Flagon
 for Roose water and a garnyfshing for a Salte for a
 Cassadone, poifs. all togedar xxxj oz. qrt.
 Item oone Chaste Cuppe poifs. xlij oz.
 Item oone pleyne gilte Cuppe poifs. xxj oz.
 Item oone Cuppe chaste in the bottom a blew
 Flouar. xxxiiij oz.
 Item oone Cuppe poifs. xxj oz. iij qrt.
 Item oone Cuppe poifs. xxxvij oz. qrt.

Sum. in ounces resceavyd of my said

Lordis Grace by me Robt. Ama-

das amount to be to

the oz. iijs. viijd. in money

^l ⁹⁹
 M iiij xij oz. qrt.
 ccl. iijs. xjd.

Item resceavyd more xij Sponnes poifs. xj oz.

Item oone Goblitte poifs. xxxvj oz. iij qrt.

Item iij pleyne Boolls poifs. ⁹⁹ iiij iiij oz. d.

Item twoo Boollis with doppis poifs. liij oz. d.

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Item

Item twoo pleyne Boolls with a Cover poifs. xl oz.

Item twoo Gallon Pottis with rooses in the toppes poifs. cxl oz. d.

Item twoo Pottis with handillis gilte poifs. clv oz.

Item twoo white Pottis poifs. ⁹⁹iiij xiiij oz.

Item twoo Pottis poifs. lxxvij oz. d.

Item oone Barboures Potte poifs. lxxj oz.

Item twoo silvar Candilstekes poifs. xxxij oz.

Sum. in ounces resceavyd of my Lordis Grace by me Robart

Amadas, amounteth to the oz. iijs. iiijd. in money

⁹⁹Ccciiij oz. iiij qrt. cxxxijl. xvjs. xd.

Sum. totalis of this acompte due to my Lord Cardinalls Grace,

amountetbe to

⁹⁹cccciiij vijl. xvjs. iiijd. ob.

Reste due to my said Lordis Grace of this acompte

cxxiiijl. vijs. ijd. ob.

THESE bene the Parcellis of PLATE made and deliveryd unto my Lordes Grace by me Robt. Amadas for thabbey of SENT ALBONES by the commannement of my said Lord as fol- louetbe.

Item deliveryd oone peyre of coveryd Basons gilte poifs. cxxxv oz. the oz. iijs. viijd.—xxxjl. xs.

Item oone peyre of new Potts gilte poifs. cx oz. the oz. iijs. viijd. xxvj. xiijs. iiijd.

Item twoo costyd Saltis gilte poifs. lxxix oz. d. the oz. iijs. viijd. xviiijl. xs.

Item

Item oone standing Cuppe costid gilte poifs. lxix oz. d. the ounce iijs. viij^d. xvjl. iijs. iiij^d.

Item oone standing Cuppe gilte poifs. xxxij oz. iiij qrt. the oz. iijs. vjd. * vijl. vijs. iiij^d. ob.

Item vj Boolls gilte poifs. clxxiiij oz. d. the oz. iijs. iiij^d. xxxvijl. xvjs. ijd.

Item vj oder chafyd gilte poifs. ⁹⁹ciij ij oz. d. the oz. iijs. iiij^d. xxxixl. xs. xd.

Item oone Leyar gilte poifs. clxxiiij oz. d. the oz. iijs. viij^d. vl. xvs. vjd.

Item oone gilte Cruyse with a Cover poifs. xiiij oz. qrt. the oz. iijs. viij^d. iijl. xxij^d.

Item twoo Nutte Shells wheche I dyd receive amongst the Plate that came from Sent Albonnes poifs. vij oz. the oz. iijs. vjd. xxvs. jd.

Item vj Sponnes gilte poifs. xj oz. the oz. iijs. viij^d. ljs. iiij^d.

Sum. of these Parcells due to me the

said Robt. amountetbe to ⁹⁹ciij ixl. vjs. ix^d. ob.

ITEM more deliveryd to the same Abbey in Plate parcell gilte, oone Bason of silvar parcell gilte poifs. lxj oz. qrt. the oz. iijs. xd. xjl. xiijs. ix^d. ob.

Item iij Ewars of Dominus Fortis poifs. ciij oz. d. the oz. iijs. xd. xxl. vijd.

Item twoo Pottis parcell gilte poifs. ciij oz. the oz. iijs. xd. xixl. xiijs. xd.

Item iij Candilstekes parcell gilte poifs. ⁹⁹iiij v oz. the oz. iijs. xd. xvjl. vs. xd.

Item xxiiij Boolls parcell gilte poifs. Ccv oz. the oz. iijs. xd. cxvl. xixs. ijd.

Sum. of these Parcells due to me

the said Robart Amadas. ⁹⁹ciij iijl. xvs. ijd. ob.

* Caret iiij^d.

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HER-

HERAFTER *insuethe the Parcells of olde Plate
new dressid up and amended for the said Abbey
of Sent Albonnes as follouethe.*

ITEM iiij rounde Saltis with a Cover hanging a
Tour upon the toppe poifs, ⁹⁹ iiij ij oz.

Item oone standing Cuppe gilte with a Cover
chasid with Cardinall Hattis poifs. xxxvj oz. d.

Item oone standing Cuppe gilte with a Cover
called the Rooses poifs. xxxvij oz.

Item vj Boolls chasid with a Cover poifs.
clxxviij oz.

Item oone blacke standing Nutte with a Cover
poifs. xxxvj oz.

Item oone Spice Plate all gilte and inamylied cal-
lid the *Edwarde of Carnarvyn* poifs. cxxij oz.

Item oone chaste Salte with a Cover poifs.
xxxvj oz. qrt.

Item xij Sponnes markyd with Eygillis, oone ex-
cepte markyd withe a Lambe, and vj markyd withe
Lambes, and xij Sponnes of sondry markis poifs.
xxxj oz.

Item oone Chaffing Dyfshes of silvar poifs.
xlviij oz.

Item oone peyre of coveryd Basons withe Lambes
in the Bottoms, parcell gilte poifs. cvij oz.

Sum.

Cccxij oz. iij qrt.
vi.

For the dressing up of it.

Sum. totalis of this accompte
due to me Robart Amadas,
amountetbe to

ccclxxviijl. ijs.

In peyment wherof as follouethe.

PLATE.

PLATE *all gilte resceavyd by me Robarte*
Amadas by thandis of Maistar Robart
Tonnyes wheche Plate came frome SENT
ALBONNES.

Item twoo rounde Saltis gilte withe oone Cover
poifs. lij oz.

Item oone Salte Wreythin poifs. xxiiij oz. qrt.

Item twoo square Saltis with oone Cover poifs.
lxij oz.

Item twoo standing Cuppes with ij Covers cal-
lid the Georges. lx oz.

Item oone standing Cuppe withe a Cover chafid
poifs. xxxiiij oz.

Item oone pleyne standing Cuppe with a Cover
poifs. xxiiij oz.

Item oone standing Cuppe withe a Cover withe
Lyons of the foote and Cover poifs. xxxj oz.

Item oone pleyne Pece footid withe a Cover
poifs. xxxj oz.

Item oone pleyne Pece footid and with a Cover
poifs. xvij oz. d.

Item oone pleyne Pece footid withe a Cover
poifs. xvij oz. d.

Item twoo Booll Peces chafid withe a Cover
poifs. lxx oz.

Item oone standing Spice Plate gilte withe a
Cover poifs. lxiiij oz.

Item oone red standing Nutte withe a Cover
poifs. xxx oz.

Item oone Chafing Dyshe of silvar poifs.
xix oz.

Item oone standing Cuppe chafid poifs. xviiij
oz. d.

Item

Item oone gilte Cuppe with a Cover and a foote.
xvj oz. qrt.

Item a standing Nutte withe a Cover poifs.
xvij oz. iij qrt.

Item oone Spice Plate gilte withoute a Cover.
xvj oz.

Item oone litill flatt pece gravyn poifs. vij oz.

Item vj Sponnes gilte poifs. x oz. d.

*Sum of the ounces of thold gilte
plate receavyd by me Robart*

Amadas is

Ccxix oz. qrt.

the oz. iijs. viid. in money—cxl. xviijs. xjd. ob. q.

Plate parcell gilte wheche came from

Sent Albons.

Item resceavyd twoo Basons of silvar and parcell
gilte havynge gilte rooses in the bottoms. cv oz. d.

Item twoo Ewars to the same basons parcell gilte.
xliz oz. d.

Item a bason with a Tygar in the bottom and a
Ewer. lix oz. d.

Item oone Salte withe a cover parcell gilte poifs.
xiiij oz.

Item twoo pottis withe Kateryne wheles parcell
gilte ⁹⁹iiij viij oz.

Item oone pottill potte parcel gilte poifs. xliij oz.

Item twoo quart pottis parcell gilte poifs.
liiij oz.

Item oone chafid pece parcell gilte poifs. xx oz.

Item oone pleyne pece foottid poifs. xv oz.

Item oone standing Cuppe with a Cover and a
Pelicane. xliij oz. d.

Item

Item oone standing Cuppe with a Cover chafid
callid the Michell poifs. xxij oz. d.

Item oone brode white flatte pece havynge a Mi-
chell. xxij oz. iiij qrt.

Item oone flatte filvar pece with a Cover having
a round gilte knoppe poifs. xxij oz.

Item oone white flatte filvar pece without a
Cover. xj oz. d.

Item oone white flatte filvar pece with a foote
and a Roose upon the Cover. xvij oz. qrt.

Item oone odar white pece with a foote and
withoute a Cover poifs. x oz. d.

Item oone flatte Booll withoute a Cover parcell
gilte xj oz. iiij qrt.

Item oone Booll withoute a Cover parcell gilte
poifs. xij oz. d.

Item oone flatte Booll without a Cover parcell
gilte. ix oz. d.

Item oone white Booll pece withoute a Cover
poifs. vij oz. iiij qrt.

Item xxij small filvar peces every of theyme
poifs. vij oz. Sum. clxj oz.

Item oone Salte with a Cover chafid parcell gilte.
xxij oz.

Sum of the ounces of the parcell

gilte plate resceavyd by me

Robt. Amadas amountetbe to

the ounce iijs. iij d. ob. in

money

Ccccxxxij oz.

cxxxvijl. xxij d. ob.

Sum. totalis of this acompte due

to my Lorde Cardinall's Grace

amountetbe

ccxlvijl. xjd. q.

Reste due to me Robt. Amadas

of this acompte

cxxxl. xij d. ob. q.

PAR-

PARCELLIS of Plate being amendid new dressid
and burnysid, deliveryd to my Lorde Cardi-
nalls Grace, wheche parcells I resceavyd of
my Lordes Grace by thandes of Maistar
Robt. Tonnes, as dothe apere by oone peyere
of Indentures, thone signyd with thand of
the said Mr. Tonnyes beyring date the xth
daye of Auguste anno R. Henrici Octavi
xvij for Sant FRISWURTHES College in
OXFORDE.

Item oone Crucifixe with *Mary* and *John*, silvar
and gilte inamyld with a highe foote to stand upon
a Aultar poifs. cxvij oz. d.

Item oone Crosse silvar and gilte withoute Images
of *Mary* and *John*, withe a beyring staffe belonging
to it of vij peces in all poifs. cvij oz. d.

Item oone Crosse silvar and gilte with *Mary* and
John, withoute any Staffe poifs. lxiiij oz.

Item oone great Nutte with a Cover gilte and
upon the Cover a Image of Sante *Fryswurthe*
gravyn poifs. lxix oz.

Item iij great Masars and iiij small poifs. lxj oz.

Item oone large Challes with a rounde foote gar-
nyfshid with countarfet stones with a patten to the
same gilte in the patten a Image of *Jhesus* gravyn
poifs. xxxij oz. qrt.

Item a Challes withe a patten gilte pleyne with
a rounde foote and therapon a Crucifixe gravyn and
apon the patten a lambe gravyn poifs. xxvij oz.

Item a Challes with a patten gilte, the foote of
vj

vj square gravyn withe a Crucifixe, withe *Mary* and *John*, and in the patten a Varnaclis hedde poifs. xvij oz.

Item a Challes withe a patten gilte, the foote of vj square, and in oone of theyme a Crucifixe withe *Mary* and *John* and in the patten a hand blessing poifs. xv oz. qrt.

Item oone odar Challes with a patten gilte the foote of vj panes and in oone of theyme a Crucifixe withoute *Mary* and *John* and upon the patten a Trenyte poifs. xiiij oz. qrt. d.

Item a Salte withe a Cover viij square gravyn withe Portculles and Roofes poifs. x oz. qrt. d.

Item oone greate drynking horne garnysid with silver and gilte standing upon iij feete of a Eygill. xliij oz. iij qrt.

Sum of the ounces gilte to be reysarvid
and by me the said *Robt.* deliverid

amountethe to

for the dressing up of the same.

⁹⁹
Ciiij j oz. d.
v^l.

Item more a Staffe to a Crosse of silver withe twoo knoppes gilte and a loose Collet poifs.—

Item oone Sensur of silver parcell gilte poifs. xxxj oz.

Item a Censur of silver and parcell gilte lackyng a ryng poifs. xxviij oz. d.

Item twoo Saltis with a Cover parcell gilte chafid. xlj oz. iij qrt.

Item oone gilte Sponne and ix white of silver all of oone fashon poifs. xv oz. iij qrt.

Item oone Challes withe a patten parcell gilte, the foote of vj square, and in oone of theyme a Crucifixe gravyn in the patten and a Varnaclis hedde poifs. xvj oz.

Item oone odor Challes withe a patten parcell
gilte the foote of vj panes and in oone of theyme a
Crucifixe cast and upon the patten a Varnaclis hede
gravyn and gilte poifs. xiiij oz. qrt. d.

Item oone odor Challes withe a patten parcell
gilte, the foote vj panes, and in oone of theyme a
Crucifixe gravyn and gilte upon the pattin in the
myddes a litill Varnaclis hedde poifs. xj oz. d.

Item oone peyr of Cruetts parcell gilte markyd
withe *v* and *a* upon the lyddes poifs. viij oz. d.

Item oone Salte withe a Cover parcell gilte, viij
square gravyn withe Lyons poifs. xij oz. qrt. d.

Sum of the ounces of the parcell gilte

Plate to be resarvyd and by me the said

Robt. deliveryd amountetbe to clxxjx oz. iij q.

For the dressing uppe of it. vl.

Item more deliveryd to my said Lordis Grace to
and for his owne use as aperethe by Mr. Tonnyes In-
denture in vessel new made, iiij Chargars of silvar
poifs. ^{qq} ciiijxvij oz. d.

Item more xxv Plattars of silvar poifs. ^c -ixlxiiij oz.

Item xxij Dyfshes of silvar poifs. ^c iiij lj oz. d.

Sum in ounces of the Vessell amountetbe

to xvj c xiiij oz.

the oz. iijs. viij d. in money ^{qq} cc iiij xvj. xiijs. iiij d.

I must have for iiij oz. of leyde founde

in the pype of a Challes xiijs. iiij d.

^{qq} cc iiij xvij. vijs. viij d.

Sum totalis of this acompte due to me

Robt. Amadas amountetbe to

cccvj. vijs. viij d.

In peyment whereof as followetbe.

*Parcellis of PLATE being all gilte resceavyd of
my Lordis Grace by thandes of Maistar Robt.
Tonnyes as dothe apere by the said indenture
signyd withe thande of the said Mr. Tonnyes
beyring date the xth daye of August, anno R.
Henrici octavi xvij.*

Item resceavyd oone Challes withe a pattten gilte
the foote vi square and gravyn withe a Crucifixe
and withe these wurdis *Ihus Cristus* and in the
patten *Benedicamus Patrem* poifs. xv oz. d. qrt.

Item a Pyxe lackyng the foote and the Crosse
gilte. viij oz. qrt.

Item a Corone of silvar and gilte withe glasses
and Colletts in the stede of stones poifs. xx oz.

Item oone standing Cuppe withe a cover gilte
chasid withe panes poifs. xiiij oz. iij qrt.

Item oone Crosse of silver and gilte withe a Cru-
cifixe withoute *Mary* and *John* havying iij Anngells
the iiijth lacking and lacking the sockit poifs.
xlv oz. d.

Item the hed of a Crouche of silver and gilte
poifs. xlij oz.

Item oone Pixe with an highe fonte withe a cover
of silvar and gilte poifs. xxxj oz. d. d. qrt.

Item v gilte Challices withe pattens poifs.,
lxxvij oz. qrt.

Item twoo Sensours gilte withe Cheynys white.
lxxiiij oz.

Item oone gilte Goblit withe a cover poifs.
xjx oz. d.

Item twoo litill Saltis gilte withe a cover broken
poifs. xiiij oz. iij qrt.

Item oone Challes withe a patten gilte poifs.
xvj oz.

Item the garnysshing of a Horne and the band of
a Masar gilte poifs. xiiij oz.

*Sum total of thounces gilte resceavyd by
me Robart Amadas amountetbe to*

the oz. iijs. vijd. in money. ⁹⁹
iiij c iiij xj oz. iiij qrt.
lxxl. iijs. ix d. q.

*Item resceavyd in PLATE being parcell gilte as
aperetbe by the said Indenture, that is to say:*

Oone lytill Shippe for Frankyncens silvar and
parcell gilte poifs. x oz.

Item oone Challes withe a patten parcell gilte,
the foote vj panes, in oone of theyme a Crucifixe
gravyn and gilte and upon the patten in the mydds
a Varnaclis hedde and be the side a Crofs gravyn
poifs. ix oz. d. d. qrt.

Item a Cuppe with a cover parcell gilte Challis
fashon poifs. xxvj oz. d.

Item oone lytill square Salte withoute a Cover
pleyne. iiij oz.

Item twoo Peces chafid withe panes oone to a co-
ver. xvij oz. iiij qrt.

Item vj Sponnes of silver withe Dyammond
knoppes vj oz. qrt.

Item in Beydis, Broches, Ringis and barres of
Girdills and odar stufte of silvar and parcell gilte
poifs. liij oz.

Item iiij Challises withe pattens parcell gilte poifs.
xxix oz. qrt.

Item oone Sensour white poifs. xxxvij oz.

Item

Item twoo olde broken Shippis parcell gilte poifs.
xix oz. iij qrt.

Item oone peyre of Aultar Candilstekis parcell
gilt ⁹⁹ iij x oz.

Item twoo peyre of Cruetts parcell gilte poifs.
xvj. oz. q.

Item oone Goblit withe a Cover parcell gilte
poifs. xxj oz.

Item twoo Goblitts parcell gilte without a cover
poifs. xxiiij oz. d.

Item xxiiij filvar Sponnes of dyvers fortis poifs.
xxj oz.

Sum of the ounces parcell gilte iij c ⁹⁹ iij vj oz. iij qrt. d.
the oz. iijs. iiij d. in money. lxijl. xvijs. iiij d.

*Item more resceavyd of my said Lordis Grace
for his owne use as aperethe by Maistar Ton-
nyes indenter.*

In olde Vessell of silver iij Chargars poifs.
⁹⁹ ciiijxvij oz. d.

Item xxv Plattars of filvar poifs. ixclxviiij oz. d.

Item xxij Dyfshes of filvar poifs. iiijclj oz. d.

Sum in ounces of the Vessell xvj^cxvij oz. d.
the oz. iijs iiij d. cclxixl. xjs. viij d.

*Sum totalis of this acompte affore reyberfed
due to my Lorde Cardinalls Grace
amountetbe to* cccciijl. xijs. ix d. q.

Reste due to my said Lordis Grace

of this acompte ⁹⁹ iijxvj l. vs. jd. q.

Memo-

MEMORANDUM *deliverid to my Lord Cardinallis Grace by me Robart Amadas as aperethe by a Bill of Parcells signyd withe thande of Maistar Doctar Stevens, wheche was for the furnyfsking of Sant FRYSWURTHIS College in OXFORDE.*

PLATE GILTE.

Item oone peyre of great gilte Candilstecks costid withe wrethin thanks and a chasid knoppe in the myddes poifs. ccxij oz. iij qrt. the oz. iiij s. xd. Sum. liij l. xijs. vd.

Item deliveryd oone Sensar gilte withe Cheynes of silvar garnyfshyd withe the Apostills Sent *Andrew* and Sent *Petar* and Sent *Paule* poifs. cxiiij oz. the oz. iiij s. xd. xxviij l. x. viij d.

Item deliveryd oone odar Sensour gilte withe Cheynis of silvar garnyfshid withe Apostills poifs. cxij oz. the oz. iiij s. xd. in money xxviij l. xvj d.

Item deliveryd oone Challes gilte the foote vj square withe a Crucifixe withe *Mary* and *John* in amyld in the foote and a patten gilte, withe Almyghty God sitting upon the Reyne bowe poifs. xxxvj oz. d. the oz. iiij s. xd. viij l. xvjs. vd.

Item twoo Cruetts gilte markyd withe *a* and *v* poifs. xiiij oz. the oz. iiij s. xd. in money iij l. vijs. viij d.

Item oone Shippe gilte withe a Sponne in the same poifs. xiiij oz. iij qrt. the oz. iiij s. xd. in money iij l. vjs. vd. ob.

Item deliveryd in the preysents of Maistar Doctar *Stevyn*

Stevyn and Robt. Cowpar Goldsmethe at Moore a
Pixe, for the Sacrement of silvar and gilte poifs.
xxiiij oz. the oz. vs. vl. xvs.

Sum. of these Parcells deliverid by
me Robart Amadas amountethe
to cxxviiijl. ix. s. xjd. ob.

ITEM deliveryd to my said Lordis Grace by
thandis of Mr. Doctor Stevyns as aperethe
by the said Bill in PLATE parcell gilte that
is to saye :

Oone peyre of Bafons parcell gilte chafid with
Lordes Armes in the bottoms poifs. ⁹⁹iiij xix oz. iij
qrt. the oz. iijs. viijd. xviiijl. vs. ix d.

Item oone Sensour parcell gilte withe Windowes
gilte and thoppar Boolls poifs. lxxvij oz. d. the oz.
iijs. xvj. xs.

Item oone Sensour parell gilte withe lyke Win-
dowes poifs. lxxvij oz. d. the oz. iijs. —xviiijl. xjs.

Item oone peyre of Candilstecks parcell gilte
withe wrethin shankis poifs. ⁹⁹iiij xij oz. iij q. the oz.
iijs. xviiijl. xjs.

Item oone Hallywatar Stocke withe a Sprynkill
parcell gilte poifs. xxxiiij oz. iij qrt. the oz. iijs.
vj. xixs.

Item oone doson of Sponnes parcell gilte withe
morryan heddes poifs. xxij oz. d. d. qrt. the oz. iijs.
iiijl. xs. vjd.

Item oone Shippe withe a Sponne in the same
parcell gilte poifs. xiiij oz. the oz. iijs. lvijs.
Item

Item twoo dosen of Sponnes with Slippis un gilte
poifs. xliiij oz. iij qrt. the oz. iijs. viij*d*.

viiij*l*. iiij*s*. j*d*.

Item oone greate silver Potte pleyne parcell gilte
poifs. c oz. the oz. iijs. viij*d*. xviiij*l*. vjs. viij*d*.

Item oone odar Potte of silver pleyne parcell
gilte poifs. ⁹⁹iiij xviiij oz. the oz. iijs viij*d*.

xviiij*l*. xix*s*. iiij*d*.

Item twoo lessar Pottis pleyne parcell gilte poifs.
ciiiij oz. the oz. iijs. viij*d*. in money xix*l*. xvj*d*.

Item vj Boolls white and pleyne withoute a cover
poifs. ⁹⁹ciiiij x oz. the oz. iijs. viij*d*.

xxxiiiij*l*. xvjs. viij*d*.

Sum. of these Parcells deliveryd

by me *Robart Amadas*

⁹⁹ciiiij*l*. xjs. iiij*d*.

Sum. totalis of this acompte due

to me *Robt. Amadas* amount-

ethe to

^ciiij ix*l*. xvd. ob.

MEMORANDUM *deliveryd to my Lorde Car-*
dinallis Grace by me Robart Amadas these
Parcells followyng.

Item deliveryd to my said Lordis Grace oone
standing Cuppe of Golde withe a covar poifs. lviij
oz. d. the oz. xxxiiij*s*. iiij*d*. in money cl. viij*s*. vj*d*.
and for every oz. making vs. in money. xiiij*l*. xijs.
vj*d*. wheche Cuppe was made withe a Pillicane on
the toppe in anno xv^{to}. cxvi*l*. xiij*d*.

Item

Item deliverid anno xvj^{to}. oone Cuppe of Golde poifs. lxj oz. d. the oz. xxxiijs. iiij^d. in [money] cijl. xs. and for every oz. making vs. in money xvl. vijs. vjd. wheche Cuppe had an Anngell and Rooses with a shilde in theyme, and withe a Corone Imperiall, gevyn to the King for his New Yers Gifte. cxvijl. xvijs. vjd.

Item deliverid to my said Lorde a Karknett for my Lorde of *Richemount* poifs. iij oz. iiij penny weights the oz. xxxvs. the making xxs. in money vjl. xijs. and for a hanging Perle vjs. viij^d.

vjl. xviiij.. viij^d.

Item deliveryd the xth daye of July anno xvj^o. by thandes of Maistar *Robart Tonnes*, twoo feyre gilte Flagons of silver poifs. ccviij oz. d. *Wherapon* resceavyd oone peyre of old gilte Flagons fore worne poifs. ⁹⁹ ciiij iij oz. so my Flagons wayethe more then my Lordes by xxv oz. d. the oz. iiijjs. Sum. vl. ijs.

Item deliveryd by Maistar *Burnell* in Corone Golde that went to the mending of my Lordis Mytar, oone ounce ij d. weight the oz. xxxvjs. viij^d. in money xls. iiij^d. the mending vs. xlvs. iiij^d.

Item more deliveryd the mending of a Nutte, withe a Jaspar of Golde, the xxth daye of September anno xvij^o. first the mak yng of the knoppe and the vise to the same poifs. more then tholde by d. oz. the golde xviijs. iiij^d. and for the mak yng withe the setting of the Stones and xij Perles xs. and for oone stone and xij Perlis viijs. xxxvjs. iiij^d.

Sum. totalys of this acompte
affor said due to me *Robart*
Amadas amountethe to

ccxlxl. xd.

*PARCELLYS deliveryd to my said Lordis
Grace by thandis of Maistar Alverde as fol-
louethe.*

ITEM deliveryd the mending of a Pyn of Golde
for a Cuppe. xijs.

Item deliveryd the faudering and mending of
twoo greate parcell gilte Potts of silver.—iijs. iijs.

Item the mending iij gilte Cruyses and faudering
the Rings to theyme. iijs.

Item the faudering and mending of iij Flagons
and mending the Cheynes and the silver that went
to theyme. vjs. viijs.

Item deliveryd the mending of a Grydiron of
silver withe the silver put to it. xs.

Item the mending of a gilte Booll. ijs.

Item deliveryd to Maistar Doctar *Capon*, twoo
Amellis for twoo Aultar Basons gilte withe my
Lordis Armes for the gravyng and inamyling. iijs.

Item deliveryd the faudering and mending of a
gilte Cruet. xijs.

Item the mending of a Bason parcell gilte of
Brydges makynge, and the makynge of thamell and
the buffell withe my Lordis Armes. iijs.

Item deliveryd the mending of a Salte of Golde
withe a Byrrall and v more Perlis put to it the ixth
daye of Decembr. vjs. viijs.

Item deliveryd to my said Lorde by the com-
mandement of Maistar *Tonnes*, oone Salte of silvar
and gilte withe a Cover poiss. ix oz. d. d. qrt. for
the Cristnyng of a Childe to wheche the Kyng was
Godfadar,

Godfadar, and my said Lorde of *Grenewiche*, the
oz. vs. in money xlviijs *.

Item deliveryd iiij gilte Spice Platis poifs. lxxvj
oz. d. qrt. the oz. iijs. xd. xviiijl. xijs. xd. ob †.

Item deliveryd twoo Bafons and twoo Ewars
withe iiij Amellis for theme gravyn withe my
Lordis Armes poifs. togedars ccxij oz. qrt. d. the
oz. iijs. xd. xli. xiijs ‡.

Item deliveryd oone Gartar of Corone Golde
withe a Buckill and a Pendent, and Lres withe iij
Barres of the same Golde poifs. ij oz. qrt. ob.
weight the oz. xxxvjs. viijd. in money iiijl. iijs. vd.
the makyng xxs. vl. iijs. vd.

Item deliverid oone corse of Stole Wurke for
the same Buckill and Pendent. xiijs. iiijd.

Item resceavyd oone olde Bafon of silvar parcell
gilte poifs. lxiiij oz. iij qrt. the oz. iijs. iiijd. in
money xl. xvs. xd. *Wherapon* deliveryd a new Ba-
fon parcell gilte poifs. lxx oz. d. the oz. iijs. xd. in
money xiiijl. xs. jd. so rest due to me liijs. iiijd §.

Item deliveryd the mending of a Bafon and a
Ewar. xs.

*Sum. totalys of this accompte due
to me Robt. Amadas amount-
ethe to*

lxxijl. xviijs. vjd.

* Caret jd. ob.

† To meche by iijs. xjd.

‡ Caret jd.

§ Caret ijd.

PARCELLIS of Plate deliverid to my Lorde
 Cardinallis Grace *withe the mending of sar-
 taigne odor* Parcells resceavyd by *thandis* of
 Maistar Alverde, *sens the xxth daye of*
 Marche anno xvij, *wheche Parcellis I have*
deliverid to thandis of Maistar Alverd and
other.

Item deliveryd oone Plattar markyd withe the
 Lre of *a* poifs. xxxviij oz.

Item a Dyfshe markyd withe the Lre of *a* poifs.
 xxj oz.

Item iij Saucers markyd withe the Lre of *a*
 poifs. xxxv oz. d.

Item twoo Dyfsches markyd withe B poifs.
 xlvij oz.

Item iij Saucers markyd withe B poifs. xxx oz.
 qrt.

Item oone Plattar markyd withe C poifs. xliij oz.

Item oone Dyfshe markyd withe D poifs. xx oz.
 d. d. qrt.

Item twoo Saucers markyd withe D poifs. xix
 oz. iij qrt.

Item twoo Dyfsches markyd withe E poifs.
 lvij oz. iij qrt.

Item twoo Saucers markid withe F, poifs. xxiiij
 oz. qrt. Sum. totalis amountethe
 to in ounces

ccc xxxvi oz. d. qrt.

the oz. iijs. viij*d.* in money lxj*l.* xijs. v*d.*

Item deliveryd to my said Lorde twoo new Plat-
 tars and a Dyfshe poifs. ⁹⁹iiij xvj oz. d. the oz. iijs.
 viij*d.*

vij^d. in money xvij^l. xiijs. xd. *Wherapon* resceavyd
twoo olde Plattars and a Dyfshe of silvar poifs.

⁹⁹
iiij xiiij oz. qrt. the oz. iijs. iiij^d. in money xvl.
xiijs. ij^d. rest to me xxxixs. viij^d.

Item deliveryd for my Lordis Grace iiij feyre
Goblitts withe a cover parcell gilte strekyn withe
Martlitts poifs. lv oz. iiij qrt. the oz. iijs. ij^d. in
money xjl. xijs. iiij^d. ob.

Item oone Bason and a Ewar parcell gilte poifs.
lxxix oz. the oz. iijs. xvl. xvjs.

Item deliveryd oone gilte Goblitt withe a Cover
strekyn withe Martlettis made to a matche to twoo
odar poifs. xxxvj oz. qrt. the oz. vs. ixl. xvd.

Item the mending and dressing uppe of twoo
Aultar Candillteks gilte and burnysfshing the same.
iijs.

Item the mending of a Quarte Potte of silvar
and parcell gilte, and sauderling the Carduers on
the Lyddes and burnysfshing. ijs.

Item the dressing up of xiiij Sponnes withe Apof-
tills and oone gilte xxd.

Item deliverid the mending of a gilte Cover to
a Perfume wheche was resceavyd in Aprill anno
xvij and sauderling. iis.

Item deliveryd the dressing uppe of twoo gilte
Salts square and the burnysfshing of the same. xxd.

Item deliveryd to Maistar *Alverde* to and for my
said Lordis use twoo Pottis parcell gilte poifs. ⁹⁹iiij
xviiij oz. *Wherapon* resceavyd twoo olde Pottis to
make theyme new of the same weight for every
oz. making and parcell gilding vij^d. the iiij^d. daye
of May an. xviiij. lvijs. ij^d.

Item the new dressing uppe of twoo odar Gob-
litts matche to the same new Goblitte. iijs. iiij^d.
Item

Item the new dressing uppe of twoo garnyshe of silvar Vessell and burnysfshing, wheche were bought of my Lord of *Durham's* executours for my Lorde Cardinalls use. xls.

Item the dressing uppe of twoo odor garnyshe of silvar Vessell deliveryd to Maistar *Alverde* the iij daye of Mey for boiling, plannyfshing and burnysfshing. xls.

Item the dressing uppe of twoo garnyshe of silvar Vessell deliveryd to Maistar *Alverde* the same daye for boilling, plannyfshing and burnysfshing. xls.

Item for boilling plannyfshing and burnysfshing of twoo odor garnyshe of silver Vessell. xls.

Item the mending of a Flagon of silver and lyncgthing of the Cheyne withe the silver that went to it. vs.

Item the mending of a *Fumitory* waying more then it dyd before by d. oz. vjs. viijd.

Item the mending of oone of my Lordis Pillours brought to me by Doctar *Allyn*. iiijjs.

Item the mending of a gilte Candillsteke for an Aultar poiss. iijs. iiijd. for the mending xxd. vs.

Item deliveryd to the Deyne of *Wellis* oone peyre of Flagons of silvar and parcell gilte poiss. clix oz. d. the oz. iiijjs. xxxj^l. xviijs.

Item deliveryd the xxvij daye of July the mending of twoo Pottill Pottis parcell gilte for my Lordis owne use deliverid to thandis of Maistar *Alverde* for the gilding and mending the hancs lyddes and faudering them in sartaigne places. vjs viijd.

Item the mending of iij gilte Cruyses the same daye. vijs.

Sum. totalis of this accompte due to me Robart Amadas, amountetbe to cxlv^l. ix^d. ob.

In peyment wherof as follouethe.

RE.

RESCEAVYD of my said Lordis Grace *sens the*
vjth day of February anno xvij for to make
sarten silver Vessel of after saumples.

Item resceavyd in broken Plate poifs. clv oz. the
oz. iijs. viijd. in money. xxvl. xvjs. viijd.

Item a lytill gilte Challes poifs. iiij oz. d. the oz.
iijs. viijd. in money. xvjs. vjd.

Item in silver poifs. cxx oz. the oz. iijs. iiijd.
xxl.

Item oone olde silver Flagon poifs. lxxiiij oz. d.
the oz. iijs. iiijd. in money. xijl. vs.

Item in gilte Plate broken poifs. lvij oz. qrt. the
oz. iijs. viijd. in money. xl. ix. xjd.

Item a Image of our Lady gilte poifs. xvj oz. d.
qrt. the oz. iijs. viijd. in money. lixs. jd. ob.

Item oone Image of Sent Stevyn white poifs. xxij
oz d. the oz. iijs. iiijd. iijl. xvs.

Item twoo Pillours of white made for a Tabar-
nacle by George Huxor, Goldsmethe poifs. lij oz.
the oz. iijs. iiijd. viijl. xiijs. iiijd.

Item oone Chaffyng Dyshe of silver broken
white poifs. xxxv oz. the oz. iijs. iiijd. in money.
vl. xvjs. viijd.

Sum. totalis of this acompte due to
my Lord Cardinalls Grace,

amountetbe to

⁹⁹
iiijxl. xijs. ijd. ob.

Reste due to me Robt. Amadas
of this acompte

liiijl. viijs. vijd.

PAR-

PARCELLIS *deliveryd to my said Lordes Grace
by me Robert Amadas and Cornelis heis
Goldsmethe as follouethe.*

Item deliveryd to my said Lorde twoo Croffes
of fine Golde twoo Rings of fine Golde with Ru-
byes poifs. x oz. iij qrt. jd. weight and a q. the oz.
xls. in money xxjl. xijs. vjd. the making liijs. iiijd.
Sum. xxiiijl. vs. xd.

Item deliveryd oone flatte Braslet of fine Golde
waying beside the Stones ij oz. iij qrt. id. weight
iij q. the Golde vl. xiijs. vjd. the makynge xijs.
vj. vs. vjd.

Item deliveryd twoo Rings fine Golde poifs.
iij qrt. jd. weight, the Golde xxxijs. the making
vijs. iiijd. xxxixs. iiijd.

Item deliveryd the pullishing of an Emerande
and twoo Rubyes. xs.

Item the making of a Ring. iijs.

Item the mending of a Water Potte poifs more
in Corone Golde d. qrt. in money iijs. vjd. the
mending ijs. viijd. in money. vijs. iiijd.

Item the mending of a Braslat. ijs. viijd.

Item the mending of a Braslat waying more by
vjd. for the Golde and makynge xxd.

Item the mending of a Tablat and the Golde.
xxd.

Item the mending of an odor Tablat and the
Golde xvjd.

Item the mending of a Braslet of Golde and the
Golde ijs. iiijd.

Item the persing of iij great Perills. ijs.

Item the mending of an Ewar of Golde and iij
Cuppis of Golde, withe the Golde that went to it.
vijs. viijd.

Item

Item the culrishng of a Cuppe ijs. iiijd.

Item the mending of the knoppe to a Cover of Golde and the Golde put to it xxd.

Item deliveryd the xiiij day of November, anno R. *Henrici* Octavi xvij twoo Cheynes of Corone Golde and a Whistill poiss. vij oz. iij qrt. ob. weight, the oz. xxxvjs. viijd. in money xiiijl. vs. jd. the making xxvjs. viijd. xvl. xjs. ix d. *

Item deliveryd a Seale for his College of *Oxforde* the xiiij daye of Novembr. poiss. xxxiiij oz. d. the oz. iijjs. iiijd in money vl. xjs. viijd. the making and graving xl. Sum. xvl. xjs. viij d.

Item deliveryd the mending of a Salte of Golde set with Stone and Perle and for the setting of the Stones waying more in Corone Golde ob. weight in money xjd. the making vs. vs. xjd.

Item deliveryd oone Cuppe of Golde gevyn unto the Kynge for his New yers gifte the first daye of Januarii anno xvij poiss. lxiiij oz. qrt. the oz. xxvjs. viijd. in money cxvl. xixs. ijd. and for every oz. making vs. in money xvl. xvjs. iiid. Sum. cxxxjl. vs. vd.

Item oone Gartar of Corone Golde for my Lorde of *Richemont* poiss. ij oz. the ounce xxxvjs. viijd. in money iiijl. xiijs. iiijd. and for the making of the same xviijs. Sum. iiijl. xjs. iiij d.

Item iiij gilte Spice Platis Dyshes poiss. lxxvj oz. qrt. the oz. vs. in money xixl. xvd.

Item twoo Ewars of silvar parcell gilte poiss. lxvij oz. the oz. iiijjs. in money xiiijl. viijs.

Item deliveryd the new setting of the Kingis Picture the xxiiij day of February in a Ring waying more in Corone Golde ob. weight in money xjd. the setting iijs. Sum in money iijs. xjd.

* To meche by vjd.

Item a Ring of Corone Golde set withe a Saphere and the Kingis Picture poifs. j ounce iiij*d.* weight, the oz. xxxvjs. xvij*d.* in money xliiis. the making xiijs. iiij*d.* in money lvijs. iiij*d.*

Item deliveryd oone Seale of silvar poifs. viij oz. d. qrt. the oz. iijs. iiij*d.* in money xxvijs. jd. the making iiij*l.* xs. in money vl. xvijs. jd.

Item the xxvij daye of December for the King's New yeris gifte oone Cuppe of Corone Golde poifs. lvij oz. d. the oz. xljs. iiij*d.* in money cxxl. xvijs. the making of every oz. vs. in money xiiij*l.* xijs. vjd. Sum cxxxvl. xs. vjd.

Item oone Regestar of Golde poifs more iiij*d.* weight and a qu. in money vijs. iiij*d.* the making vs. xijs. iiij*d.*

Item the gravyng of a Plate upon the Cover of a Booll poifs. more in silvar vjd. for the silvar and making iijs

Item deliveryd the xxj day of January the mending of a Crosse of silvar and gilte poifs. more oone oz. vjs. viij*d.*

Item deliveryd the mending of twoo Spooones ijs. viij*d.*

Item deliveryd the iiijth daye of July anno xvij^o by Gybson Sargeannt at Armes iiij Knoppis for a Bedde of silvar and gilte poifs. liij oz. d. the oz. vjs. viij*d.* xvij*l.* iijs. iiij*d.*

Item deliveryd for my Lordis College in Oxforde iij gilte Cresses poifs. ccxxxiiij oz. d. the oz. viij*d.* lxvj*l.* viijs. xd.

Item deliveryd oone Rector Cory Staffe of silvar and gilte poifs. cxvij oz. d. qrt. the oz. vs. viij*d.* xxxiiij*l.* iijs. viij*d.* ob.

Item oone gilte staffe and viij Pomells of silvar and gilte poifs. ccxxiiij oz. iij qrt. d. the oz. vs. viij*d.* lxiiij*l.* viijs. vjd. ob.

Item

Item deliveryd the garnyshing of twoo Bookis of
silvar and gilte poiss. togedar ccclxxvij oz. d. qrt.
the oz. vjs. cxiiijl. ijs. ix*d*.

Item deliveryd in White Stanes poiss. cxix oz.
iiij qrt. d. the oz. iiij*s*, v*d*. in money
xxvj*l*. xix*s*. v*d*. ob. qu.

Item oone Hally Water Stocke of silvar and par-
cell gilte poiss ccxxxiiij oz. iiij qrt. the oz. iiij*s*.
vii*d*. liii*l*. xs. x*d*.

Item deliveryd twoo Candilstekis of silvar and
gilte, oone Paxe, twoo Cruetts of silvar and gilte
poiss. ixcxxiiij oz. qrt. the oz. vs. viii*d*. in money
cclxj*l*. xvijs. ii*d*.*

Item deliveryd to my said Lorde at his going
over Seye at *Canntrebury* the garnyshing of a Potte
of Erthe withe silvar and gilte the silvar waying xl
oz. d. the oz. vjs. viii*d*. in money xiiij*l*. xs.

Item deliveryd in Stanes and Bourdes and Vices
for the said Crosses Candilstecks and Bokis
vjs. viii*d*.

Item deliveryd the mending of twoo Pillars poiss.
more in silvar oone oz. d. in money vs. v*d*. the
gilding and mending iiij*l*. xs. iiij*l*. xvs. v*d*.

Item deliveryd in gilte Spangills for the Footmens
Coottis poiss. cij oz qrt. the oz. vjs. viii*d*. in money
xxxiiij*l*. xx*d*.

Item deliveryd the ixth daye of Dicember, anno
xix^o oone Crosse parte Crystall garnyshid with silvar
and gilte waying clerly beside the cristall cxxviiij
oz. d. q. the oz. vjs. viii*d*. xliij*l*. xiiij*s*. ii*d*.

Item deliveryd the xiiijth daye of Dyscember iiij
Rings set with iiij Dyamonndis waying lesse then my
Lordis by oone penny weight d. in money iiij*s*. j*d*.
the making xiijs. vi*d*. in money xs. v*d*.†

* caret i*d*.

† caret i*d*.

Item deliverid the making and gravyng of twoo greate gilte Pottis, twoo Basons and twoo Ewars gilte gravyn withe my Lordis Armes contayning vj Platis for the gravyng and gilding xijs.

Item deliveryd the mending of a Sponne and a Salte xij*d*.

Item deliverid the first daye of January anno xix^o for the King's New Yeres Gifte a Cuppe of Corone Golde withe a Cover poiss. lxxv oz. the oz. xljs. iiij*d*. in money cxxxiiij*l*. vjs. viij*d*. and for every oz. makinge vs. in money xvj*l*. vs. Sum. cl. xjs. viij*d*.

Item deliverid the faudering and mending of the Beyle of a Jugge. iijs.

Item the mending of a Peyre of gilte Potts. iijs. iiij*d*.

Item the mending of a gilte Ewar. iijs.

Item the mending of iij Flagons vjs. viij*d*.

Item the mending of a litill gilte Potte. xij*d*.

Item the dressing up of iij gilte Goblitte withe a Cover, with a new amell made to it. ijs.

Item the dressing up and burnyshing of a Cuppe. viij*d*.

Item the dressing up of a Goblit for Maumsey, and a square Salte with a Cruyse of silvar and parcell gilte. iis. iiij*d*.

Item the dressing up of twoo Cruyses, xij Sponnes withe square Knoppis for the dressing up iijs.

Item deliveryd to my said Lorde by Maistar *Deomyse* the xxiiij daye of December anno xvij^o for the Christnyng of therle of *Rutlandes* Son at *Eu-vilde* oone gilte Cuppe withe a Cover poiss. xxxv oz. iij qrt. the oz. vs. viij*l*. xviijs. ix*d*.

Item deliverid the xijth daye of March an. xvij^o vj new Spice Platis of silvar and gilte poiss. all togedar cxx oz. d. the oz. vs. iiij*d*. in money xxxij*l*. ijs. viij*d*.

Item deliverid oone gilte Candilsteke withe a long high Noose poiss. xxv oz. the oz. making and gilding *xxd.* *xljs. viiijd.*

Item deliverid the xij daye of Aprell the dressing up of a gilte Leyar. *ijs.*

Item the new dressing uppe of a Bason and twoo Ewers parcell gilte and making my Lordis Armes. *iijs. iiijd.*

Item the burnysching and boolling of v greate Boolls withe a Cover strekyn withe Martletts at Cristemas, anno xviiij°. *vjs. viiijd.*

Item the dressing uppe of v Potts withe a Cover. *ijs.*

Item the burnysching up of a litill Potte gilte *iiijd.*

Item the burnysching of a Bason and a Ewar *xvjd.*

Item the burnysching of vj Boolls withe a Cover. *iijs. iiijd.*

Item deliveryd to my said Lorde the xxth daye of October anno xviiij° by thandes of Mr. Doctar *Allyn* a greate Seale of Silvar for my Lordis Prerogatyve poiss. vij oz. iij qrt. the oz. *iijs. vjd.* in money *xxvijs. jd. ob.* the making *iiijl.* Sum *iiijl. vijs. jd. ob.*

Item deliveryd the dressing uppe and boilling and burnysching of twoo Flagons and mending the Cheynis and Stoppells agenst my Lordis going over Sey into *Frannce* the iiijde daye of July anno xix°. *vjs. viiijd.*

Item the dressing up of twoo Watar Potts parcell gilte. *iijs. iiijd.*

Item the dressing up of iij pise Boolls withe a Cover. *iiijjs.*

Item paid for the Barge hyar and Cartis to *Hamp-ton* Courte when the *Frenche* Ambassadors were there for conveying of fartaigne Plate, that is to saye, for Barge hyar to and frome *xs.* and iij mens charges

charges wayting upon the same vs. and for a Carte to and frome vjs. viij^d. and iiij mens charges going and comyng withe the said Carte, iijs. iiij^d.
xxvs.

Item the mending and new gilding of the Lyd of a greate gilte Ewar the xj day of Aprell anno xix^o.
xiijs. iiij^d.

Sum. totalis of this acompte due to me Robt. Amadas amountetbe

to

xiiij xvjl. xvijs. vd. q.

In peyment wherof as follouethe.

Recevyd sartaigne PARCELLS of PLATE of my Lord Cardynallis Grace by me Robart Amadas, as aperethe by a peyre of Indentures signyd withe thande of Maistar Doctar Stevyn and me Robt. Amadas, beyring date the xijth daye of September, the xvijth yere of the reigne of our Soveraigne Lord King Henry the vijth.

GILTE PLATE.

ITEM twoo greate Saltis withe a Cover withe Sant Margaret on the toppe poifs. lxviij oz.

Item a Salte withe a Cover gravyn withe Son Beymes poifs. xvij oz.

Item a Salte with a Cover withe a Portcullis and a Roose in the toppe poifs. xv oz. q.

Item oone standing Cuppe withe a Cover chasid withe Maistar Dalbyes Armes in the bottom and Sant Margaret in the toppe poifs. xxxiiij oz. d.

Item

Item oone standing Cuppe withe a Cover wrethin chafid withe Maistar *Dalbyes* Armes in the bottom and Sant *Margaret* in the toppe. xxxix oz.

Item a standing Cuppe gilte withe a Cover withe a Marchannts marke in the bottom poifs. xxxvij oz. qrt.

Item a standing Cuppe pleyne withe a Cover withe True Loves floryshid in the bottom poifs. xxj oz. d.

Item a standing Cuppe withe a Cover withe a red Roose in the toppe poifs. xxv oz.

Item oone standing Cuppe withe a Cover withe a red Roose inamyld blew upon the toppe poifs. xxiiij oz. d.

Item a standing Cuppe gilte withe a Cover withe a round Knoppe gravyn withe Branches and Damaske Wurke poifs. xxv oz. d.

Item oone standing Cuppe gilte withe a Cover and a Roose cast in the toppe poifs. xxv oz.

Item a standing Cuppe gilte withe a Cover withe Portculles and Flouer de Lues and Pomegarnetts in the toppe poifs. xxj oz. d.

Item oone standing Cuppe withe a Cover chafid havng a hollow knoppe poifs. xxiiij oz. d.

Item a standing Cuppe withe a Cover and Batilments of silvar undar the Booll poifs. xxviiij oz.

Item a standing Cuppe withe a Cover and a Diameme in the toppe poifs. xxvj oz.

Item a standing Cuppe withe a Cover withe a white Cullombyne on the toppe poifs. xxiiij oz. d.

Item a standing Cuppe withe a Cover gravyn withe Portculles, Rooses and Flouer de lues poifs. xxiiij oz.

Item a standing Cuppe withe a Cover withe a pleyne flatt knoppe poifs. xxj oz. d.

Item oone brode standing gilte Cuppe withe a
Cover

Cover withe a Portcullis standing upon Rings. xxij oz.

Item oone standing Cuppe withe a Cover withe a Roose on the toppe poifs. xxij oz. d.

Item oone litill Cuppe for Ale withe a Cover withe twoo Rings in the toppe poifs. xij oz. iij q.

Item oone standing Pece withe a Cover like a Cullombine poifs. xxxij oz. d.

Item oone standing Pece withe a Cover gilte withe Flouers and Brannches poifs. xxvij oz. j d. qrt.

Item twoo standing Peces withe Covers gilte of the fasshon of the Estrige Feddar poifs. l oz. d.

Item oone Goblyt gilte withe a Cover and in amyld in the bottom a Lyon poifs. xix oz. d.

Item twoo Saltes withe a Cover poifs. xlij oz.

Item oone Leyar gilte poifs. viij oz.

Item a Challes withe a Patten gilte poifs. xj oz. d.

Item ix Boollis gilte withe iij Covers poifs. cvj oz. qrt.

Item oone litill flat Pece withe a Cover gilte and Hartis in the bottom poifs. xv oz. iij qrt.

Item twoo brokon Saltes gilte withoute Covers poifs. xix oz. d.

Item oone Sponne gilte withe a brode Steyle poifs. j oz. iij qrt.

Item vj Sponnes gilte withe Pynnacles of thends. vj oz. d.

Item oone Sponne gilte withe Maistar *Dalbyes* Armes standing in Anngells Armes poifs. ij oz.

Item a great standing Cuppe withe a squaryd knoppe. xxxvij oz. d.

Item a great standing Cuppe gilte withe a Cover withe Maistar *Dalbyes* Armes in the bottom withe a round knoppe and gravyn poifs. xxx oz. d. qrt.

Item

Item oone standing Masar gilte withoute a Cover.
xiiij oz.

Item oone standing Pece withe a Cover lyke
Cloudes. xxxiiij oz.

Sum of the ounces gilte receavyd by

me Robt. Amadas amountetbe to ^I M xx oz. d.

the oz. iijs. vjd. in money ⁹⁹ ciiij xixl. xvjs. xjd.

PLATE PARCELL GILTE.

Item resceavyd as aperethe by the said Indenture
in Plate parcell gilte, that is to seye, oone Bason
and a Ewar withe a Cover parcell gilte withe a
Wheyte Sheffe upon theyme poifs. lxix oz. qrt.

Item a Bason and an Ewar withe Mr. *Dalbyes*
Armes in the bottom of the Bason and on the toppe
of the Ewar poifs. lxx oz. d. qrt.

Item a greate Bason withe a Wheyte Sheffe in
the bottom withoute an Ewar poifs. lij oz.

Item a Bason withe an Ewar withe Mr. *Dalbyes*
Armes in the bottom and in the toppe of the Ewar
poifs. ⁹⁹ iiij xij oz.

Item a lytill Salte withe a Cover poifs. xiiij oz.
qrt.

Item a Salte withe Dropis withoute a Cover poifs.
ix oz.

Item vj brode Boolls withe oone Cover havynge a
Ring in the toppe poifs. cl oz.

Item vj Pottill Pottis of oone making havynge
Mr. *Dalbyes* Armes of the toppe poifs. clxviij oz.

Item oone litill Challes poifs. v oz. d.

Item twoo Pottis of silvar parcell gilte poifs.
lxxvij oz.

Item oone standing Pece withe a Cover poifs. xviiij oz. qrt.

Item oone standing Pece withe a Pillicane in the toppe poifs. xx oz. qrt.

Item iiij small Boolls pounfid withe Starres in the bottom. xlj oz.

Item iij Boolls chafid withe Cruluffes in the bottom. xliiij oz. qrt.

Item a Pece withe a Flouer and a Man in the bottom. x oz.

Item twoo Candilstekes poifs. xlix oz. qrt.

Item oone Cover chafid poifs. xj oz.

Item a Bafon and a Ewar withe iij Mulletts in the bottom and a Flouer de lues poifs. lvij oz. d.

Item a standing Cuppe chafid withe Cloudes poifs. xxv oz.

Item twoo Covers for Saltis poifs. vj oz. d.

Item a standing Cuppe withe a Cover wanting the Vice. xxvj oz.

Item a standing Cuppe withe a Cover standing of iij Lyons. xvj oz. d.

Item oone standing Cuppe withoute a Cover standing upon iiij Lyons poifs. x oz. d.

Item twoo greate Pottis of thold fashon poifs. lxiiij oz.

Item iij Goblitts withe a Cover and a Sheff in the toppe. xlix oz. d.

Sum of the Ounces parcell gilte

resceavyd by me Robt. Ama-

das amountethe to in ounces

m clv oz. qrt.

the oz. iijs. vijd. in money ccvj^l. xixs. vijd. ob. q.

WHITE

WHITE PLATE.

Item resceyvyd more a Shaffing Basen poifs.
lvij oz.

Item a Chaffing Dyfshe. xxxiiij oz. qrt.

Item twoo silvar Dyfshe. xvij oz. d.

Item twoo Flagons poifs. cliij oz.

Item iiij Flouers of silver poifs. viij oz.

Item oone Halliwatar Stocke. iiij oz.

Item oone litill white Booll. xj oz. d.

Item vj olde Sponnes of divers makings. v oz.

*Sum of the ounces white resceavyd
by me Robt. Amadas amount-*

etke to

the oz. iijs. vjd.

⁹⁹cciiij x oz. qrt.

ll. xvs. xd. ob.

Memorandum resceavyd of my said Lordis Grace
over and beside the said Indenture afforsaid.—
Resceavyd by thands of Maistar Doctar Stevyn oone
Kake of fine silvar wheche was deliverid to Cornelis

Hayes for my Lordis besines poifs. ⁹⁹ccc iiij oz. d.
the oz. iijs. xd. in money lxxijl. xviijs. vijd.

Item resceavyd more by Cornelis Hayes Gold-
smeth at twoo seyverall tymes in starling money. cl.

*Sum of these parcells afforsaid re-
sceavyd of my said Lordis
Grace by the said Cornelis
amountetke to in money* clxxijl. xviijs. vijd.

*Sum totalis of this acompte due to my Lordis
Cardinalls Grace amountetke to* Ccxxxl. xjs. q.

Reste due to me Robt. Amadas

of this acompte

⁹⁹Cc iiij vjl. vjs. vd.

T t 2

Sum

Sum totalis of all and synguler suche Parcells as that I *Robart Amadas* have deliveryd to and for thuse of my *Lorde Cardinalls Grace* from the ixth yere of the Reigne of our *Soveraigne Lorde Kyng HENRY* the viijth unto the xixth yere of the reigne of our said *Soveraigne Lorde* as by the parteculer Parcells afforsaid more pleyntyly dothe apere

MMMMM ijl. ixl. ob. q.

Sum totalis of all and synguler suche Parcells as I *Robart Amadas* have resceavyd of my said *Lordis Grace* frome the forsaid date anno ix^o unto the said date anno xix^o amountethe to

MMMCCCj. l. xviijs. xl. iij q.

So reste due to me the said Robt.

Amadas of the asorsaid acompte

in toto

MCCcl. xxiiijl.

Examinat.

Tabula

Tabula of all the total Soms due to me

Robart Amadas.

[Page 284]	Pagine j	Cc ⁹ iiij xvjl. xixs. jd.
[P. 290]	Pagine vij	xj c xliiijl. ijs. iiijd. ob.
[P. 294]	Pagine xj	xxl. xxd.
[P. 295]	Pagine xij	iiij c lxiiijl. ix. s. ijd.
[P. 300]	Pagine xviiij	iiij c lxxviiijl. ijs.
[P. 306]	Pagine xxiiij	iiij c vjl. vijs. viijd.
[P. 312]	Pagine xxviiij	iiij c ixl. xvd. ob.
[P. 313]	Pagine xxx	ii c xlixl. xd.
[P. 315]	Pagine xxxij	lxxijl. xviijs. vjd.
[P. 318]	Pagine xxxv	cxlvj. ix. d. ob.
[P. 326]	Pagine xliij	xiiij c xvjl. xvijs. vd. q.

Sum. tot. MMMMM ij. l. ix. d. ob. q.

Tabula of all the total Soms due to my

Lorde Cardynalls Grace.

[Page 285]	Pagine ij	iiij cl.
[P. 293]	Pagine x	m xliijl. vs. vijd.
[P. 298]	Pagine xv	iiij c ⁹⁹ iiij vijl. xvjs. iiijd. ob.
[P. 303]	Pagine xx	ij c xlviiijl. xjd. q.
[P. 309]	Pagine xxvj	iiij c ij. l. xijs. ix. d. q.
[P. 319]	Pagine xxxvj	⁹⁹ iiij xl. xijs. ijd. ob.
[P. 331]	Pagine xlviiij	Ccxxxl. xjs. q.

Sum. tot. MMM ccc j. l. xviijs. xd. iiij q.

No. XXIX.

N^o XXIX.

A further Account of PLATE, Gold and Silver, made for Cardinal WOLSEY, from the Twentieth year of Henry VIII, unto the Twenty first year: wherein is set forth what he gave to his College of IPSWICH, &c.

PARCELLIS of PLATE deliveryd to my Lord Cardinall by me Robart Amadas as aperetbe by oone peyre of Indentures signid withe the hande of Maistar Doctar Capon and me Robarte Amadas bering date the ixth daye of July, anno xx^o, for his College of CYPSEWICHE.

IMPRIMIS deliveryd to my Lorde by the handis of the said Maistar Doctar Capon oone Image of Sainte John the Evangeliste gilte poz. lxxiiij oz.

Item oone Image of Sainte John Baptiste gilte. ⁹⁹iiij oz.

Item oone Image of Mary Magdalin gilte lxiiij oz. qrt.

Item oone Image of Sainte Barbara gilte. xlv oz.

Item

Item oone Image of Sainct *Anne* gilte. poz.
xlvij oz.

*Sum in Unces gilte deliverid to my said
Lorde by me the said Robt. amountetbe*

*to
the oz. vs. in money*

cccx oz. q.
lxxvijl. xjs. iijd.

In peyment wherof

RESCEVID of my saide Lorde as aperetbe by
the said Indenture:

First oone Image of Saincte *Fraunces* gilte poz.
⁹⁹iiij iiij oz.

Item oone Image of Saincte *Antony* gilte xxiiij
oz. q.

Item oone Image of Saincte *Ellizabethe* gilte xxv
oz.

Item oone Image of Saincte *Kateryne* gilte xxj
oz.

Item oone Image of Saint *Margaret* gilte xxvij
oz. q. d.

Item oone Image of Saint *Ursula* gilte. xxv
oz. d. q.

Item oone Image of Saint *John Baptiste* gilte.
xxiiij oz. q.

Item oone Image of Kyng *Henry* of *Windsore*.
xxv oz. d. d. q.

Item oone Image of Sainte *Barbara* gilte xxj oz.

Item oone Image of Saincte *John Evangeliste*.
xxj oz. q.

Item oone Image of Sainte *Darathe* gilte. poz.
xxj oz. d.

Item oone Image of Saint *Ewstace* gilte. poz.
xx oz. d. d. q.

Item

Item oone Image of Saint George gilte poz.
xxix oz. q.

Item oone Hally Water Stocke parcell gilte poz.
xix oz. iij q.

Sum in Unces gilte amountetbe to ccclxviij oz. q.

the oz. iijs. in money lxxiiijl. xiijs.

And in Unces parcell gilte xix oz. iij q.

the oz. iijs. viijd. in money iiijl. xijs. vd.

Sum. in money lxxviijl. vs. vd.

*Reste due to me Robt. Amadas
of this acompte*

vs. xd.

PARCELLIS of PLATE new dreste uppe and
amendyd to and for my Lorde Cardinalls said
College of CYP SWICHE the xix daye of July
anno predicto.

IMPRIMIS oone peyre of coveryd Basons gilte
with my Lordis Armes in the bottoms poz.—

- - - - -

Item oone Image of Sainte Katherine gilte. lxvj
oz. q.

Item oone Image of our Lady, silvar and gilte
poz. - - - - -

Item oone greate Crosse silvar and gilte withe a
Foote belonging to the same withe a Crucifixe and
Mary and John poz. ccxlvij oz. iij q.

Item twoo Boollis of silvar and gilte withe a Co-
ver strekyn withe Doppes bothe in the body and

cover p. oz. ⁹⁹iiij xvj oz. d.

Item twoo Goblittis withe a cover silvar and gilte
withe

withe battilments gravyn withe T. and G. poz. lix oz. iij q.

Item oone Goblit withe a cover filvar and gilte with Rooses and Portculles upon the Cuppe and cover, poz. xxij oz. d.

Item oone Cuppe withe a Cover filvar and gilte gravyn withe Damaske Flouers poz. xxvj oz. iij q.

Item oone pleyne Potte withe a lydde filvar and parcell gilte poz. xiiij oz.

Item oone pleyne Potte withe a lydde filvar and parcell gilte poz. xiiij oz.

Item oone peyre of Cruetts square filvar parcell gilte p. oz. viij oz.

Item xij Sponnys withe the xij Apostills filvar and parcell gilte poz. xix oz.

Item xij Sponnys of filvar parcell gilte withe Morryan hedds. xvij oz. q.

Item oone Monstranns filvar and gilte withe a round Birrall to put Relyques in poz. xl oz. iij q.

Item oone Challes of filvar and parcell gylte inamyld within the Patten and upon the Foote a Crucifixe inamyld poz. xxvj oz.

Item oone other Challes of filvar and gilte enamyld also within the Pattyn and upon the fote a Crucifixe poz. xxvij oz. iij q.

Item oone other Challes of filvar and gilte enamyld also within the Patten and upon the foute a *Jbus* poz. xix oz. d.

Item a peyre of Cruyttis filvar and gilte withe my Lordis Armes gravyn upon the fydes with *a* and *v*. xx oz.

Item oone Crismytory of filvar and gilte poz. xxiiij oz.

Item oone peyre of Sensars filvar and gilte lxv oz.

Item oone Ship of filvar and gilte poz. xiiij oz. d.

Item oone Ship of filvar and gilte poz. xj oz. d.

Item oone Booke callid the Gospiller garnyshtid withe filvar and gilte and countarfeyte stonnes withe an Image of the Crucifixe and *Mary* and *John* poz.

withe the Booke and all ⁹⁹iiijxij oz. d.

Item oone standing Cuppe of filvar and gilte chasid withe Flouers poz. xliij oz.

Item oone standing Masar withe a cover and foote filvar and gilte standing upon iij Lyons poz. xx oz. d.

Item twoo Saltis withe a cover filvar and gilte gravin withe Rooses and rynnynge leynes poz. xlix oz. q.

Item a greete Masar with iiij small Masars and a Cover of wood poz. xxxviij oz.

Item oone Bason of filvar and parcell gilte chasid withe a starre in the bottom poz. liij oz.

Item twoo square Saltes with a cover parcell gilte gravyn with rynnynge leynes poz. xxxv oz. d.

*Sum totalis for the burnysching amending
and gilding withe the weight of sar-
taine amellis and makynge of them to
the forsaide Plate amountethe to*

vl.

*PLATE resseaved of my said Lorde by the
handes of Maistar Alverde to be brokon.*

ITEM in Plate gilte at oone weight poz. cxiiij oz.

Item in Plate gilte at another weight poz. x oz. d.

Item

Item iij standing Cuppes gilte poz. lxvj oz.

*Sum in ounces gilte resceavid by me the
said Robart Amadas as aperetbe by
Indenture*

cc oz. d.

the oz. iijs. in money

xl. ijs.

Item in Plate parcell gilte poz.

cxvj oz.

Item in Plate parcell gilte poz.

cxvj oz.

Item in Plate parcell gilte poz.

cxvj oz.

*Sum in ounces parcell gilte resceavid by
me the said Robt. Amadas amount-
etbe to*

cccxlviij oz.

the oz. iijs. viij d.

lxiiij. xvjs.

*Sum of this Recepte resseavid by me the
said Robt. amountetbe to*

ciiij. xviijs.

In peyment wherof

Deliveryd for the said College of *Cypswiche* by
me the said *Robt. Amadas* iij Boolis of silvar parcell
gilte withe a cover poz. cxxx oz. the oz. iijs.
xxvj l.

Item more deliverid to my said Lorde at *Hamp-
ton* Courte the xixth day of Auguste twoo Aulter
Candilstickes parcell gilte with prickes and my
Lords Armes gravyn and inamyld in the fete of

the same poz. ⁹⁹iiij xviiij oz. the oz. iijs. iiij d.

xxj l. iijs. viij d.

Item deliveryd to my said Lorde the same daye
twoo Sencers of silvar parcell gilte withe Cheynes

poz. ⁹⁹iiij oz. q. the oz. iijs. iiij d. in money

xviij l. vijs. ix d.

Item oone peyre of Aulter Basons of silvar and
parcell gilte poz. lxij oz. iiij q. the oz. iijs. iiij d.

U u 2

xiiij l. xjs. xjd.

Item oone Verger Rodde of silvar parcel gilte poz. iiij oz. q. the oz. iijs. viij*d*. in money xvjs. the makyng and parcell gilding iijs. iiij*d*. xixs. iiij*d*.

Item deliverid the xxv daye of July for his College of *Cypswicke* oone Seal of silvar poz. xiiij oz. the oz. iijs. viij*d*. in money ljs. iiij*d*. the gravyng *viijl*. xjs. iiij*d*.

Sum in money

⁹⁹iiij *viijl*. xvjs.

*Reste to my said Lorde of
this acompte*

xviij*l*. iijs.

MEMORANDUM paid by the commanndement of my said Lorde unto *Robt. Cowper* of *London*, Goldsmethe, at twoo sondry tymes as aperethe by the accompte of the said *Robt.* in a boke of parteculers remayning in my kepinge *lxl*.

Item deliverid more at another tyme by the commandement of my said Lorde as aperethe by the obligation of the said *Robt.* *xxl*. ix*s*. iiij*d*.

Item deliverid to my said Lorde by *Cornelis* the mending of the twoo Covers for twoo Cuppes. *xij*d**.

Item deliverid by *Cornelis* a Crosse with a foote silvar and gilte poz. beside the Vices and birrall cclviij

oz. d. the oz. vjs viij*d*. Sum. ⁹⁹iiij*viijl*. xvjs. viij*d*.

Item for a Vice and a Case to the forsaide Crosse of Cristall. *iijs*.

Item deliverid the xjth day of September the mending of a Booll and a Leyer that lackyd a pynne, the knoppe brokon, the new burnisshing and mending *xij*d**.

Item deliverid by *Cornelis* the firste daye of October by Doctor *Stubbis* twoo Claspes for the great Apistiller of silvar and gilte poz. ij oz. iiij d. weight the oz. vjs. viij*d*. *xiiij*s*. iiij*d*. d.*

Item deliverid by *Cornelis* to the Cardinall *Campegie*

pegie the vijth day of October a Piller of filvar and
most parte gilte poz. lxxviij oz. iij q. the oz. vjs.
xxiiijl. xijs. vjd.

Item deliverid by *Cornelis* the xxij daye of Octo-
ber for my said Lordis ute ij Pillers most parte gilte
poz. beside the staves clxiiij oz. q. d. the oz. vjs.
xlxl. vjs. iiijd.

Item deliverid by *Cornelis* the xxvj daye of Octo-
ber the mending of a Salte of Golde, the toppe
brokon, and another Salte wheche belongid to a
trencher for a bourde, ijs.

Item deliverid at Newyerstide a Cuppe of Co-
rone golde poz. lxiiij oz. iijq. d. in money cxxxiiijl.
xviid. for every oz. mak yng vs. in money xvjl. iijs.
iiijd. cl. vs. xd.

Item deliverid by *Cornelis* the mak yng of ij
Claspes for the Gospeller of filvar and gilte poz.
j oz. iij q. the oz. vjs. viijd. xjs. viijd.

Item deliverid twoo Ringis of Corone golde
oone set withe a great Emerande thoder withe a
Dyamonde poz. xiiij d. weight iij q. in money
xxviijs. vd. the mak yng xs. xxxviijs. vd.

Item oone Crosse and a Ringe of Corone golde
deliverid by *Cornelis* to a peyre of Beydes of Lapis
Lazary poz. j oz. d. q. at xljs. iiijd. the oz. in mo-
ney xlvjs. vjd. the making xiijs. iiijd. lixs. xd.

Item deliverid by *Cornelis* the mending of a man
beyring a perle, the mending and new amilling.
xiijs. iiijd.

Item deliverid by *Cornelis* the mending of another
Salte withe stonnes and perles. xvjd.

Item deliverid by *Cornelis* a Ringe set withe a
great Emerande whiche was falne oute vjs. viijd.

Item deliverid by *Cornelis* vj Ringis of Corone
golde set with a sapher, iij emerandis, twoo dya-
monndes

monndes poz. ij oz. j d. weight annd a q. in money
iiijl. vs. ijd. the making xxxs. Sum. vl. xvs. ijd.

Item deliverid by *Cornelis* the vjth daye of Fe-
bruary twoo Claspes of silvar and gilte for ij Mas-
boks poz. ij oz. d. d. q. the oz. vjs. viijd. in money
xvijs. vjd. and the new gilding of tholde Claspes
iijs. Sum. xxxs. vjd.

Item deliverid by the said *Cornelis* the new mak-
ing of the forsaide Claspes poz. more in silvar oone
q. the silvar gilding and makynge. vs.

Item deliverid by *Cornelis* and by the handes of
my Lorde of *Carlyll* a Ringe of Corone Golde set
with a pointed Dyamonnde poz. j q. in money xs.
iiijd. the makynge iijs. xiijs. iiijd.

Item deliverid by *Cornelis* the xxvj daye of Fe-
bruary the mending of iij Candilsticks of silvar and
gilte for the Vestre. ijs.

Item deliverid by *Cornelis* by the handes of Mr.
Arrondell the mending of a Cheyne and Howke for
twoo casting Bottellis poz. xij d. weight. iijs. iiijd.

Item deliverid by *Cornelis* by the handes of my
Lorde of *Carlyll* ij Ringes set withe ij great Dya-
monndes, the oone a lozenge poz. more iiij d.
weight d. in money ix. iiijd. the makynge vjs. viijd.
xvjs.

Item deliverid by *Cornelis* [and] by the handes of
my said Lorde of *Carlyll* the garnysching of his Staffe
withe Corone Golde poz. lesse by iij q. in money
xviijd. the makynge xiijs. iiijd. rest due to me xjs. xd.

Item deliverid for the neddar ende of that Staffe
by *Cornelis* a garnysching of silvar and gilte poz.
j oz. iiij d. weight in money with the amylling
gilding and makynge. ix.

Item deliverid by *Cornelis* the xxth day of Mey
a Seyl of silvar for the Bisshopriche of *Wynchester*
poz.

poz. xj oz. the iijs. viij^d. in money xls. iiij^d. the making vl. vijl. iiij^d.

Item deliveryd by *Cornelis* the xvth daye of June for the said Bifshopriche oone Seale of filvar poz. xj oz. q. in money withe the making and all vijl. xvd.

Item deliveryd by commanndement of my said Lorde to *William Draper* of *Grenewicke* Gent. and *Edward Bowton* of *Wulwicke* Gent. for the Innyng of *Wulwicke* marshe, as aperethe by an oblygacion bering date the ijd. daye of November anno R. *Henrici octavi* xx^{mo}. Sum cl.

Item deliverid by the commandement of my said Lorde to *Richarde Gybson* fargeannt at armes, and *Thomas Tonge* otherwise callid *Norrey Harrolde* at armes, for the Innyng of the said marshe of *Wulwicke* as aperethe by an obligacion beyring date the iiijthe daye of November anno xx^{mo} cl.

Sum totalis of this acompte due to me the said Robt. Amadas is

Ccxxjl. ijs. xjd.

In peyment wherof

Resceavid of my said Lorde by the bandes of Maistar Thomas Arondell his sarvannt as aperethe by bill of my hande

cccxxxiiijl. vjs. viij^d.

Rest due to me Robt. Amadas

of this acompte

cc ⁹⁹iiij vijl. xvjs. iiij^d.

Sum totalis of all and singuler such parcells deliverid to my said Lorde by me the said Robt. Amadas as

in

*in this boke asorſaid more pleyndly
dothe apere from the ixth daye of
July anno xx^{mo} unto the xx
daye of October anno xxj^{mo} Ccc ⁹⁹iiij xl. ixs. ijd.*

*Sum totalis of all and ſinguler ſucbe
parcells reſceavid of my ſaid Lorde
by me the ſaid Robt. as in this
boke afforſaid more pleyndly dothe
apere from the ſaid ixth daye of
the ſaid monethe anno predicto
unto the xxⁱ daye of October
anno xxj^{mo}. ccccxiiijl. xs. jd.*

*Reſte due to me Robt. Amadas of
this acompte in toto cclxxv. l. xixs. jd.*

Examinat.

N^o. XXX.

*Extract from FIDDES's Life of Cardinal
WOLSEY; Page 516 and Coll. Page 224.*

“NOTWITHSTANDING all the opposition
that was made at Court to any favourable
designs of the King towards this great Minister
(*Wolsey*) now in Disgrace; yet a publick and effec-
tual Grant was passed by his Majesty, consigning
to him in Money, Goods, and Chattels, as appears
from a specifick account, a sum exceeding the
Value

Value of Six thousand and three hundred pounds : Which grant I have caused to be printed, not only for that reason ; but because an Estimate may on several accounts be made from it, concerning the real proportion which the Value of Money bears at present, to what it bore, during this Period, in the Reign of *Henry the Eighth.*"

Donatio pro Domino Cardinale.

REX omnibus ad quos &c, salutem. &c, &c.

Et insuper, de uberiori Gratiâ nostrâ, dedimus et concessimus præfato Reverendissimo Patri *Thomæ Cardinali* omnia et omnimoda Denariorum Summas, Bona et Catalla, in quâdam Scedulâ Præsentibus annexâ in articulis generalitèr specificatâ, per Nos eidem *Thomæ*, ante Septimum Diem Februarii ultimò præteritum, per manus aliorum quorumcumque ex Mandato nostro liberata, missâ sive traductâ, ac totum Jus Interesse et Titulum nostra de et in eisdem eidem *Thomæ Cardinali* per Præsentes penitus et imperpetuûm remittimus et relaxamus, Habenda, &c. &c.

Particulæ Donationis antedictæ.

The Money, Goods and Chattells, given by the King's Grace to the Lord Cardinal, whereof mention is made in the King's Lettres Patentes hereunto annexed.

FYRST, In Redy Money M M M l.

Item, In Plate Nine Thousand Fyve Hundred Three score fyve oz. dim. quarter, at iijs. viijd. the oz. amounteth to

MDCCLIIl. iijs. vijd. ob.

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X x

Item

Item, Dyvers *Apparel of Houshold*, as *Hangyngs*,
Beddyng, *Napry*, and other thyngs as appeareth by
the Inventorie of the same, amountyng in Value by
Estimation DCCcl.

Item, In *Horses* and *Geldyngs* lxxx, with their
Apparell valued by Estimation cl.

Item, In *Mules* for the *Saddell* iv, with their *Ap-*
parell, valued by Estimation lx.

Item, In *Mules* for *Cariage* vi, with their *Ap-*
parell, valued by Estimation xl.

Item, In *Lyng* on Thousand, valued by *Esti-*
mation l.

Item, In *Cod*, and *Haberden* eight Hundred,
valued by Estimation xli.

Item, In *Salt*, eight Waye, valued by *Estima-*
tion xl.

Item, In *Implements* of the *Kychen*, as *Potts*, *Pannes*,
Spitts, *Peawter* Vessel, and other things necessarie
for the same, valued by Estimation lxxx.

Item, lii *Oxen*, valued by Estimation lxxx.

Item, In *Multons* lxx, valued by Estimation
xii.

Item, The *Apparell* for his Body, valued by *Es-*
timation cccl.

Summa vi m. ccc. lxxiv. iiis. vijd. ob.

N^o. XXXI.

A Letter to Mrs, WEST, &c. on the Education of her Son.

YOUNG people do not see far ; and, what is worse, they are not to be advised by those who do : They will not be the better for our experience. I say to myself very frequently, what wou'd I give to be twenty again, with the knowledge of the world which I have now ?—Your Son is at that age, and my knowledge is at his service ; why cannot we together produce what I figure to myself possible were I at his age ?—He has no fortune ; — I mean scarce enough to keep himself clean, unless in retirement, which I know (though perhaps he does not) he will never chuse.—What then can be done ?—My case and his were much the same. — I had but small expectations of fortune, and perhaps pretty good parts. These recommended me to the best company ; or, in plain English, they were pleased, I was flattered. What then ? Why, says my poor Father, (who was an excellent Mathematician, but who knew no more of the World than his Son,) My Boy shall qualify himself for the *Grande Monde*, and he shall get into great places, and so forth.—I was therefore put to Italian, French, and every thing that is called modern polite Literature ; and with the improvements of Dancing, Fencing, Riding, Drawing, Fortification, Heraldry and Music, and what not, I was to be made as fine a Gentleman as any living. Poor mistaken Man ! Instead of giving me a Profession, any knowledge that was useful, or absolute-

ly necessary to mankind, I was to be furnished only with the superfluities of life ; and, without a fortune, was to be brought to live as if I had one, and to create a relish, a habit of living, which, if I did not succeed, must make me miserable. Few people, all agreed, of small fortune, were so fit for foreign employments. I was now shut up for two years, and, by the direction of a very great and wise man, was recommended to read *English History*, that of *Europe* in general, *Domat*, *Grotius*, *Pufendorf*, &c ; very dry, but necessary authors ; and last of all, four folio Volumes of *Treaties*. The next thing was to find a Patron.—This was not very easily done.—My great friends were not used to hear me speak of wanting employments. They liked my Wit and my Odes. However they kept smiling on for some time, till my Father's pocket grew low, and dress and chair hire became too expensive. Luckily a Patron was found :—one who understood what wit and parts were, and excelled himself in that way ; but who well knew that was not enough. I was therefore to convince him that I had more material furniture in my head. I succeeded in this too, from the pains I had taken in those two years.—We went abroad together ; his own weight in the world, his prodigious virtue and goodness, &c, gave me reason to expect all the advantages that could attend so flattering a beginning in public business. What hindered ? Why the commonest thing in the world ; my Patron was turned out, and consequently Mr. Secretary was to seek for another. With better luck than ordinary, in two years more another was found ; Envoy at the same Court. Two or three great mens recommendations procured me his Excellency's favour ; and my little boat was set afloat again,

again. The gale was prosperous, the weather fine for a whole twelvemonth, (an age I can assure you for human affairs.)—What's the matter? Why a mighty ordinary matter;—the Envoy died. These changes astonished me. I was a young man, and did not think that people were to die or be turned out; but my Father was older, and might have heard that such strange things do sometimes happen. What was to be done now? No money, and my former Patron in disgrace! Friends that were in favour not able to serve me, or not willing to do it;—cold, timid, careful of themselves, and indifferent to many whose disappointments had made them less agreeable. (For want of success you must know, is a fault in the eyes of most men, though it be owing to accidents ever so foreign to your own merit.) In this condition, i. e. in want of every thing but a fine coat and laced shirt, (the remains of former luxury,) I languished on for three long melancholy years; sometimes a little elated; a smile, a kind hint, a downright promise, dealt out to me from those in whom I placed some silly hopes, now and then brought some little refreshment, but that never lasted; and to say nothing of the agony of being reduced to talk of one's misfortunes and one's wants, and the basest, lowest of all conditions, the slavery of borrowing to support an idle useless being; my time for those three years was unhappy beyond description. In this wretched situation, retired eighteen miles from *London* into an obscure village, in debt to Taylors, Butchers, Bakers, and Chandlers shops — one fine morning I received a letter from a School-fellow, that he had the day before kissed the King's hand for a very great Employment, and offering me the best place in his gift. Guess at my joy and gratitude;

tude ; I cannot express it any more than my grief, except by the tears which are now in my eyes, because that friend is now no more.—He overlooked my unfitness in the Law ;—he gave me the best place in his disposal. Once again I forgot that men were mortal. His youth, and my own, I imagined, promised us riches and pleasures for many years to come ; It was permitted that he shou'd die too. You and your Son too well know the sequel of my History.—I mean only to make him sensible, that without the knowledge of something which mankind cannot be without, no wit, no parts, no friends, nor patrons can secure him from want, and the terrible consequence of it Contempt. He cannot easily set out in life with more hopes of success than I did. He may be more fortunate, but it is ten thousand to one that he is not.—And what led me into this particular way of thinking at present is, that supposing the Law should not please him, I was imagining if Sir R—— lived, he might possibly become Secretary to some Minister at a foreign Court. But even this cannot be obtained without the necessary knowledge I have been speaking of ; as troublesome, as disagreeable to the full as the Law of England, and as remote and different from Wit, Poetry, and those pursuits with which he has too long amused, or rather abused, his good parts. Now my intent was to shew him that supposing all this, he wou'd not be in half so easy, so comfortable a condition to a man of sense, who knows what this world is, as if he was in a three pair of Stairs Chamber at the Temple in a way of getting 200*l.* a year.—If he thinks my case particular, he does not know, (as how shou'd he ?) what passes about the Court : where, besides the changeableness of things, there is not one place
of

of any kind, for which there are not five hundred competitors ; many of whom are as well or better qualified than he can be these two years, let him study never so hard. In short, all places are from the accidents which I have related, so extremely precarious ;—the attendance about them so mean and unmanly ;—refusals and delays are so insupportable ; and the loss of them, when obtained, so dreadful to one who has not a good foundation in his own fortune, that he must be weak who wou'd propose such a pursuit to a friend.—It is for this reason that I have troubled you and him with this account of my mistakes, that I may deter him from falling into them ;—that I may use this one effort more to convince him that any Profession is infinitely better than a thousand Patrons.—God knows how zealous I am for his success in the world, and how grieved I am when I recollect, that he is now near twenty two and has not read one book, since he left *Eaton*, for which he, or his family, will ever be the better as long as he lives.—I love him, dearly love him, and therefore these pains, and this plainness help me to do him good. — Desire him to add my years, my experience, to his own good parts, and I will, with my life, answer for his success. But tell him that his parts will be his ruin, if he will not submit them to the conduct of those, who have gone through a good part of the road of life to him utterly unknown,—and therefore dangerous.

See how far my love has carried me.—I will not be so full of words again soon. God knows they come from a heart most sincerely, most anxiously disposed to do all sort of good in my power, to you and your children.

12 Jan. 1739.

Extract

N° XXXII.

Extract from Sir WILLIAM BLACKSTONE'S Reports; Page xivth of the Editor's Preface containing Memoirs of his Life: Relating to the following Memoir & Answer.

“**I**N November 1759 he (Mr. *Blackstone*) published a new Edition of the Great Charter and Charter of the Forest; which added much to his former reputation, not only as a great Lawyer, but as an accurate Antiquarian, and an able Historian. It must also be added, that the external beauties in the printing, the types, &c. reflected no small honour on him, as the principal Reformer of the *Clarendon Press*, from whence no work had ever before issued equal, in those particulars, to this.”

“This publication drew him into a controversy with the late Dr. *Lyttelton*, then Dean of *Exeter*, and afterwards Bishop of *Carlisle*: The Dean, to assist Mr. *Blackstone* in his publication, had favoured him with the collation of a very curious, ancient Roll, containing both the Great Charter and that of the Forest of the 9th of *Henry* the IIIrd, which he and many of his friends judged to be an Original. The Editor of the Charters however thought otherwise, and excused himself (in a Note in his Introduction) for having made no use of its various Readings, ‘as the plan of his Edition was confined to Charters which had passed the Great Seal, or else to authentic Entries and Enrolments of Record, under neither of which classes the Roll in question could be ranked.’

“The

“ The Dean upon this, concerned for the credit of his Roll, presented to the Antiquary Society a Vindication of its Authenticity, dated *June* the 8th 1761, and Mr. *Blackstone* delivered in an Answer to the same learned Body, dated *May* the 28th 1762, alledging as an excuse for the trouble he gave them, ‘ that he should think himself wanting ‘ in that Respect, which he owed to the Society, ‘ and Dr. *Lyttelton*, if he did not either own and ‘ correct his mistake, in the octavo Edition then ‘ preparing for the press, or submit to the Society’s ‘ judgment the Reasons at large, upon which his ‘ suspicions were founded.’ These Reasons, we may suppose, were convincing, for here the Dispute ended.”

“ ————— But his Discussion of the Merits of the *Lyttelton* Roll, though containing much good antiquarian Criticism, has not yet been made public.”

N^o. XXXIII.

Dean LYTTELTON's Memoir concerning the Authenticity of his Magna Carta, from the Minutes of the Antiquary Society.

Thursday 8 June, 1761. Present *Ld. Willoughby*, *Ld. Bp. of Offory*, *Dean of Exeter*, *Dr. Milles*, *Dr. Wray*, *J. Burrow*, Esq; *Dr. Stukely*, *J. Upton*, *T. Brand*, Esq; *Dr. Chauncy*, *M. Duane*, *M. Da Costa*, Esq; *Mr. Geo. Edwards*, *Dr. Parsons*, *Mr. Tuet*, *Mr. Collinson*, *Mr. Bowyer*, *Mr. Norris*.

THE *Dean of Exeter* exhibited a very antient parchment Roll, containing the two Great Charters of 9 *Hen. III.* viz. *Carta de Lib^{bus}*, et *Carta de Foresta*. This Roll had been exhibited several years ago to the Society before they were incorporated, when *M. Folkes*, Esq; was President, and was then unanimously adjudged to be an Original; but being communicated as such to *Dr. Blackstone* of *Oxford*, when he was compiling his *History of Magna Carta*, this Gentleman, it seems, declined the publication of it, upon an opinion of its being a Copy only, and gives the following account of it in a marginal note at p. xlvij of the Introduction to his work.

“ The

“The Editor has been favoured with the collation of a very curious and apparently cotemporary Roll, containing both the Great Charter, and of the Forest, of the 9 Hen. III, which formerly belonged to the Abbey of *Hales Owen* in *Shropshire*, and is now in the possession of the Rt. Hon. *Ld. Lyttelton*. But as the plan of this Edition was confined to Charters which had passed the great Seal, or else to authentic Entries and Enrollments of Record, under neither of which classes *Ld. Lyttelton's* Roll can be rank'd, its various Readings were forced to be omitted.”

The Dean of *Exeter* therefore, though inclined to pay great regard to this very learned Gentleman's opinion, yet as it differs so much from the opinion of the late Mr. *Folkes*, and other very judicious and able Antiquaries, who pronounced this Roll an Original, has submitted it again to the inspection of the Society, together with such reasons as weigh strongly with him to think, that this Roll is not a Copy but an Original, and consequently that its various readings ought all to have been inserted in Dr. *Blackstone's* work, as well as the remarkable passage he has cited from it in p. 51. in the margin.

The Dr. allows the Roll to be cotemporary with the Magna Carta of 9 Hen. III. And indeed there is no one the Dr. observes, that is acquainted with antient Records and MSS but must perceive by the form of the letters, the abbreviations, &c. that it was wrote in that age. The Roll having belonged to *Hales Owen* Abbey is no slight evidence of its being an Original, though the great Seal at this time is not appendant to it, (which is the sole objection Dr. *Blackstone* makes to its Authenticity.) The method of promulgating antient Statutes, the Dean observes, was not only to transmit authentic

copies of them to the Sheriffs of Counties, but also to the several Cathedrals and great Religious Houses throughout the Kingdom. Agreeable hereto we find the chief of those which Dr. *Blackstone* has printed as Originals, come out of *Durham Cathedral* and the Abbies of *Gloucester* and *Lacock*; not to mention *that* which the Dr. takes notice of as having been formerly in the possession of Sir *Nathaniel Powel*, which came from *Battel Abbey* in *Sussex*. Mr. *Tyrrel* also in his *History of England* speaks of an original *Magna Carta* of *Hen. III.*, at that time repositied among the Archives of the Church of *Salisbury*, though not now to be found there, as the Dean is informed.

The Dean farther observes that the Convent of *Hales Owen* was founded by King *John*, or rather by *Peter de Rupibus*, Bp. of *Winchester*, to whom that Prince gave the great Lordship of *Hales* on purpose to found and establish an Abbey there, as is expressed in the Grant. From hence he infers that it seems very unlikely that the Bp. of *Winton*, who was Chief Justice of *England* in the 9 of *Hen. III.*, the very year when this Roll bears date, should not lodge an Original Copy of the Great Charters in a Convent under his own immediate protection, when others that were not so, as *Lacock*, *Battel*, &c. were furnished with them.

The last and most cogent reason which the Dean offers, and what puts the question almost out of doubt is that another Skin of Parchment appears evidently to have been tacked to this Roll, the threads with which it was sewed to the Roll remaining to this day. As the two Charters are quite complete on the Roll, what possible use could another Skin of Parchment be of, but to contain the great Seal?

This

This circumstance alone weigh'd so strongly, he informs us, with two of the Judges now living (Mr. Justice *Noel* and Mr. Baron *Lloyd*) to whose inspection he had submitted this Roll, that they both declared, if its authenticity had been litigated before them in a Court of Justice, they should have judged it an Original and not a Copy.

The Society returned Thanks to the Dean of *Exeter* for his very learned and curious Communication, and expressed great Satisfaction in the Proofs adduced by him of the Authenticity of this Roll.

N^o XXXIV.

A Memoir in Answer to the late Dean of Exeter, now Bishop of Carlisle.

29 May 1762.

ON June 8, 1761, the Right Rev. and very learned the Bishop of *Carlisle* (then Dean of *Exeter*) communicated to the Society a Vindication of the Authenticity of a Parchment Roll; which belonged formerly to the Abbey of *Hales Owen*, and contains the Great Charter and Charter of the Forest of 9 *Hen. III.* And as this was communicated to Mr. *Blackstone*, when he was preparing his Edition of those Charters in quarto, which was publish'd at *Oxford* A. D. 1759, his Lordship infers, that the various Readings of this Roll ought to have been inserted in that Edition; as Mr. *Blackstone*

stone was mistaken in supposing it to be only a contemporary Copy, and not an Original.

After so serious an appeal to the learned in Antiquities, Mr. *Blackstone*, would think himself wanting in that respect which he owes to the Society and his Lordship, if he did not either own and correct his mistake in the Octavo Edition which is now preparing for the press, or submit to the Society's judgment the reasons at large upon which his suspicions are founded. He hath rather chosen, perhaps injudiciously, the latter.

His Lordship, to prove the Authenticity of the Roll, has vouched the Opinions of the late Mr. *Folkes*, of two of the Judges, and of this learned Body in its favour. So far as *Authority* can or ought to extend, in deciding a point of Learning, Mr. *Blackstone* acknowledges this argument to be quite unanswerable: But he has been taught that no *Authority*, however weighty, should put a stop to the spirit of enquiry; and he believes that a closer examination of the instrument in question, than is usual upon public exhibitions, might have furnished a few observations tending to a contrary opinion.

His Lordship is pleased to suggest, that the sole objection which is made by Mr. *Blackstone* to the Roll's Authenticity, is because the great Seal is not *now* appendant to it. Mr. *Blackstone* made no such objection: he declared his opinion that this Roll never had passed the great Seal, but did not subjoin any reasons; and the contents of this paper will shew that he had other and stronger objections. Nor could he indeed, consistently with himself, have relied on so trifling an argument; having cited in his Introductory Discourse many Charters as clearly authentic, to which no seal is now remaining.

His

His Lordship observes that the method of promulgating antient Statutes was not only to transmit them to the Sheriffs of Counties, but also to *Cathedrals*, and the *great Religious Houses*;—that most of the original great Charters now extant belonged to Cathedrals or Abbeys;—and that the Abbey of *Hales Owen* had as fair a title, as any, to be honoured with an original great Charter, since that Convent was founded by *Peter de Rupibus*, Bishop of *Winchester*, and Chief Justice of *England* in the 9th of *Hen. III*—the very year when this Roll bears date.

The method of promulgating Statutes, by transmitting them to Religious Houses, is perfectly new to Mr. *Blackstone*. He knows it was usual to send them to the Sheriffs, to be proclaimed in their County Courts; and he is aware that by the statute entitled *Confirmatio Cartarum*, 25 *Edw. I*, the Charters of *Hen. III* are commanded to be sent to all *Cathedrals*, and read twice a year to the people: which fairly accounts for the Charters that were found in Cathedral Churches. And, as for those that have been discovered in one or two Monasteries, they were probably deposited there for safe custody by some special concurrence of circumstances; as was manifestly the case at *Lacock*, whose Foundress's Husband, the Earl of *Salisbury*, was Sheriff of *Wiltshire* in the 9 of *Hen. III*, and, as such, had possession of the Charter there found, which is endorsed as belonging not to the Monastery of *Lacock*, but to the County of *Wilts* at large, *ex deposito Militum Wiltescire*.

The Abbey of *Hales Owen* was therefore not entitled to the custody of an Original Charter, merely upon the general footing of being a *great Religious House*; nor can Mr. *Blackstone* allow the particular

cular probability of transmitting an Original to that Convent on account of the relation it bore to *Peter de Rupibus*, as its Founder. In the first place he apprehends, that in the 9th of *Hen. III.*, the date of the present great Charter, this Prelate was not Chief Justiciary, but *Hubert de Burgh*, who witnesses the Charter *as such*; as appears from all the Originals, and even from the *Hales-Owen Roll*. Nor, according to *Spelman* and *Dugdale*, was he ever Chief Justice in the reign of King *Hen. III.*, but only, for a very short time, in the reign of King *John*; and during that period, by his mal-administration in his office, (according to *Ralph de Coggeshale* and the *Annals of Waverley*) was one cause of the Barons' Insurrection. And, since some clauses of King *John's* Charter were personally pointed at *him*, and others of King *John's* and King *Henry's* were intended to curb the exorbitant power of *his Office*, he was not probably over anxious to perpetuate those memorials of his own misconduct.

His Lordship observes that the two Charters are quite complete on the Roll; and yet another Skin appears evidently to have been sewed to the bottom of it, the threads still remaining at this day; and then asks, of what possible use could another Skin of Parchment be, but only to contain the great seal? And this circumstance is relied on as a most cogent reason, in favour of the Rolls Authenticity. But herein Mr. *Blackstone* has the misfortune to differ with his Lordship, and to think it a decisive proof, or at least a very violent presumption, that this Roll never pass'd the great Seal. For he will venture to affirm, and appeal to the experience of the Society, that no instance can be shewn of a Slip of Parchment being tack'd on to another Skin, merely to hold the Label of the great or any other Seal;

Seal; (which might be then taken off at pleasure, and fasten'd by the same operation to another instrument;) but the Label of the Seal always passes through the substance of the Skin, whose authority it is meant to attest.

He will not dwell on the very singular circumstance, that two distinct Charters should be written on one Roll of Parchment, in order to save the King's Wax, by sealing them with a single Seal.

But he cannot help observing how uncommonly the Charter of the Forest concludes, supposing it an original instrument; viz. "*Testibus supra nominatis,*" without mentioning either names, time, or place. This is usual enough in *Copies*, but every *Original* and every *Inspeximus* of this Charter, which Mr. *Blackstone* hath hitherto seen, have the date at full length, and the names of the witnesses subjoined; who though so much alike as might easily mislead a copyist, are by no means numerically the same with those which are set to the great Charter; since the Bishop of *Salisbury* is a witness to one and not to the other of those Instruments.

But then it is asked of what possible use could another Skin of Parchment be? A question that admits of no very difficult solution. The truth of the matter seems to be, the that Roll in dispute is only *part* of a Statute Roll begun (as the hand writing shews) in the reign of King *Henry III*, and intended to contain a Collection of Acts of Parliament, with the two famous Charters at their head, and to be carried on from time to time, by sewing fresh parchment at the bottom when the upper part was full. Such Rolls, of a considerable length, continued down in different hand-writings, were frequent in Religious Houses; and very many of

them are preserved in the *British Museum*, the *Bodleian*, and other publick Libraries.

There yet remains another principal reason that induced Mr. *Blackstone* to consider the Roll *as copied*; viz: its extreme inaccuracy, which, in many places totally obscures the sense. A few specimens of which are the following. In Ch. 8. of the Great Charter, for "*aut reddere nolit cum possit*," the Roll reads "*vel reddiderit nolit cum possit*." In Ch. 26. for "*brevi inquisitionis*," the roll has it "*brevi adquisitionis*." In Ch. 36. for "*Si quis—super hoc convincatur*," the roll reads "*Si quis—super hoc commoveatur*." In the attestation, for the Earl of "*Hertford*," the Roll reads "*the Earl of Hereford*," though another Earl of *Hereford* appears within five names afterwards. In the Charter of the Forest, ch. 14, instead of "*chiminagium*," or way money (a term well known in the Forest-Law) the Roll substitutes "*chaignagium*," more than once, a word without any meaning at all. These capital mistakes, among others, the effect not of *haste* but of absolute *ignorance* in the transcriber, occasion'd the Editor of the Charters to deem with less reverence of this Roll, than he finds was expected of him. But though he could not be induced to believe it an Original, yet he thought it in many respects curious; and cautiously avoided exposing its blemishes to view, till forced to this public explanation.

London, 28 May, 1762.

SUPPLEMENT.

S U P P L E M E N T.

N^o. I.

*Letter to Archbishop SANCROFT from the
Bishop of St. Asaph : Relating to the Exa-
mination of Witnesses concerning the Preten-
der's Birth.*

Oct. 26. 88.

My most honored Lord

I WAS told the last night as a secret that his Majesty intended to send for all the Lords that were present at the examination of Witnesses concerning the Prince's birth, and to require them to subscribe the Examinations. This is agreeable enough with that which is printed in the Gazette, viz. that a full and particular Relation of this matter will be made public. For the hands of all that were present will add very much to the Authority of the Relation. I need not say what it will seem to import.

Your Grace has that to say for yourself, which perhaps few others can say that were present. You did not hear a great part of what the witnesses said. If that will pass for a sufficient excuse, your Grace has no cause to complain of the badness of your hearing.

Z z 2

But

But surely it will be better for the public if such an excuse can be found, as will suffice for all that were present, and if all could agree to give the same excuse.

It should seem by the calling of you thither, that either there is, or there is like to be, a dispute concerning the birth of this childe; and whensoever that matter comes to be tried you are like to be Judges. But if the Judges are called to set their hands to an Examination of Witnesses *ex parte* before the cause comes to be heard, it is a strange kinde of preoccupation, that will make all the world of the Plaintiff's side, and be rather a prejudice than an advantage to the cause. I hope his Majesty will be aware of this, and will therefore spare you this unnecessary trouble.

Howsoever, I thought it a part of my duty to let your Grace know what I have heard. With my daily prayers I humbly crave your blessing and take leave.

My good Lord

your Grace's most obliged

and most obedient Son and Servant,

I want *Moses Ben Nachman*
on *Daniel*, and *Levi Ben Ger-*
son on the same Prophet. If
your Grace has them I desire
to borrow them for a fort-
night.

W. ASAPH.

N^o. II.*The Earl of ROCHESTER's Paper*.*

THE King told me this morning, that he had spoken to your Grace, first by yourselfe, and a second time with some other of the Bishops about that part of the Prince of *Orange's* Declaration, that says, he had been invited to come into *England* by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in relation to your making some declaration under your hands of dislike of it: That he found your Grace both times very backward and slow in it, and complained very much that you were soe: That it was two or three days since the last time he spoke to you, and that yett he heard not from you: That he would send again to you, for that it imported him very much to have something from you, on this occasion: He added that your Grace had said to him, if his Majesty expected any thing in writing by way of dislike, that you wished he would summon all the Bishops; but his Majesty added, that that would be a worke of time, and that it was necessary for him to have something speedily. This is, as neer as I can repeat it, the effect of what the King said to me, which I thought it fitt to acquaint your grace with.

I acquainted the King that I had been yesterday at *Lambeth*; that I had dined with your Grace; that after dinner came in the two Bishops that were there; that there was some discourse amongst us, of this matter, and that all that I found it came to, was that your Grace had a mind to have the opinion of as many of the Bishops as were neere, and that being informed the Bishop of *Peteborough* was soe, you had resolved to gett him to you.

[* This Title in Abp *Sancroft's* hand.]

N^o III.

Archbishop SANCROFT's Declaration *that he did not invite the Prince of Orange into England: Dated 3d of Nov. 1688.*

WHEREAS there hath been of late a general apprehension, that his Highness the Prince of *Orange* hath an intention to invade this Kingdome in hostile manner; and (as 'tis said) makes this one reason of his attempt, that he hath been thereunto invited by several *English* Lords both Spiritual and Temporal: I *William* Archbishop of *Cant.* do for my own discharge profess, and declare, That I never gave him any such Invitation by word, or writing, or otherwise; nor do I know, nor can believe, that any of my Reverend Brethren, the Bishops, have in any such wise invited him. And all this I averr upon my word, and attestation
in confirmation thereof have subscribed my name here at *Lambkith* this 3d day of Nov. 1688.

W. C.

N^o. IV.

N^o. IV.

*Letter to Abp SANCROFT from Sir THOMAS
Powys, Knt. Attorney General; Relating
to the Order of Council for prosecuting the
Seven Bishops : See Page 354 of Vol. I.*

May it please your Grace,

I HAVE sent my servant to attend your Grace
for the Order of Council, I left last night;
which is not to be taken away, unlesse your Grace
have no farther occasion for it: I knowe your
Grace will easily pardon me for being sollicitous to
have it printed; for I was desirous to lay hold of
any thing, which might, if not to the world ex-
cuse, yet something perhaps alleviate my acting in
that most unhappy prosecution, which (I call God
to witnesse) was the most uneasie thing to me, that
ever in my life time I was concerned in: and if I
may be soe happy, as by any future action of my
life to testifie my sorrow, and my earnest desire, if
it were possible, to make reparation, I will surely
performe it with the greatest chearfullnesse: My
Lord, I hope, notwithstanding what is past, your
Grace will be pleased to have that charity for me,
as to believe me to be, what I really am,

My Lord,

Your Grace's most dutifull

and obedient Servant,

THOMAS POWYS.

— Jan. 1688.

N^o. V.

N^o. V.

Account of the Expences sustained by the Seven Bishops on their Prosecution, Trial, &c. with the Valuation and Tax on their several Incomes for the purpose of defraying the said Expences.

	The Valuation.	The Tax.
	£.	£.
To be paid by Cant. for	4000 per ann.	
	at 6l. per Cent.	240
————— S. Asaph for	700	042
————— Elie for	2000	120
————— Chick. for	770	046*
————— Ba. & W. for	850	051
————— Peterb. for	630	038†
————— Bristol for	350	021
	9,300 at 6 p. C.	558

	£.	s.	d.
Paid by Cant. for 2 Expresses (to Cant. and Norw.)	02	06	11
————— to Mr. Lancaster May 28th in Silver	20	00	00
————— to the same 20 Gg.	21	10	00
————— to Mr. Ince at Lambb. Jun. 21st. 40 Gg.	43	00	00

* Less than the Tax 3s. 6d.

† More than the Tax 3s. 6d.

Paid

Seven Bishops' Expences, &c. 369

	£.	s.	d.
Paid by <i>Cant.</i> to Mr. I. at <i>Lambh.</i>			
Jun. 28th. 110 Gg §.	118	05	00
————— to Mr. I. at Mr.			
<i>Whinyard's</i> Jun. 30th. 52 Gg.	55	18	00
	260	19	11
Paid by <i>S. Asaph</i> to Mr. L. Jun.			
28th. 15 Gg.	16	02	06
————— more to Mr. L. 20			
Gg.	21	10	00
————— to the Abp at his			
going away.	12	07	06
	50	00	00
Paid by <i>Elie</i> to Mr. <i>Lanc.</i> 30 Gg.			
May 28th.	32	05	00
————— to the same 20 Gg.			
Jun. 20th.	21	10	00
————— to the Abp July 10th.	46	05	00
————— to the Abp Sep. 17th.			
(by Mr. <i>Spencer</i> .)	20	00	00
	120	00	00
Paid by <i>Chicbr.</i> to Mr. <i>Hanses</i> 2 Gg.	02	03	00
————— to Mr. <i>Lanc.</i> Jun. 21st.	04	19	06
————— to Mr. <i>Ince</i> Jun. 20th.	09	00	00
————— to the Abp 35 Gg.	37	12	06
	53	15	00

§ To retain.

	£.	S.	D.
Paid by <i>Bath & Wells</i> to Mr. <i>Lancaster</i> .	20	00	00
Paid by <i>Peterburgh</i> to Mr. <i>Hanses</i> .	04	06	00
More to Mr. <i>Hanses</i> 20 Gg.	21	10	00
	25	16	00
Paid by <i>Bristol</i> to Mr. <i>Lanc.</i> 15 Gg.	16	02	06
more to the same 20 Gg.	21	10	00
	37	12	06
Given freely by the Bp of <i>Norwich</i> Paid to Mr. <i>Lancaster</i> .	05	00	00

So that there is paid in
More than the Tax ;

	by the Abp.	20	09	11
repaid.	by <i>S. Asaph</i> .	08	00	00
repaid.	by <i>Chickr</i> .	07	15	00
	by <i>Bristol</i> .	16	12	06

Less than the Tax ;

	by <i>Bath and Wells</i>	31	00	00
	by <i>Peterburgh</i> .	12	04	00

RECEITS.

The Tax upon the Valuation, and
the particular payments in the page
foregoing being adjusted and sett
right, the total Receipt upon the
Tax is

558 00 00

The Bishop of *Norwich* his free
Gift is

005 00 00

563 00 00

EXPENSES.

EXPENSES.

	£.	s.	D.
1 By Mr. <i>Lancaster</i> , as in Bill A.	57	07	09
2 By Mr. <i>Hanfes</i> , as in Bill B.	49	10	00
3 By Mr. <i>Ince</i> , as in Bill C.	388	12	00
4 by the Archbishop ;			
To Major <i>Hawley</i> Gent. Porter at the Tower 20 Gg.	21	10	00
To Mr. <i>Blaney</i> for taking the Trial in short hand, and for a fair Copy of the same, in full (beside 5 G. given him in hand by Mr. <i>Ince</i>) 35 Gg.	37	12	06
For 2 Expresses one to <i>Cant.</i> with Papers—another toward <i>Norwich</i> to <i>Waltham Cross</i> .	02	06	11
	556	19	02
<i>Balance.</i> So that there is remaining in the Accountants hands	006	00	10

The 4 forementioned Accounts of the Expenses reduced into one, under distinct heads ; (that they may be the better judg'd of :) In which A. is Archbishop ; L. Lancaster ; H. Hanfes ; I. Ince.

1. Fees to the Counsell.

For the retaining 3 of the Counsell, sc.——

3 A 2 06 09 00
To

372 *Seven Bishops' Expences, &c.*

	£.	s.	D.
To Sir <i>F. P.</i> Sir <i>R. S.</i> Mr. <i>P.</i> Mr. <i>F.</i> to each 5 Gg. twice. <i>H.</i>	43	00	00
June 11. To Mr. <i>Polixfen</i> for Advice. <i>I.</i>	02	03	00
12. To Sir <i>Fr. Pemberton.</i> <i>I.</i>	03	04	06
14. To Sir <i>Rob. Sawyer.</i> <i>I.</i>	03	04	06
21. To Sir <i>F. P.</i> Sir <i>R. S.</i> and Mr. <i>Pol.</i> to each 10 Gg. for Advice past, and future (they having not been duly paid.) <i>I.</i>	32	05	00
22. To Sir <i>Geo. Treby</i> for a retaining Fee. <i>I.</i>	05	07	06
23. To him more upon a consult with the rest. <i>I.</i>	05	07	06
To Sir <i>Creswell Levinz</i> a retaining Fee. <i>I.</i>	05	07	06
25. To him more upon a consult with the rest. <i>I.</i>	05	07	06
— To Mr. <i>Sommers</i> a retaining Fee. <i>I.</i>	05	07	06
27. To him more at a meeting of the Counsell. <i>I.</i>	05	07	06
28. To Sir <i>F. P.</i> Sir <i>Cr. L.</i> Sir <i>G. Tr.</i> Mr. <i>Pol.</i> and Mr. <i>Sommers</i> , to each of them 20 Gg. (Mr. <i>F.</i> and Sir <i>R. S.</i> refusing) <i>I.</i>	107	10	00
July 3. To Mr. <i>S.</i> to consult of moving to discharge the Recognisance. <i>I.</i>	02	03	00
To Sir <i>Cresw. Livinz</i> for the same. <i>I.</i>	03	04	06
4. To Mr. <i>Radford</i> to move for it the last day of the Term. <i>I.</i>	02	03	00
To Mr. <i>Polixfen</i> to second the Motion. <i>I.</i>	03	04	06
	<u>240</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>00</u>

2. *To Attorneys and Solicitors.*

	£.	S.	D.
To Mr. Grange. <i>H.</i>	02	03	00
June 13. To him to prepare the 2 Pleas against the first day of the Term. <i>I.</i>	01	01	06
15. For drawing the Rule for a Trial at Barr. <i>I.</i>	00	10	00
17. For writing 13 Copies of the Information. <i>I.</i>	01	16	00
28. For drawing the Rule for the Clerks of both Houses of Parl. to attend with the Records. <i>I.</i>	00	07	06
	05	18	00

3. *Fees to Officers.*

June 11. To Mr. Brown to ob- serve the Proceedings in the Crown Office. <i>I.</i>	01	01	06
17. To his Man for care and ex- pedition. <i>I.</i>	00	10	00
28. To Mr. Brown upon his Bill. <i>I.</i>	10	15	00
More to the same in full. <i>I.</i>	14	08	00
15. To Cook for Chairs for the Bishops in Court. <i>I.</i>	01	00	00
To the Deputy Marshall for Fees and Attendance. <i>I.</i>	02	03	00
To the 4 Tipstaves for 7 Recog- nifances and their pains. <i>I.</i>	02	04	00
To the Criers for their Fees and pains. <i>I.</i>	02	00	00
To the Door-keepers. <i>I.</i>	01	00	00
			To

	£.	S.	D.
To the Court-keeper. <i>I.</i>	00	05	00
25. To Sir <i>Sam. Astry</i> for striking the Jury. <i>I.</i>	02	03	00
To the Under Sheriff for attending with his book. <i>I.</i>	02	03	00
July 2. To Sir <i>Sam. Astry</i> for his Fee upon the Trial. <i>I.</i>	02	03	00
To Mr. <i>Harcourt</i> his Secondary. <i>I.</i>	02	03	00
To the Clerk of the Rules. <i>I.</i>	01	01	06
3. To the Deputy Marshall. <i>I.</i>	03	04	06
To the Criers, Fees and Gratuities. <i>I.</i>	05	18	00
To the Court-keeper 10s. to the Hall-keeper 10s. to the Door-keepers 2 <i>l.</i> <i>I.</i>	03	00	00
To the Marshalls 12 Under-Waiters to clear the Court. <i>I.</i>	03	10	00
4. To the 4 Tipstaves for attending the Court, and watching the Jury. <i>I.</i>	09	13	06
And to <i>Prescot</i> one of their servants.	00	05	00
To <i>Cook</i> for Chairs on Friday and Saturday. <i>I.</i>	02	00	00
5. To the Clerk of the Treasury. <i>I.</i>	01	01	06
To the Book-bearers. <i>I.</i>	00	15	00
6. To the Sheriff's Bailiffs, that summon'd the Jury. <i>I.</i>	03	12	06
	78	10	00

4. *For searching and copying Records.*

	£.	s.	d.
For transcribing Papers and Journals for Mr. <i>Hanses</i> . <i>H.</i>	00	15	00
June 23. To Mr. <i>Walker</i> Deputy Clerk of the Lords House, for search and Copies. <i>I.</i>	09	05	06
To his Man sitting up all night to copie and examine. <i>I.</i>	00	10	00
To Mr. <i>Jodrel</i> , Clerk of the H. of Commons for search and Copies. <i>I.</i>	04	00	00
To his Man for dispatch 10s—and June 25th 7s. 6d. more. <i>I.</i>	00	17	06
July 9. To Mr. <i>Walker</i> for attending at the Trial with the Records. <i>I.</i>	05	07	06
To Mr. <i>Jodrel</i> for attending at the Trial with the Records. <i>I.</i>	05	07	06
To Mr. <i>Miller</i> at the Akorn, for printed Votes and Speeches. <i>I.</i>	00	05	00
July 10. To Mr. <i>Fr. Mills</i> , for Copies of Records for Mr. <i>Hanses</i> , and for writing Breviats for the Trial (v. Bill) <i>I.</i>	09	06	06
To Mr. <i>Petit</i> for searching Records for Mr. <i>Hanses</i> . <i>I.</i>	10	15	00
And to M. <i>Washington</i> for his help therein. <i>I.</i>	03	04	06
July 17. To Mr. <i>Halsted</i> for search, & Copies of Records at the Tower. <i>I.</i>	15	05	06
	64	19	06

5. *Gra-*

5. *Gratuities.*

June 22. To the Clerk of the Tower-Church. <i>I.</i>	02	00	00
June 23. To the Tower-Warders (dispos'd by D. <i>Hawkins.</i>) <i>I.</i>	04	00	00
To Mr. <i>Reinolds</i> the Lieutenant's Clerk. <i>I.</i>	03	00	00
July 24. To Major <i>Hawley</i> , Gent. Porter of the Tower. <i>I.</i>	21	10	00
July 18. To Sir <i>Fr. Pemb.</i> 's Clerk (the meetings being at his Chamber.) <i>I.</i>	01	00	00
To Mr. <i>Finch</i> 's Clerk (who's Mr. refus'd fees.) <i>I.</i>	01	00	00
To Sir <i>R. S.</i> Sir <i>Cr. L.</i> and Mr. <i>Pol.</i> 's Clerks (10s. a piece). <i>I.</i>	01	10	00
To Sir <i>Geo. Tr.</i> and Mr. <i>Sommers</i> Clerks (5s. a piece). <i>I.</i>	00	10	00
July 6. To <i>Hutchinson</i> , Mr. <i>Rouse</i> 's Clerk. <i>I.</i>	00	05	00
July 7. To Mr. <i>Grange</i> 's Clerks, for care, pains, and examining. <i>I.</i>	02	03	00
July 20. To Mr. <i>Ince</i> 's 3 Clerks, for great pains, sitting up all night, (particularly with the Jury) examining Records in Tower, and Parlt. <i>I.</i>	03	04	06
June 27. Given at Ld. <i>Middleton</i> 's when we petition'd for the Parlt. Records. <i>I.</i>	00	15	00
Given at the Ld. Chancellor's upon same occasion. <i>I.</i>	00	07	06
June 16. To Mr. <i>Bownd</i> to watch in the Sheriff's Office. <i>I.</i>	01	01	06
July 6. To Mr. <i>Helms</i> for attending the Jury all night, and other helps. <i>I.</i>	01	00	00
	43	06	06

6. Other occasional Expences.

	£.	S.	D.
To Mr. G. for printing &c. L.	23	00	00
To the Abp. for 2 Expresses; sc. to Cant. and toward Norwich. A.	02	06	11
To the Bp. of St. As. for Expresses into Wales. L.	09	03	09
— And for a Messenger that brought a Letter. L.	00	02	06
To the Bp. of Elie for an Express into the North. L.	11	12	00
— for an Express to Camb. and Elie. L.	00	16	00
— And for 3 Expresses to Farn- ham. L.	02	05	00
To the Bp. of Chich. for what he paid for Fees, &c. H.	00	15	00
To the Bp. of B. and W. for Ex- presses to Oxford and Exeter. L.	03	04	06
— And for a 2d Express from Wells to Exeter. L.	00	15	00
June 12. Spent at a Coffee-house in attending the Bp. of Norwich. I.	00	00	02
To Mr. Hanses for Coach-hire, &c. H.	00	19	06
More to him for Coach hire, Wa- terage to the Tower, &c. H.	01	17	06
June 30. To the Mr. of the Sun- Tavern for a Supper on the day of Trial for the Parlt. Clerks and Wit- nesses. I.	01	12	08
July 2. To the Mr. of the Bell- Tavern, where the Jury were kept. I.	05	02	06
July 5. For Bread, Beer, and Wine brought into the Court. I.	01	18	06

378 *Seven Bishops' Expences, &c.*

To Mr. *Ince* for Coach-hire, Waterage, Porterage, and other petty Expences from June 11th to July 18th. *I.*

£.	S.	D.
14	17	08

To Mr. *Blaney* for taking the Trial in short hand, and for a fair Copy of the same. *I. & A.*

43	00	00
----	----	----

123	09	02
-----	----	----

1. Fees to the Counsell. 240 16 00

2. To Attorneys and Solicitors. 005 18 00

3. To Officers. 078 10 00

4. For searching, and copying Records. 064 19 06

5. Gratuities. 043 06 06

6. Other occasional Expences. 123 09 02

556	19	02
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The second Account.

EXPENSES.

Oct. 9. To an Express that went in the night to *Copt-Hall* to the Bp. of *London*. 00 10 00

Oct. 11. To Mr. *Ince* for his great care and pains 40 Gg. 43 00 00

Oct. 12. To Mr. *Scott* for copying the Sheriff's book, and his assistance in striking the Jury, 3 Gg. 03 04 06

To Mr. *Grange* for his assistance 10 Gg. 10 15 00

57	09	06
----	----	----

RE.

RECEITS.

	£.	S.	D.
Due from me upon the Balance of the first account	06	00	10
Receiv'd since of the Bishop of Bath and Wells as an additional Tax for 50 <i>l.</i> per ann. on the former account; he having found the Rents of his Bishoprick to be 900 <i>l.</i> per annum.	03	00	00
A second Tax upon the former Valuation of 9300 <i>l.</i> at 10 <i>s.</i> 05 <i>d.</i> per Cent. amounts to	48	08	09
	<u>57</u>	<u>08</u>	<u>07</u>
Balance. So that this Tax being paid (according to the particular following) there will remain in my hand	00	00	01
The particular Tax upon the Bishops to raise	48	08	09
The Abp. for 4000 <i>l.</i>	20	16	08
The Bp. of S. Asaph for 700 <i>l.</i>	03	12	11
The Bp. of Elie for 2000 <i>l.</i>	10	08	04
The Bp. of Chich. for 770 <i>l.</i>	04	00	02½
The Bp. of Bath and Wells for 850 <i>l.</i>	04	08	06½
The Bp. of Peterb. for 630 <i>l.</i>	03	05	07½
The Bp. of Bristol for 350 <i>l.</i>	01	16	05½
	<u>48</u>	<u>08</u>	<u>09</u>

£. S. D.

N. B. That whereas in the 1st.
Tax *Chich.* paid 03s. 06d. less, and
Peterb. 03s. 06d. more than the just
Tax; now to sett that right, *Chich.*
must in this 2d. pay 03s. 06. more;
in all

04 03 08½

And *Petrerburgh* 03s. 06d. less; and
so but

03 02 01½

Note also, that there is left in the
hands of the Bishop of *B.* and *W.*
for his additional 50*l.* upon the 2d.
Tax

00 05 02½

Novemb. 22d. 1688.

I have examin'd these two accounts and find
them justly summ'd.

THO: PETRIBURG.

Nº. VI.

N^o VI.

*Letter to the Bishop of London from the
Bishop of Rochester [THOMAS SPRATT :]
Relating to an Alteration in the 5th of No-
vember Office 1689.*

*From the Original under Bishop Spratt's hand
penes S. Knight.*

For my Lord Bishop of London.

My Lord,

I SUPPOSE you received the message, which I left yesterday morning with my Lord Bishop of *Chichester* for your Lordship: That considering the shortness of time, I could not alone undertake to accommodate the whole fifth of November office to the present occasion, but that I would do something towards it. Now, my Lord, I send you here what alterations seem to me to be most necessary, and withall a new Collect to be said in the Morning Prayer, and repeated in the second Service, unless you shall be better provided.

So that if your Lordship shall admit what I have done, there remains but one prayer more to be made for the end of the Litany, which as I told my Lord of *Chichester*, I hope your Lordship will be quickly furnished with from better hands.

By

By reason of some indisposition of body, and some domestic business I shall not be able to wait on your Lordship till thursday morning at the House of Lords.

My Lord, I am,
your Lordship's most humble
and most obedient Servant,

THO: ROFFEN.

Bromley,
Oct. 27, [1689.]

Since I wrote the former I have ventur'd at a Prayer to be used at the end of the Litany, which has occasioned the blots, that I desire your Lordship to excuse.

THE Sentences which begin morning prayer must necessarily be alter'd, and instead of them these following may seem proper to be used.—Ps. 118:

V. 23. "This is the LORD's doing and it is marvellous in our eyes.

V. 24. This is the day which the LORD hath made, we will rejoyce and be glad in it.

V. 28. Thou art my God, and I will praise thee, thou art my God and I will exalt thee."

For "O come let us sing unto the LORD," Ps. 95, perhaps the 96th Psalm may serve better as a proper Hymn. The other Psalms will do well as before. In the Lessons, Epistle and Gospel I cannot see any thing to be altered, unless you can find a fitter second Lesson and Gospel.

All

All the old Prayers and Collects must be so far changed, as to make them fit for the present occasion, which may be done by the alteration of a word or two in each.

After the two Collects in the Morning Prayer, which are in the old book, a distinct Collect may be added to this purpose, which may be also repeated in the second Service.

O God whose name is excellent in all the earth,
and thy glory above the heavens, who on this day
Church and State *

didst miraculously preserve our [forefathers] from
the secret contrivance and hellish malice of Popish
vouchsafe

conspirators; and on this day also didst [begin to
give] us a mighty deliverance from the open tyrann
y and oppression of the same cruel and blood-
faction.

thirsty [enemies.]

We bless and adore thy glorious Majesty, as for
the former, so for this thy late marvellous loving
to our Church and Nation.

kindness [in the preservation of our Religion and
Liberties.] And we humbly pray, that the devout
sense of this thy repeated mercy may renew and
praise

encrease in us a spirit of [love] and thankfulness to
love and gratitude
thee its only author; a spirit of [peaceable submis-

* The interlineations by Bishop *Patrick*.

384 *Alterations in 5th. of Nov. Office 1689.*

sion] to our gracious Sovereigne, whom thou madest the blessed instrument of it; and a spirit of fervent pure and undefiled zeal for our [holy] Religion which now again thou hast so wonderfully rescued, and established a blessing to us and our posterity. And this we beg for JESUS CHRIST his sake. *Amen.*

At the end of the litany something may be said to this effect.

MOST gracious God, and heavenly Father, who by thy all wise Providence hast ordained the appointed times and seasons of all things, and hast made this day to be for ever famous and renowned all the Churches of the Saints in [this Church] for the two signal preservations and for our blessed reformation upon it. thou hast wrought [on us and our holy Religion.] Grant, we beseech thee, that we may approve ourselves so worthy of these glorious mercies, by adorning in all things the holy reformed doctrine shall we profess*, that the gates of Hell [may] never prevail against this Church which thy own right hand has planted, and thy out stretched arm has so often defended amongst us, that thou mayst be with it always to the end of the world. *Amen.*

* And let all the enemies of thy sacred Truth know and confess

N^o. VII.

Letter from the Bishop of ST. ASAPH to Mr. Dodwell : Relating to Matters of Fact at the end of King James IId's Reign, particularly the pretended Birth of the Prince of Wales.

95 Nov. 9.

Most dear Sir,

IT was far from my thought that your desiring me to go on with my Chronology was out of designe to divert me from writing any thing that might satisfy your conscience, as you feared conviction, or were unwilling to receive it. For tho' I know you are not infallible, and I verily believe you are in the wrong in those matters wherein I differ from you, yet knowing what I do of the riches of your minde, and the poverty of mine, I had reason to fear I should but confirm you in your errour by the weakness of my endeavours to convince you of it. I must leave it to God, who I trust, will consider the sincerity of your heart, and will set you right in his good time. But that you may understand me aright in what I have said of your desiring I would go on with my Chronology, that I thought it might be like my engaging Mr. *Peole* on the work of his Synopsis: I will tell you the truth of that matter, and pray judge what reason you have had to make such a construction of

my words. Mr. *Poole* had no great stock of learning, but was a man of extraordinary industry, and had begun to employ it in writing things against the Church; wherefore being his friend, and having a compassion for him, as being one, that, I believed, had very honest intentions, I endeavoured to divert him from that sort of scribbling by which I knew he would hurt himself, and I feared he might mislead other weak people: And withall I desired he would employ his great industry on that which might be usefull to the Church. For all these purposes together I could not find a better way than to engage him on that work. You cannot imagine I did this for fear he should convince me by his writings, &c. nor did I mean any such thing by those words that were brought you from me. I thought you might be willing to do the same friendly office for me, that I did for Mr. *Poole*, that is, to divert me from scribbling, and to turn me upon that which might be usefull. I am still of opinion that that was some part of your intention.

You are pleased to say, that though not my book, yet my opinion underwent a public censure in Bishop *Burnett's* Pastoral Letter. I crave to tell you again I have not read the book, nor do certainly know why it was burnt. But as far as I have heard it was, because he made this to be a conquered Kingdom. Was that my opinion? let any one judge by my last section.

You are pleased to go on further with this matter and to tell me, that if I will be true to my own principles I am obliged to defend this position, that the event of war is an argument of right. I never was of that opinion, nor ever writ or said any thing
that

that can oblige me to defend it as far as I know ; but you tell me that of war [even unjust] the event is an argument of [an antecedent] right. This you force me to defend, because I make war an appeal to God. I do not make it so ; but I find it has been always so accounted. Well, say you, the appellants put it to God to judge who has the right on his side. Most certainly the aggressor does so, for he is properly the appellant, and the defendant must answer him, unless he will yield the cause. But then, say you, the event of the war must be a judiciary decision of God, touching the right of the cause. It is true it must pass for such among men. *Væ victis*. He that has the worse must pay damage and costs, there can be no end of war otherwise. But upon this you put a very material question : you ask me, how can you question whether it be a right and infallible decision (I suppose you mean in case the event of war be a conquest) if God be the judge, whose mind be signified by it ? To this I have answered in several sections of that pamphlet. First I showed §. 43, that when the cause of war is certainly unjust on his side that makes the conquest, then whether this conquest gives a right is doubted by Lawyers and Divines. Secondly, §. 44, that there is no doubt when the cause is certainly just. Thirdly, §. 45, if a doubtful cause is enough for the Prince in possession.

Next you ask, how can your whole argument from conquest satisfy our consciences of the conquerors right, if the conquest itself be not to be taken for God's judiciary determination. I say it is to be taken for God's judiciary determination in two cases : first § 46, if there be but a doubtful cause of war when the conquest is made, the peo-

ple ought to be satisfied with it. Secondly § 47, that they ought much more to be satisfied when there is a certain just cause. I have given you not only reason for this, but have backt it with the judgment of our best writers; particularly Bishop *Andrews*, Dr. *Sanderson*, and Bishop *Bramhall*: you may see their words if you please, p. 59. They say all the same that I mean, only they word it better, and it is no small confirmation to me, to see that I am wholly of their opinion.

It is my unhappiness indeed that I do not write so as to be well understood, for otherwise when I had told you, that those Bishops of *Desiderius's*, that turned over to *Charles* the Great, could not do it according to my principles, you would not have told me in your next letter, that I shall not make them precedents. If I had written plain, you would have seen there was no danger of this.

Next you come to matters of fact, whereof I may make bold to say I know more than you do, though I submit to you in every thing else. You speak as if the *Prince of Orange* had no other cause of war than the making of the *Prince of Wales*. I shall speak of that afterwards. But at present, I must tell you there were other causes of war, and those were once judged sufficient, I will not say by yourself, but by those for whom you had a great deference. I speak of Archbishop *Sancroft* and the rest of the since deprived Bishops, as many of them as were in Town this time seven yeer were certainly of that opinion. For first, when upon notice of the intended invasion King *James* sent for them to declare their Abhorrence of that invasion, they told him they could not do it, for the Prince might have a just cause of war for what they knew. Then
he

he would have had them at least to have declared a Dislike of the invasion. But even for that they desired to be excused. Afterward, upon the Prince's landing, the King commanded them to compose a Form of Prayer; so they did, but without putting in one word for success of either side. Afterwards when the King had withdrawn himself, and upon the first notice of that, all the Lords that were in Town both Spiritual and Temporal met together at *Guild-Hall*, when the Archbishop sat at the head of them, it being agreed that a Letter should be drawn by three or four of their number, and that they should all sett their hands to it, and four should go with it to the Prince, the Bishop of *Ely* was one of them that drew up the Letter, and that attended the Prince with it. They all sett their hands to it without shewing any scruple. And the effect of the Letter being to thank the Prince for their deliverance, and to hasten to him to *London*: this I think was as great a testimony as they could possibly give of their opinion of the justice of his cause.

For the matter of the pretended *Prince of Wales*; when the *Prince of Orange* was come, King *James* gather'd all the witnesses he could to prove the child was born of the Queen's body. There was one positive witness for that; but she was a *Popish* midwife, that never was at any of the Queen's childbirths before; all those that served here before in that office were kept away, or not sent for; only this woman being a stranger, and one of no consideration, was brought thither for this purpose, first to take the child out at the pretended delivery, and now at the taking of the depositions to swear she had it out of the Queen's body. All the other
witness

witnesses swore no other things but what might be as true if the child were supposititious, as if it were the Queen's natural child: only there must be a great many mock shews of the things which they swore that they saw; but no doubt there would be such to give credit to a supposititious child. In short, taking all the depositions together, I don't believe a jury of Gentlemen would have given an inheritance of 1000*l* a yeere from the next undoubted heir to a child, whose birth had been doubted of, and proved no otherwise than by these depositions. But of a crown there must be an undoubted heir: he that is not that is no heir: or else God deliver us from being an hereditary kingdom: a doubtful heir is a seed of war to all generations.

But between you and mee I could tell you enough to putt this matter out of doubt; I could tell you enough to satisfy you that the Queen had no child birth, when this child was brought into the world: all was but meer fraud and delusion.

But you say, why was there not so much as one cross-examination, either to weaken their proofs, or to prove the contrary? The answer is plain from what I have written. There was but one witness that knew any thing, and care was taken she should not be cross examined; for before King *James* went, she was sent over into *France*, and the Queen went likewise for fear of being ask'd any questions. The King for his own part seem'd to have an apprehension that he might be ask'd questions himself. I know not whereunto else to ascribe it, that he, who heretofore wanted not courage, as he shew'd upon many occasions, yet since this has been cowardly to a proverb. You have no doubt heard what haile he made in *Ireland* from the *Boin* to *Waterford*

terford in some 24 hours, and from thence over into France.

You ask, why that matter was not brought before the Parliament? The reason is plain in the act of succession. The present King does not pretend to an hereditary right. He had the right of a conquest over King *James*, which being confirmed by consent of the nation, the same that they consent to the making of their laws, this gives him a lawfull right to the monarchy. I say it in the words of *Dudley Diggs* in his book that was printed at *Oxford* in defence of *Charles I*, against his rebels. Be pleased to read pag. 58, 59. of my pamphlet you will see the same said more at large. I say this to the King was a sufficient title, and the Queen and Princess *Anne* had their rights settled by the act of succession.

They were all satisfied with this: of the people some will never be satisfied: others are as well as they care to be. To either of these sorts of people the examination would be useless. To the rest it might probably do more harm than good. To prove the affirmative of this child's birth, the depositions before mention'd shew that it is impossible. To prove the negative is never required in any court. It is enough if there be no proof of the affirmative: but for this there might be such colours as would disturb the minds of weak people. Put [the] case two or three witnesses bribed with *French* money should come in and swear as they that hired them should direct; the doubts that might be raised in peoples heads by their perjuries might embroyle us and our posterity more than you or I are able to imagine.

But why did the Prince of *Orange* pretend that this should be examined in Parliament? Pray when
or

or where did he pretend it? Never but in his Declaration. There indeed he did insist upon this to have the witnesses examined, and that frightened them away. The Queen and her midwife are gone. Did the Prince of *Orange* ever pretend to examine any other witness, or did he pretend to examine any witness since they are gone? I ask it because of your words concerning Mr. *Ashton*, who, you say, was cutt off for providing farther evidence. My dear friend consider the account that you are to give to God for your words as well as actions. You affirm an accusation of the worst sort of murder against them to whom you owe truth, if no other duty. And this is untrue to my certain knowledge; not to refer you to his triall, against which you have no objection that I know. I must tell you that Mr. *Ashton* sent for me *two* daies before he died. I was with him some houres, morning and evening, and I think he told me his heart. He said he was going into *France* for money that the Queen ow'd him, and those letters of treasonable matters were thrust upon him by his friends. He knew not what was in them, but if he might have his life he would be a faithfull subject to their Majesties. But not a word of the child. I could tell you much more, but I am tired, and the post is going.

N^o VIII.

*A Scheme [for a Publication] drawn up by
Dr. GIBSON, after Bishop of Lincoln and
London.*

M O N U M E N T A
E C C L E S I Æ A N G L I C A N Æ :

hoc est,

PROCESSUS et Decreta Synodorum, Pro-
vincialium, Legatarum Diœcesanarum: Ar-
ticuli Cleri sive Gravamina Ecclesiæ, Regi in Par-
liamento oblata: Statuta Parliamentaria et Pro-
clamations Regiæ ad Ecclesiam quomodocunque
spectantes: Bullæ Papales, Literæ Principum pub-
licæ, et Epistolæ Archiepiscoporum, Episcoporum,
aliorumque Ecclesiæ nostræ Historiam explicantes:
Judicia magis insignia, jura et privilegia Cleri An-
glicani asserentia: Sententiæ publicæ, de Hæresi
et contra Hæreticos latæ: Remonstrations variæ
contra Tyrannidem Papalem:

Omnia demum instrumenta

Doctrinam, disciplinam, regimen Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ
suis sæculis explicantia,

Quæ extant in Codicibus sive impressis
sive manuscriptis, in Archivis
publicis vel privatis:

Digesta secundum seriem temporum, Filo item
Historico connexa, et necessariis annotationibus ex

nostris historicis actisque Ecclesiarum coævarum in
aliis per orbem Christianum Nationibus, illustrata.

Præmittitur

Apparatus generalis de usu et ordine operis.

Interferuntur passim

Dissertationes, de Monumentis quorum ætas, au-
toritas, &c.

in Controversiam vocantur.

Opus claudit

Glossarium generale, vocum phrasiumque
obscuriorum sensum et originem explicans
ordine alphabetico.

The things to be considered, and settled in or-
der to the entering upon this work, may be re-
duced to two heads.

I. The matters that seem proper to be compre-
hended in a work of this nature.

II. The Method conceiv'd to be most expedient,
for the rendring it a complete and accurate perfor-
mance, and of greatest service and honour to the
church.

Both these are humbly offer'd to the most reve-
rend the Archbishops, and the right reverend the
Bishops of this Nation, as matters that fall proper-
ly under the immediate direction of their Lordships,
and 'tis presum'd will not be thought unworthy of
their notice and encouragement.

The matter.

I. The matters proper to be comprehended and
printed at large in the MONUMENTA ECCLESIAE
ANGLICANÆ, according to the several ages to
to

The matter.

to which they belong, are (with all due submission to their Lordships judgments) conceiv'd to be

1. The Acts and Proceedings of Ecclesiastical Councils, General, Provincial, and Legatine.

2. The Proceedings of Diocesan Synods, with their several Canons and Constitutions.

3. All Acts of Parliament, whether in force or repeal'd, relating to Ecclesiastical affairs.

4. All Regal Articles, Injunctions, Orders, and Proclamations, that concern the government, discipline or doctrine of the Church.

5. Processes, Judgments, and Sentences, relating to the most important rights and privileges of the Clergy.

6. Papal Bulls, Rescripts, and Mandates concerning English affairs.

7. Publick Letters of Princes, Popes, Archbishops, &c. more immediately respecting the constitution and government of the Church.

8. All the constitutions and orders of Cathedral chapters.

9. The Articuli Cleri, and the Gravamina Ecclesiæ offer'd to the King in Parliament for remedy and redress.

10. Orations and speeches delivered at the opening of Synods and Convocations.

11. The acts of convocations in their respective ages at large, as they now remain in the registers of the archbishops of *Canterbury*, and the registers of convocation, &c.

12. Publick remonstrances of grievances and oppressions from the papal authority.

The Matter.

13. Visitation charges, and instructions sent to the respective diocesses.

14. All rules and orders for the administration of the ecclesiastical courts and offices.

15. All judicial examinations and censures of hæretical persons and books.

16. Articles relating to the security of religion in publick leagues and treaties.

17. The most solemn oaths of Coronations, declaring and confirming the liberties of the English church.

18. All instruments asserting the rights and privileges of our two Universities, with their most remarkable charters, declarations, petitions, occasional decrees and censures, &c.

19. The instruments by which episcopal sees have been erected.

20. Different forms of summonitions, prohibitions and instructions from the King to the solemn assemblies of the Clergy.

21. The most remarkable forms of excommunication, penance, absolution, &c. in the several ages of the Church.

22. Forms of Proxies, censures of contumacy, protestations, appeals, &c. in Convocation.

23. The publick forms of recognition of the King's supremacy, submission of the clergy, surrendry of religious houses, and other instruments belonging to the Reformation.

The Method.

II. The method most expedient for the rendring this design a complete and accurate performance, and of greatest service and honour to the church, is (with the utmost deference to the opinions of
my

The Method.

my Lords the Archbishops and Bishops, to whom it is with all humility offer'd) conceiv'd to be :

1. That to give the design (from the beginning) a general reputation among all sorts of persons, their Lordships will be pleas'd to patronize it so far, as to have it undertaken at their special command, and carry'd on under their immediate directions.

2. That, as a testimony thereof, they will (after joint consideration had thereupon) consider and appoint three or more Divines, of competent knowledge and experience in the history and antiquities of this Church and Nation, and of such known industry and fidelity as shall make them qualified for a work of this extent and importance.

3. That the undertakers so appointed, be directed to meet at his Grace the Lord Archbishop's Library of *St. Martin's* in the Fields, or other convenient place, in order to draw a general scheme of the whole work with regard to the books (printed and manuscript) libraries, offices, registers, records, papers and persons, necessary to be consulted, and applyed to, for the successful prosecuting and completing the said design.

4. That leave be obtained of his Majesty, for access to the records of the Tower, Paper office, and such other courts of record, as are under his Majesty's more immediate jurisdiction.

5. That free access be obtained to the libraries of the two Universities, and their respective Colleges, by application to the Heads and Governours thereof, from and in the name of the Archbishops and Bishops.

6. That

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6. That the said Archbishops and Bishops will please also to use their interest for free access to the library of Sir *John Cotton*, and of all other persons of quality and honour, who are possess'd of books or records, that may be presum'd of use in the present undertaking.

7. That the scheme of the work being thus laid, and free access by this means obtain'd to the several offices, libraries, &c. affording proper materials for it; the undertakers find out and make choice of three or more Amanuenses, to be their assistants and to attend them (or any one of them, according as they shall agree to divide their enquiries, and the places to be search'd) to the several offices in *London*, the Universities, the Cathedral churches, and all other libraries, and offices, that they shall judge necessary to be consulted and examin'd upon this occasion.

8. That all transcripts be from the original records, where they are to be had, or otherwise the most authentic copies of them; and a collation be made, and attested, by one or more of the undertakers.

9. That in case there be more ancient and authentic copies of the same instrument, they be faithfully collated, and the different readings put down in the margin, or at the bottom of the page.

10. That exact reference be also made to the respective instruments, and copies, with regard to the places where, and the persons, in whose custody, they are deposited.

11. That all instruments, records, &c. thus transcribed, compared, and collected by the undertakers,

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takers severally, out of the offices, libraries, registers, &c. (assign'd to each respectively to be searched and examin'd, upon their general settlement of the scheme of this work) be from time to time laid before the said undertakers at their general meetings; to be held two days in a week, or more as there shall be occasion.

12. That the instruments so brought in, be digested exactly into order of time, as the undertakers come successively to the immediate consideration of the several ages or centuries.

13. That being thus digested, a catalogue be taken of the titles and dates of each instrument, in order to be deliver'd to my Lords the Archbishops and Bishops, and to other persons of note and learning; with a request, that if they know of any ecclesiastical instruments, &c. belonging to that age, and not mentioned in the catalogue, they will please to communicate copies of them if in their own custody, or, otherwise, notice where they are to be found.

14. That, in the mean time, the undertakers (according to the share that each shall take in the improvements to be made) be revising, considering, and preparing for the press, the materials that they have got together; by comparing them (as to matter, style, &c.) with the coeval histories of our own Nation, and the acts and monuments of the Church in other parts of the Christian world: in order,

1. To prefix before each instrument, record, &c. an historical account (so far as we have any light from

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from our histories, domestick or foreign) of the occasion, design, &c. of such instrument.

2. To subjoin to it a like historical account of any remarkable effect or influence that such instrument, &c. had upon the ecclesiastical affairs of that time.
3. To explain from coeval histories, the intent and meaning of passages, in the several instruments, which (relating to the affairs of that time, and so, by them, perfectly apprehended and understood) are only short hints, of matters then depending and obscure to us.
4. To add proper dissertations (where they appear to be necessary) about the age, authority, &c. of all such instruments, as have been, or are liable to be questioned, upon those heads.
5. To divide the several instruments into proper sections, and to add in the margin the contents of each section.
6. To add in a column opposite to the text, a Latin translation of all instruments written originally in *Saxon*, old *English*, or old *French*.

15. That all notes, dissertations, or translations (by which soever of the undertakers originally penn'd) be laid before the rest, at their general meetings; to be jointly consider'd and approv'd by them, in order for the press.

16. That the copy of each century so prepar'd, be humbly laid before the Archbishops and Bishops, or any judicious persons they shall appoint, to be by them review'd and approv'd.

17. That

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17. That after the copy is put to the press, no sheet be printed off, till it have pass'd the review and correction of some one or more of the principal undertakers.

18. That before each volume there be prefixt an historical account of the state of the Church and of Religion, within the space of time whereof the several volumes do treat.

19. That before the whole work, there be a general apparatus, concerning the design, method, and usefulness of it.

20. That, in the end, there be a full alphabetical Index, referring to the things, and the names of men and places, mention'd throughout the whole.

21. That there be also, in one separate volume, an alphabetical glossary, explaining, from our ancient languages and the particular customs in every age, the obscure words, and phrases, occurring in any part of the work; with particular reference to every single place, where such word or phrase is mentioned.

The Matter and Method of the work being thus far consider'd, with all deference and submission to the judgment of my Lords the Archbishops and Bishops, who are humbly desir'd to prescribe or suggest any other advices and instructions, for the more effectual prosecution thereof:

The consideration of the number of volumes, the necessary expences, and the time it will require, is attended with greater uncertainties. Concerning which heads, it seems probable:

VOL. II.

3 E

1. That

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1. That the whole work may be comprehended in VII volumes in folio.

2. That the first half year, after the settlement of this design, being employ'd in general enquiries and preparations, their Lordships may reasonably expect from the undertakers, to have the first volume ready for the press in 12 months more, to be publisht in one year; and so successively a volume in each year till the whole be finisht.

3. That the work being in its own nature so useful and necessary to the Clergy, the booksellers upon that consideration will be induced to undertake it; and so the edition (as to the printing part) may bear its own charge and expence.

4. That therefore, no difficulty remaining, that can obstruct a work of so great honour and service to this church and nation, besides the expences in fitting and preparing it for the press; it be humbly referr'd to the Archbishops and the Bishops of our Church,

1. To consider of the necessary charges incident to such an undertaking.

2. To establish such a fund as may be thought a reasonable support and encouragement to the undertakers and their assistants.

3. To ascertain the said allowance, in such manner as to their Lordships shall seem most proper and convenient.

N^o IX.

*A Copy of a Letter writ by Mr. WHITE KENNET, about the year 1698, and sent without a Name to Bishop Stillingfleet, at whose Disposal it was then said Sir Thomas Winford Cook's 10,000*l.* was left.*

My Lord,

HAVING no better information, I trust to common fame, that your Lordship is left the wise disposer of a very considerable charity, to be employed in the founding and endowing some College in one of the Universities, for the pious uses of learning and religion. If this report (my Lord) be true, I heartily congratulate the piety and prudence of the benefactor, in reposing so great a trust in such honourable and faithful hands. Did I know the particular uses were already assigned, I would say no more; but upon presumption, that the ways and methods are resigned up to your Lordship's great discretion, I humbly beg leave to offer my request that your Lordship would consider, whether Providence has not given this fair opportunity to settle a foundation for the maintenance of Clergymens' sons, in a distinct society within themselves; that among the schools of the Prophets, there may be one peculiar College for the sons of the Prophets. The reasons with all submission might be such as these:

I. The sons of Clergymen seem generally born to a more than ordinary inclination to letters, and the better deserve some public helps and assistances to cherish and promote that usual bent, and impulse of nature. I need not suggest, that the quality and condition of parents does commonly transmit an hereditary genius to their issue. Hence the descendents from our Nobility and Gentry derive their innate spirit of gallantry and honor. Hence the breed of mechanics and labourers have seldom a capacity that ascends above their fountain head. And by the same course of nature Scholars and Divines are often as happy in propagating their own likeness, and leaving heirs with the legitimate characters of more than ordinary wit and parts. I might appeal to many instances in the Corporation of Clergymens' sons established by King *Charles II*: and, I remember, I once knew a son of your Lordship's in *Oxford*, who in my opinion was a good example of this truth.

II. As the sons of our Clergy seem to inherit a better portion of abilities and parts, so may they be justly thought disposed to the sounder principles of zeal for religion, and hereditary affection to their mother-church. That many persons of scholastic education are so loose in their opinions, and so indifferent in their notions of sacred things and men, this seems one sort of original sin: they took the evil tincture from their Lay-parents disposition, and being born and bred in families, either atheistical and prophane, or schismatical and disaffected, they bring from home those prejudices which turn and stain their future studies. Whereas those who are the immediate offspring of serious and sound Divines, may be early seasoned with good principles, and build hopefully on the right founda-

foundation of their fathers laying. Hence were there one particular College for the sons of Clergymen in all human probability it would soon afford a set of men, that would be the more singular advocates of religion, and the more professed defenders of the doctrine and discipline of our *English* Church.

III. As the sons of Clergymen may be justly thought more adapted to learning and to orthodoxy; so I am too sure the condition of their friends does more especially require the benefits of charity for the good education of them. For the legal maintenance of the Clergy being for their own lives, and that generally bare competence does not enable them to make such provision for their children, as is commonly made by the Laity of all degrees. And what a discouragement is it, that while many of the poorer Clergy indulge the inclinations of their sons by breeding them to a good competence of school-learning, when they should remove them to the University, they cannot there support them; and so out of necessity divert them to mean and unsuitable employs. Especially, if such lads are left minors, their fathers blessing dies with them, and they are thrown upon an uncharitable world with hopeful parts, and no dependence.

IV. The enemies to our blessed Reformation are well known to charge this odium upon the marriage of our Clergy; that their numerous issue are often exposed to neglect and want, and so bring a reproach upon that function to which they were related; whereas the celibacy of Priests would at least have this political effect, that they could not burden the nation by leaving families destitute and poor. Now nothing would sooner stop the mouths of
of

of these adversaries, than to see a new reformed seminary founded and endowed for the sons of our *English* Clergy, by whose ingenuous education and competent support the Protestant Religion would be more firmly entailed to posterity, and the *Son of Priest* would be as honourable in this nation, as it is scandalous abroad.

V. Many pious and charitable persons of our own communion have been sensible, there is no greater object of charity, than the families which the poorer Clergy leave behind; and upon this motive, there have been many suitable provisions made for the Widows of deceased Ministers. But sure a College for the sons would be of larger extent in doing good, than an Hospital for the mothers. For one son being so provided, might by degrees be able to provide for a whole family, or at least to encourage and assist them in their other honest ways of living.

VI. It can scarce be imagined, what a life and spirit it would put into all the rural Clergy to hear of such a noble and magnificent project. For tho' very few of them might ever come to any actual benefit by it, yet the hopes and expectations would extend to all. It might possibly have some effect upon the more creditable matches of young Divines; their children to be born capable of such provision might be one argument to excuse the defect of better settlement. It would however comfort and relieve the thoughts of many a Parson and Vicar, charged with a numerous family, to flatter himself, that one of his forward boys might come at least to be a member of the Clergy-College, and so rise to a capacity of helping all the rest. It would excite the Clergy to a stricter guard upon their own
lives

lives and conversation, when the preferment of a son might depend much upon the father's character. It might encourage them to the preserving and augmenting their Libraries when they have the prospect of transmitting them to a child, that will understand them. It may have a great many good consequences, and above all other ways and means may in time wipe off that contempt of the Clergy, which has been the sin and shame of this latter age.

I have often, my Lord, wondred, that none of our public spirits have yet fell upon this obvious act of charity. If the *Roman* Priests were in a capacity of thus delivering down their names from generation to generation, can we imagine, that those who are so factious for their several orders and degrees would not quickly raise Seminaries, and whole Academies for their own offspring, and even endeavour, as of old, to settle the Priesthood in their proper tribe of *Levi*. You, my Lord, that are so well acquainted with the primitive constitution of all churches, well know, that before Popery defaced the estate of our *English* Church the Parochial Rectors were most often succeeded by their own sons: and it is a superstitious part of the Canon law, that there now wants a dispensation for it. But I was saying, my Lord, I wonder that no wealthy member of our Church ever yet thought of thus providing for the education of Clergymens' sons. I do not know there is (at least in *Oxford*) one Fellowship, Scholarship, or so much as Exhibition appropriated to the maintenance of a Minister's son, as such. But perhaps, my Lord, this noble work of charity has been purposely reserved by Providence for your Lordship to be

be the author or adviser of it. How would such a beneficence raise you a monument above all your immortal Writings! how would this age praise you in the Gates, and how would posterity call you blessed!

Nº. X.

EXTRACT from Dr. BRADY'S *Historical Treatise of Cities and Burghs or Boroughs**.
Page 1.

ISAAC CAUSABON in his Comment upon *Strabo* and others, will have the Greek Πύργος and the Latin *Burgus* to be the same, and the latter to be derived from the former, and so to signify, a Tower, a Castle, or City. He adds, that the *Thracians* and *Macedonians* pronounced the word Πύργος instead of Πύργος.

Cluverius in his *Germania Antiqua*, (F. 89, 90.) contradicts *Causabon* and asserts *Burg* to be a pure German word, and that it signifies, The Placing or Situation of many Houses together, which was called a *Vicus*, or Street, or rows of Houses close to one another. Not that every *Vicus*, Street or Congregation of Houses was a *Burg*, but such only as were the head or chief of some Country or Nation; as *BATENBURG* was the chief Town of the *Batavi*, &c. And further notes, that the word in

* See No. I. of Volume I.

its most ancient signification denotes an *Inclosure* or *Hedge*, which was otherwise called *Tuun* or *Tuyn*, in the same sense as we anciently used *Tun*, or *Ton*, and now do *Town*, and the *Scots* *Tune*: Which by the *French* are rendered *Bourg* or *Bourgade*. To this purpose (*Ibid.*) *Luitprandus* (who lived about the Year 940,) speaking of the *Burgundians*, says, “*Ipfi Domorum Congregationem quæ Muro non clauditur Burgum vocant;*” They called a Congregation of Houses which were not inclosed with a Wall, a *Burg*: That is, it was a great Town, not walled about.

Du Fresn in his Glossary agrees with *Cluverius*, and says, the *Latins*, *French*, and *Germans*, at first, called Numbers of Houses joined together *Burghs*, from whence their great Towns had the same Name, and that afterwards many Towers and Castles were built for the security of those Towns against the attempts of Enemies, which were also called *Burghs*, which is proved by the termination of many *German* Towns in *Burg*; and therefore asserts the word to be rather *French* or *German*, than *Greek*.

Wendelin in his *Salic Glossary* of *Atuatic* Words, informs us, that *Bergh* or *Berg* sometimes signified *Receptaculum*, a place of Receipt, as in *Mallo-bergem*, a word derived from *Mallus* or *Mallum*, a Convention for the determining of Law Cases, and *Berg* the House or place where it was kept. So in the Laws of the *Lombards*, (*Lib. 2. Tit. 45. c. 27.*) “*Volumus utique, ut Domus a Comite, in loco ubi Mallum tenere debeat, constituatur, ut propter Calorem Solis, et pluviam publica utilitas non remaneat.*” We will, that a House be built by the Earl where the Mall or Assizes ought to be holden, lest the public benefit be hindered or put off, by the heat of the Sun, or Rain. Also in the

Capitulars, (Lib. 3. Tit. 57.) “ Ut in loco ubi
 “ mallos publicos habere solent, tectum tale con-
 “ stituatur, quod in Hiberno et Estate observatum
 “ esse possit :” We will, that in the place where
 public Malls or Law-Conventions ought to be
 kept, there may be such a Roof or Covering pro-
 vided, as they may be holden Winter and Sum-
 mer : in this sense *Hierberg* is now an Inn, or
 House of common receipt : which was at first a
 place of receipt for Soldiers, (from *Here* an Army,
 and *Berg* as before) and set upon the public *Roman*
 ways. Whence the same Author explaining the
 word *Berg*, saith, that in the composition of *Mal-*
berg, &c. “ Non significat Montem aut Tumu-
 lum, sed Receptaculum et Tutamen adversus Tem-
 pestatum injurias, &c.” It doth not signifie an
 Hill, or Hillock, Barrow, Tomb, or Grave, but
 a place of receipt and security against the Injury of
 Weather. “ Unde *Burgen*, et *Bergen* est Tegere ac
 “ Tueri, &c.” From whence *Burgen* and *Bergen*
 signifie to cover and defend : And from thence
Haltsberg in *Dutch*, is an Iron Gorget or Collar to
 defend the Neck. *Heutberg*, and *Haut* or *Hauberg*
 an Iron Helmet to defend the Head, and *Bainsberg*
Iron Boots to defend the Legs.—*Somner* in his *Saxon*
Dictionary tells us, that *Burg* signifies a City, Fort,
 Fortrefs, Tower, Castle, a Burrow, Free Burrow
 or Town incorporate, and cites *Otfriad* for its deri-
 vation from the *Saxon Beorgan* in Tutum recipere,
 servare, to preserve and keep in safety.

The Author of the Court-Law of *Norwey*, (P.
 708, 709.) gives the same sense of the word *Burch*,
Burgh, *Borgh*, *Burgum*, Munimentum, locus Editus,
 et Munitus, ad salutem hominum. A *Berghen* in
 Tutum recipere, servare.

And

And whether *Burgh* was taken for a place of Strength, or a place of Trade, as it was guarded with the Liberties and Priviledges granted by Princes, then and perhaps now altogether necessary to the advantage of Buying, Selling, and Trading, by which Tradesmen quietly and without disturbance enjoy the benefit of it, *Burghs* might truly be called places of Safety, Protection and Priviledge."

N^o XI.

De Viginti et Octo Britanniae Civitatibus *:

Excerpt. ex Commentatione eruditissima, quam de his urbibus olim edidit doctissimus Archiepiscopus Armachanus JACOBUS USSERIUS, in ejus Britan. Eccles. Antiquitat. Pag. 59.

"**F**UISSE enim Britanniam *viginti et octo civitatibus quondam nobilissimis insignitam*,^a Beda; *bis denis bisque quaternis civitatibus decoratam*, in epistola de Britanniae excidio scribit Gildas, et post eum etiam^b Galfridus Monemuthensis. Earum Catalogum contexuit Ninius: quem (quia Britannicorum Episcopatum Notitiam aliunde nancisci non possumus) ex duobus antiquissimis exemplaribus Cottonianis descriptum, et cum novem aliis MSS. collatum, una cum Britannicorum nominum interpretationibus, hic subjiciendum curavimus.

* [See No. I, Page 6. of Vol. I.]

^a Bed. lib. I. hist. ecclesiastic. cap. 1. et H. Huntingdon. histor. lib. 1.

^b Galfrid. histor. Britan. lib. 1. cap. 2.

Hæc sunt nomina omnium civitatum, quæ sunt in tota Britannia : quarum numerus est XXVIII.

- I. *Cair-Guintguic*, quæ *Norwicum* fortasse fuerit, (Britannis *Cair-Guntin* appellatum) vel potius *Winwick* Lancastrensium. Veteri Ninii glossatori *Wincestria* sive *Wintonia* est.
- II. *Cair Mincip*, vel *Municip*, apud Henr. Huntingdoniensem perperam *Mercipit* scriptum. Est *Verolanium* (juxta oppidum Sancti Albani :) quod Romanorum temporibus *Municipium* fuisse ex Tacito constat.
- III. *Cair Ligualid*, al. *Legeuit*, et *Lualid*, id est, *Luguballia* : quæ Huntingdoniensi *Cair-Leil*, vulgo *Carlile* dicitur.
- IV. *Cair Meguaid*, al. *Meiguod*, vulgo *Meiuod* in Montgomeryensi comitatu posita, et Ptolemæo ac Antonino *Mediolanum* olim dicta.
- V. *Cair Colun* vel *Colon*, quæ Galfrido Monemuthensi (lib 5. Brit. hist. cap. 6.) et H. Huntingdoniensi, *Colcestria* est ; ad *Coln* fluvium sita, et Antonino in Itinerario *Colonia* appellata. [*Harteckiam* etiam Merviniæ urbem, ad mare Hibernicum positam, *Cair Colun* olim fuisse dictam, Camdenus in *Merionethshire* affirmat.]
- VI. *Cair Ebrauc*, aliis *Cair-Branc*, *Eboracum* est. (Alphred. Beverl. et H. Huntingdon.)
- VII. *Cair Custeint*, i. Urbs Constantii vel Constantini. *Cair-Seiont* est, prope *Caer-narvon*. Constantii enim filii Constantini Magni, *sepulchrum monstrari juxta urbem, quæ vocatur Cair Segeint*, refert Ninius ; ut litteræ, inquit, quæ sunt in lapide tumuli ejus ostendunt. et antiquam urbem Constantii Imperatoris, filii Constantini Magni, in *Arvon* collocat Britannicus scriptor vitæ Gruffini filii Conani Venedotiæ Principis :
quanquam

quanquam anno Dom. 1283. apud *Caer-nervon* prope *Snoudunam*, corpus maximi principis, patris Imperatoris nobilis Constantini, fuisse inventum, et rege Edovardo I. jubente in Ecclesia honorifice collocatum, Matthæus Westmonasteriensis narret: ut ad Constantium Constantini M. patrem quem Eboraci in Britannia, potius quam ad Constantium Constantini filium, quem Mopsocrenis vel Mopsuestiæ in Cilicia mortuum esse legimus, referenda ista videantur. [Vide, an non ad Constantinum tyrannum: ex Camdeno, pag. 198, Lib. 28, cum Sect. 19. Is vero an. 407. in *Caer Segont* Imperator appellatus, in Gallia (non Britannia) anno 411. cæsus est.]

VIII. *Cair Caratauc*: H. Huntingdoniensi, *Cair-Cucerat* perperam appellata. *Cair Caradoc* autem in Salopiæ finibus inter Themidem (sive Temdum) et Colunum fluvios sitam fuisse, ostendit in fragmento Britannicæ descriptionis Humfredus Lhuydus. Galfridus Monemuthensis et glossator Ninii *Salesburiam* interpretatur.

IX. *Cair Grauth*, al. *Grant*, id est, *Granteceastria*, quæ modo dicitur *Grantebrigia*: inquit Henr. Huntingdoniensis, Histor. lib. 1. nomine nimirum a *Granta* ducto, quem idem libro 5. *fluvium Cantabrigiæ* appellat. Ejus Guilielmus de Ramseye abbas Crulandensis, in vita Guthlaci, ita meminit:

*Est apud Angligenas a Frontæ flumine, longo
Orbe per anfractus stagnosos et fluviales,
Circumfusa palus.*

et ante eum Felix Crulandensis monachus; qui ejusdem Guthlaci vitam Ælfwaldi Orientalium Anglorum regis jussu descripsit: *Est in medi-*

*meditullaneis Britanniae partibus immensae magnitudinis teterrima palus; quae a Grontae fluminis ripis incipiens, haut procul a castello quem dicunt nomine Grontae, &c. ubi Saxonicus interpres flumen ȝpante ea, castellum ȝpante ceapten reddidit. Grantacæster vero suo tempore civitatulam desolatam fuisse testatur Beda, lib. 4. Histor. cap. 19, ex cujus ruinis existimant nonnulli crevisse Cantabrigiam, quae ab Afferio Menevensi, Fabio Ethelwerdo Anglo-saxonice Annalibus, [Florent. Wigorn. Rog. Hoveden. et Math. Florileg.] (in anni 875. & 876. historia) Grantebrycge et Grantanbricge vocatur: a qua et toti circumjacenti Comitatus inditum est nomen Grantebridgeshire, (in Charta Edredi regis an. 948. data; apud Ingulphum.) [et Cantebrigesire (apud Henr. Huntingdoniensem, fol. 170, b, et Rog. Hovedenum, fol. 305. b; et 313, b; et 337, a edit. Lond.) Pagus Grantebrigenfis Gulielmo Malmesburiens. de gest. Reg. Anglor. lib. 1, cap. 6.] Unde etiam Alphredo Beverlacenfi *Caer Grant* exponitur *Cantebrigge*: quod nomen ab Ethelwerdo primum usurpatum invenio, historiola suae libro 4. capite 4. de Danis ita referente. *Transmeabant pontem ordine litterato, qui vulgo Cant-bricge nuncupatur.**

X. *Cair Maunguid*, vel *Mauchguid*. Putatur esse Antonini vel *Mancunium*. i. Manchester in Lancastrensi, vel *Manduessedum* potius, i. Manchester in Warwicensi agro positum. Est et *Menegid* in Angleseia, locus a Caradoco Lhancarvanensi in anni 873. historia commemoratus.

XI. *Cair Lundein*, aliis *Cair-Lud*. Londinum est, regni metropolis.

XII. *Cair*

- XII. *Cair Guorthigirn*, quam a Guorthigerno Britannorum rege, in regione quæ vocatur *Guennesi*, (id est, ut ego interpretor, *Monemuthensi*, quæ *Guent* et *Went set* dicta est) ædificatam esse, confirmat Ninius, [hac a vetere Scholiasta explicatione addita: *Guasmoric* juxta Luguballiam ibi ædificavit: urbem scilicet, quæ Anglice *Palmecaster* dicitur.] Galfridus Monemuthensis, *in natione Herging, super fluvium Guaia* (*Vaga* ea est, sive *Gwy* fluvius, qui inter Monemuthenses in Sabrinæ influit æstuarium) *in monte qui Cloarcus nuncupatur*, sitam fuisse innuit. Alii, in regione Cambriæ *Gurthrenion* dicta positam fuisse existimant: et *Guthrenion* Radnorensum castrum ex ejus rudibus extitisse. Vide Lhuydi fragment. fol. 20, 21. et Camdeni Britanniam, pag. 479.
- XIII. *Cair Ceint*, al. *Kent*, i. *Cantuaria*. (Alphred. Beverlac. et H. Huntingd.)
- XIV. *Cair Guiragon*, al. *Guoragon*. i. *Wigornia*. (Ibid.) *Britannis Cair Wrangon*, Anglis *Worcester* appellata. [A *Constantio* rege fundatam, *Rossius Warwicensis*; olim *Romanorum superbiam mænibus fuisse* affirmat alius. Vid. Camden. in *Worcestershire*.
- XV. *Cair Peris*, i. *Port-chestre* (Ibid.) Vid. Galfrid. Monemuth. lib. 5. hist. Britan. cap. 8. (edit. Heidelb.)
- XVI. *Cair Daun*. Antonino *Danus*, vulgo *Dan-caster*.
- XVII. *Cair Legion*, quæ [Gulielmo Malmesburiensi, (lib. 1, de gestis Regum Anglorum cap. 3, et 6;)] et Alphredo Beverlacensi est *Cestria*, sive *West-chester*. Eadem quæ Bedæ lib. 2. Histor. cap. 2. est *Civitas Legionum*; quæ a gente Anglorum *Legacæster*, a Brito-
nibus

nibus autem rectius *Carlegion* appellatur: ut et Florentio Wigornienſi, ad annum (ſecundum Dionyſium) 894; quanquam ibi Matthæo Florilego (ad annum 895,) *Legeceſtree Anglice Wirball* ſit dicta: ex Annalibus Anglo-Saxoniciſ Bedæ ſubnexis (non ſatis recte, ut videtur, intellectis) in quibus ſic legimus: *hie gedýdon on anpe perþpe ceapþpe on piphealum, ꝥio iꝥ legaceapþen gehaten.*

XVIII. *Cair Guricon*, vel *Guorichon*, quæ vel *Warwicum* eſt, [*Warwicum* ſi Warwicienſem Johannem Roſſum audire libeat, *veniens S. Dubricius, ſedem habuit episcopalem ubi nunc Caſtrum Warwici ſitum eſt; eccleſiamque in honorem B. Mariæ condidit, quæ uſque dies noſtros apparuit:*] vel Ptolemæi *Viroconium*, i. *Wroxceter* in Salopienſi comitatu.

XIX. *Cair Segeint*, Segontiacorum in agro South-antonienſi civitas: quæ fuit ſuper *Thameſin* non longe a *Redinge*, et vocatur *Silceſtre*; ut Alphredus Beverlacenſis et Henricus Huntingdonienſis annotant: qui tamen haud recte (ut puto) *Silceſtriæ* ſedem ad *Thameſin* poſuerunt. Eſt et *Cair Seiont* in Arvoniam: de qua ad numerum VII. eſt dictum. [Episcopatus vero *Silceſtriæ*, regis Arthuri tempore, *Mauganio* cuidam collati, lib. 9. *Hiſtoriæ Britannicæ* cap. 15, Galfridus meminit.]

XX. *Cair Legion guar Uſic*: Britannis *Cair Leon ar Uſk*, id eſt, *Urbs Legionis ad Iſcam* ſi. adhuc appellata.

XXI. *Cair Guent*, quæ Alphredo Beverlacenſi et H. Huntingdonienſi, *Wintonia* eſt, ſive *Winceaſtria*; Romanis *Venta Belgarum* olim dicta: de qua ad num. I. Eſt et *Venta Silurum*; quæ in agro Monemuthenſi non longe a *Cair Leon* poſita,

posita, antiquum nomen *Caer Went* etiamnum retinet. [Fit mentio Diwanii, sive Dwianii (ita MS. et Duviani) ad Guintoniae episcopatum Arthuri regis tempore promoti, in Historia Britannica, lib. 9, cap. 15.]

XXII. *Cair Britton*, quæ Huntingd. [et Camdeno, p. 173.] est *Cair Bristou*, i. *Bristolliæ*. [Prius vero illud vocabulum ad *Dun-Britton* sive Britanno-dunum proprius accederet, *Alclud* olim dictum, Britannicæ et Picticæ dictionis antiquum terminum : cui regis Arthuri temporibus *Eledanium* sive *Eldenium* ordinatum fuisse episcopum, Britannica prodit historia, (lib. 9. cap. 15.)]

XXIII. *Cair Lerion*, i. *Leicestria*. (Alphred. Beverlac. et H. Huntingdon.)

XXIV. *Cair Draithou*, vel *Draiton* : nam sic apud Huntingdoniensem legitur : ut forte Salopiensium *Draiton* fuerit.

XXV. *Cair Pensauellcoit*. Galfridus Monemuthensis (eumque secutus Eulogii author, libro 5. et Matthæus uterque Parisiensis ac Westmonasteriensis, ad annum gratiæ 52.) *Kair Penbuellcoit* interpretatur *Exoniam* : pro qua in Heidelbergensi Britannicæ Historiæ editione (lib. 4. cap. 16.) et in vetere Ascensiana, per errorem substituta est *Oxonia*. Verum *Exoniam*, quæ dicitur Saxonice *Eaxcenceastre* (vulgo contractius *Excester*) ut Romanis *Isca* *Danmoniorum*, ita a Britannis (testante etiam Asserio Menevensi in gestis Ælfredi regis, anno 876.) *Cair Wisc* vel *Cair Isc* appellatam fuisse constat. Itaque Camdenus noster, hac repudiata sententia, Galfridi *Pen Uchel coit*, Ptolomæi *Uzellum*, et Cornubiensium *Lestutbiell* : Ninii vero *Pontauel coit*, Ptolomæi *Ischalin*, et Somersettensium *luelcester*, fuisse existimat : prius illud

nomen Britannicum, *Montem editum in sylva*, posterius, *Pontem ad Iuel in sylva*, interpretatus. Mihi tamen Ninii *Pensauelcoit*, ^cGuilielmi Pictaviensis, ^dOrderici Vitalis et ^eGuilielmi Gemeticensis *Penvesellum* potius fuisse videatur; quæ *Pemseia* hodie dicta, primo Guilielmi Normanni in Angliam appulsu celebris est: cui et Britannici vocabuli *coit* adjectio non male convenit: quum sylvestribus sepibus densa fuerit, in qua hæc sita est, Suffexiensis regio.

XXVI. *Cair Urnach*, quæ Camdeno *Uriconium* Antonini, *Virocomium* Ptolemæi, et Salopienfium *Wroxeter* fuisse videtur.

XXVII. *Cair Celemion*, quam idem Somersettenfium *Camalet* fuisse conjicit.

XXVIII. *Cair Luit-coyt*, quæ [Galfrido Mone-muthensi, (Histor. Britan. lib. 9, cap. 3. collat. cum Ranulph. lib. 5. Polychron. c. 6, ubi septimum Arthuri prælium factum scripsit juxta Lincolniam in sylva Celidonis, quæ Britannice vocatur *Caer Coit Celedon* :)] Alphredo Beverlacensi et Henr. Huntingdoniensi [et Ranulpho Cestrensi (Polychron. lib. 1, cap. 47.)] est *Lincolnia*, [de qua Galfridus Mone-muthensis: *Cair Lind-coit in Lindisiensi provincia inter duo flumina super montem locata, alio nomine Lindicolinum nuncupatur*. Ita ille, libro 9, Historiæ Britannicæ, cap. 3, ubi Arthurum, cæsis sex Saxonum millibus, eos inde usque ad

^c Guil. Pictav. in gestis Guilielmi I. pag. 199. rerum Normannic. scriptor.

^d Orderic. Ecclesiastic histor. lib. 3. ibid. pag. 500.

^e Gemeticens. histor. Normann. lib. 7. cap. 34. ibid. pag. 286.

nemus Celidonis infecutum fuisse narrat. Unde septimum illud praelium, quod contra Saxones Arthurum gessisse in *sylva Celidonis*, id est, *Cathcoit Celedon* prodit Ninius, juxta Lincolniam factum fuisse, in Polychronici sui libro 5, cap. 6, scribit Ranulphus: ne quis ad Scotorum Albienfium *sylvam Caledoniam in Albania*, quo Saxones nunquam penetrarunt, referendum illud fuisse existimet. *Lind-coit* (a *sylvis*) Camdeno, pag. 404.]

Pro I. VII. X. et XXV. Henricus Huntingdoniensis in primo historiarum suarum libro sequentes sex supponit.

1. *Cair Glou*, i. *Gloucestriam*, de qua Ninius: *Glovus ædificavit urbem magnam super ripam fluminis Sabrinae, quæ vocatur Britannico sermone Cair-glovi, Saxonice autem Gloucester.*
2. *Cair Cei*, i. *Ciceastriam* vulgo *Chichester*.
3. *Cair Ceri*, i. *Circeastriam*, vulgo *Circester*, et *Circiter*: de qua Afferius Menevensis, in gestis Ælfredi, an. 879. *Cirenceastre adiit, quæ Britannie Cair-ceri nominatur; quæ est in meridiana parte Huicciolorum.*
4. *Cair Dorm*, i. *Dormeceastre*; quæ sita in *Huntedonensi* provincia, super flumen quod vocatur *Nen*, penitus destructa est. Hodie *Dornford* dicitur.
5. *Cair Dauri*, vel (ut apud Alphredum *Beverlacensem* est) *Cair Dorin*, i. *Dorcestriam*.
6. *Cair Merdin*: quæ nunc quoque sic vocatur.

Vox vero *Cair*, his omnibus præposita, Britannis urbem vel castrum significat: ut præter alios, libro 1. Itinerarii Cambriæ cap. 5. notat Giraldus Cambrensis. ^f Johannes Caius ex Gervasio Tilberienfi (2. decis. cap. 47.) *Cair lingua Trojana civitatem dici* addit; et *Cambris murum* quoque significare. Ut quemadmodum Hebræi ^g קיר *murum*, et קדיה *Urbem* vocant; ita Britannis vox non absimilis, *Cair*, et mœnia et urbem mœnibus cinctam denotet. Cujus vocabuli originem etiam in magna *Cairo* Ægypti observant ^h nonnulli, et in ipsa quoque *Carthagine*; quam *Carthadam* dictam scribit Solinus, ⁱ quod * *Phœnicum ore exprimit civitatem novam*. Unde et ipsam, et cognominem illi urbem in Hispania extractam, a ^k Græcis *Καινὴ πόλις* dictam fuisse notum est."

^f Cai. de Antiquit Cantabrig. lib. 1.

^g Num. 35. 4.

^h Vid. Johannis Twini Commentar. Britannic. lib. 2. a pag. 108. ad 113.

ⁱ Solin. Polyhist. cap. 27. edit. Salmasii, vel 30. Delrii.

* Chald. et Syr. קדתא קדתא.

^k Stephan. Byzant. in Καρχηδων. Polyb. histor. lib. 2.

N^o. XII.

*A Letter relating to the last behaviour of Sir
WALTER RAWLEIGH, written by Dr. Robert Tounson, Dean of Westminster, and
afterwards Bishop of Sarum, to Sr. John
Isham.*

Sir,

THE last weeke was a busy weeke with me, and the weeke afore that, was more. I would gladly have writt unto yow, but could find no time: yet I hope yow had the relation of Sir *Walter Rawleigh's* death; for so I gave order, that it should be brought unto yow. I was commanded by the Lords of the Counsayle to be with him, both in prison and att his Death, and so sett downe the manner of his death as nere as I could; there be other reports of itt, but that which yow have from me is trew; one *Craford*, who was sometimes Mr. *Rodeknight's* pupil, hath penned it prettily, and meaneth to putt it to the presse, and came to me about it, but I heare not that it is come forth. The summe of that, which he spake att his death, yow have, I suppose, already: when he never made mention of his offence for which he dyed, namely his former treason; but only desired to cleare himself of new Imputations, there mentioned; privately he told me in prison, that he was charged to have broken the peace with *Spaine*, but he put that, he sayd, out of the count of his offences: saving that he heard, the King was displeased att it; for how could he
breake

breake peace with him, who within these 4 Years, as he sayd, tooke diverse of his Men, and bound them backe to backe and drowned them? and for burning the towne, he sayd it stood upon the King's owne Ground, and therefore he did no wrong in that. He was the most fearlesse of Death that ever was known; and the most resolute and confident, yet with reverence and conscience. When I began to incourage him against the feare of Death, he seemed to make so light of itt that I wondred att him, and when I told him, that the deare Servants of God, in better Causes then his, had shrunke backe and trembled a litle, he denyed not, but yet gave God thanks, he never feared Death, and much lesse then, for it was but an opinion and Imagination, and the manner of death though to others might seeme greevous, yet he had rather dye so then of a burning fever: with much more to that purpose, with such confidence and cheerefulness, that I was fain to divert my speach another way, and wished him not to flatter himselfe, for this extraordinary boldnesse, I was afrayd, came from some false ground: if it sprong from the assurance he had of the Love and favour of God, of the hope of his Salvation by *Christ*, and his own Innocency, as he pleaded, I sayd he was an happy Man, but if it were out of an humour of vainglory or carelesnesse or contempt of Death, or senselesnesse of his own estate, he were much to be lamented, &c. For I told him, that Heathen Men had sett as little by their Lives as he could doe, and seemed to dye as bravely. He answered, that he was perswaded, that no Man, that knew God and feared him, could dye with Cheerefulness and Courage, except he were assured of the Love

Love and favour of God unto him; that other men might make shewes outwardly, but they felt no Joy within: with much more to that effect, very Christianly, so that he satisfied me then, as I thinke he did all his Spectators at his Death. After he had received the Communion in the Morning, he was very cheerfull and merry, and hoped to perswade the World, that he dyed an innocent Man, as he sayd; thereat, I told him, that he should do well to advise what he sayd; men in these dayes did not dye in that sort innocent, and his pleading Innocency was an oblique taxing of the Justice of the Realms upon him. He confessed Justice had been done, and by course of Law, he must dye, but yet, I should give him leave, he sayd, to stand upon his Innocency in the fact; and he thought, both the King, and all that heard his Answers, thought verily he was innocent for that matter. I then pressed him, to call to mind what he had done formerly, and though perhaps in that particular, for which he was condemned, he was cleare, yet for some other matter, it might be, he was guilty; and now the hand of God had found him out, and therefore he should acknowledge the Justice of God in itt, though at the hands of Men he had but hard measure: and here I putt him in mind of the Death of my Lord of *Essex*, how it was generally reported, that he was a great instrument of his Death, which if his hert did charge him with, he should heartily repent, and aske God forgiveness; to which he made aunswere, as is in the former relation, and sayd moreover, that my Lord of *Essex* was fetcht off by a trick, which he privately told me of. He was very cheerfull that morning he dyed, eate his breakfast hertily, and tooke Tobacco, and made no more of his death, than if he had

424 *Behaviour of Sr. W. Raleigh at his Death.*

had bene to take a Journey, and left a great impression in the minds of those that beheld him, in-
somuch that Sir *Lewis Stukely* and the *Frenchman*
grow very odious. This was the newes a weeke
since; but now it is blowen over, and he almost
forgotten. The Newes which I hear is, that the
promoter of *Kowel* hath gotten his Charges of Sir
Thomas Brookes, and Sir *Thomas* much cheeled, and
hath entered into a Bond of a 100*l.* to the promo-
ter, never to molest or trouble him againe, and the
promoter is as cranke and triumpheth in his Victo-
ry very much, and Sir *Thomas* glad he hath es-
caped so. I once saw *Henry Tremill*, and that is all.
What is become of *Robin Dallison*, I cannot tell,
but he was here in great expectation of a place,
which I thinke now he is fallen from: for all Officers
here are much younger then himselfe. The Busi-
ness of the Treasurer sleepeeth; and that of my L.
of *Exceter* and Sir *Thomas Lake* will not be called
upon this Terme. There be, as I heare, 17,000
Sheets of paper in that Book, which, upon ordi-
nary account, cometh to eight hundred and fifty
pound, the very writing. The King and Prince,
thankes be to God, are very well. The Queen is
still at *Hampton-Court*, and crazy they say. Yow will
remember me kindly to my Lady and your Mother,
and if yow have any imploiment for me here, yow
shall find me allwayes

att your service

Westminster Coll.

ROBERT TOUNSON.

Nov. 9. 1618.

Supercribed, *To the right worshipfull*

my very loving friend Sr. John Isham,

at his howse in Langport, in Northamptonshire

This.

N^o XIII.

N^o. XIII.

ITER CAROLINUM; *being a succinct Relation of the necessitated Marches, Retreats, and Sufferings of his Majesty CHARLES the first, from January 10, 1541, till the time of his Death, 1648: Collected by a daily Attendant upon his sacred Majesty, during all the said time.*

To the loyal Reader.

I DO here present you with a compendious collection of thy late Sovereign's afflictions, which are many and unparailelled, in so much, that I may truly say, (though therein contradictory to the wise man, who saith, There is nothing new under the sun) that there was no such deed done, or seen, from the beginning of the world until this day.

Look not hereon, I conjure thee, unless with tears; nay, indeed, how canst thou? to see the King driven from place to place, affronted, neglected, despised, hungry and thirsting, reviled, persecuted, and defamed; so that he may justly take up that of the Apostle, 1 Cor. IV. 9, 10, &c. And indeed *hinc fons ille lacrymarum*: from this fountain came all our future sorrows. This, this, I say, was the cause of our succeeding miseries, our inestimable loss, and almost inexpressible ruin; but *propitiatur Deus*, so infinite is God in his mercy, that he not

only can, but will pardon, though his justice severely denounceth this sentence, *The soul that sins shall die.*

But our present time speaks better things; we have the pool of *Bethesda*, whereat many have lain groaning, even despairing for help, and now God hath sent his angel and moved the water, and the whole nation, by stepping in, are healed of the disease they too too long laboured under: O terque quaterque beatus! Thrice happy he whose loyal aetings by Heaven have crowned been with such a blessed success, that after-times shall call him, and confess he was his country's honour, and his Princes shield. Pardon, I pray, good reader, this zealous digression, and in the short ensuing tractate, please to take notice, that it begins at the 10th of January, 1641, when his Majesty was forced, by tumults, from *Whitehall*, and is continued till his death, after the manner of a *Diary*, pointing out his travel from place to place, with their distances from each other; his abode therein, and entertainment succinctly withal; yet mystically relating the most remarkable passages and battles occurring in that time. I need say no more, but let it speak for itself. I suppose there are many who will remember much thereof. I know the author, my father, and myself, were *testes oculati*, speaking only what we had sorrowfully seen and known. *Oh! that posterity may never know the like! but for ever rest satisfied in their undoubted Sovereign, that his generation may never fail to sway the scepter of these kingdoms, while the sun and moon endureth:* which is the cordial prayer of his Majesty's most faithful subject,

THOMAS MANLEY.

A LIST

*A List of his Majesty's Marches and Removes,
since his coming from London, on Monday
the tenth of January, anno Dom. 1641.*

January, 1641.

		Nights.	Miles.
10.	From <i>Whitehall</i> to <i>Hampton-Court</i>	2	12
12.	To <i>Windsor</i> — —	28	10

February.

9.	To <i>Hampton-Court</i> , riding some- what out of the way —	1	12
10.	To <i>Greenwich</i> —	1	14
11.	To <i>Rocheſter</i> —	1	20
12.	To <i>Canterbury</i> — —	4	22
16.	To <i>Dover</i> — —	9	12
25.	The Queen went aboard to <i>Hol-</i> <i>land</i> in the <i>Lyon</i> .		
25.	To <i>Canterbury</i> — —	1	12
26.	To <i>Greenwich</i> — —	2	42
28.	To <i>Theobald's</i> — —	4	16

March.

3.	To <i>Royston</i> —	5	21
7.	To <i>Newmarket</i> — —	5	20
14.	To <i>Huntington</i> —	1	24
15.	To <i>Stanford</i> —	1	21
16.	To <i>Grantham</i> — —	1	16
17.	To <i>Newark</i> —	1	10
18.	To <i>Doncaſter</i> —	1	28
19.	To <i>York</i> — —	11	28

3 H 2

July.

July, 1642. *Lincoln Journey.*

		Nights.	Miles.
7.	To Beverley	5	22
12.	To Doncaster	1	28
13.	To Newark	1	28
14.	To Lincoln	2	12
16.	To Beverley	2	45

Leicester Journey.

21.	To Nottingham	1	60
22.	To Leicester	4	16
26.	To Doncaster	1	32
27.	To Beverley	3	28
30.	To York	17	22

August, 1642.

16.	To Nottingham, Earl of Clare	2	55
18.	To Leicester	1	16
19.	To Stonely Abby, Sir Tho. Lee	3	20
23.	To Nottingham, Earl of Clare, where his Majesty set up his Royal Standard.	21	

September.

13.	To Derby	3	12
16.	To Utoxeter	1	
17.	To Stafford	2	
19.	To Wellington	1	
20.	To Shrewsbury	3	
23.	To West chester	4	28
27.	To Shrewsbury	15	27

October.

12.	To Bridgnorth	3	
15.	To Wolverhampton	3	10
			17. To

King Charles the First's Marches, &c. 429

	Nights.	Miles.
17. To <i>Bremichem Aston</i> , Sir <i>Tho. Holt's</i>	2	
18. To <i>Packington</i> , Sir <i>Rob. Fisher's</i>	1	
12. To <i>Killingworth</i> ———	1	
21. To <i>Southam</i> ———	2	10
22 To <i>Edgcott</i> — — —	1	9

Edgehill Battle.

23. Octob. The great battle of *Edgehill* was stricken, the Earl of *Lindsey* general for his Majesty, who was killed in the field, and his Majesty, notwithstanding the treachery of his chief gunner, the loss and re-taking his standard, with the death of Sir *Edmund Verney*, the over-eager pursuit of the Parliament's wing of horse by Prince *Rupert* (whose soldiers too soon fell to plunder) remained sole master of the field, and the next day had the advantage of the rout.

26. To <i>Aynow</i> on the hill —	4	10
28. To <i>Woodstock</i> ———	2	10
29. To <i>Oxford</i> ——— —	4	6

November.

3. To <i>Benson</i> ——— —	1	10
4. To <i>Reading</i> ———	4	10
8. To <i>Maidenhead</i> ———	2	
10. To <i>Colebrook</i> ———	2	
12. To <i>Hounslow</i> ———	2	5

Brent-

Brentford Fight.

After *Edge-bill*, his Majesty having continued his marches, as aforefaid, towards *London*, in the way at *Brentford*, met with some forces of the Parliament's there, falling into their quarters, and with much courage putting them to the worst, till relieved by other regiments lying near, it became a hot fight in the fields, lanes, and streets, his Majesty's forces still valiantly maintaining their ground they had at first got, until by intelligence understanding the vast supplies both of horse and foot that were coming out of *London*, finding it impossible to be absolute victors, it was thought fit to retreat with honour and safety, which they did, marching away through *Kingston*.

	Nights.	Miles.
13. To <i>Hampton Court</i>	1	
14. To <i>Oatlands</i> _____	1	4
18. To <i>Bagshot</i> _____	4	8
19. To <i>Reading</i> , which immediately upon the King's recess was surrendered to the Earl of <i>Essex</i>	9	10
29. To <i>Wallingford</i> dinner, <i>Oxford</i> supper, and there during pleasure		

November 1644.

A List of his Majesty's marches from Oxford to Bristol, Gloucester siege, &c. beginning the first of August, 1643.

	Nights.	Miles.
1. From <i>Oxford</i> to <i>Farringdon</i> dinner, to <i>Malmsbury</i> supper and bed	1	12,16

Bristol

Bristol taken by the King.

	Nights.	Miles.
2. To <i>Bristol</i> ———	6	22
8. To <i>Tedbury</i> dinner, to <i>Cirencester</i> supper and bed, Sir <i>William</i> <i>Masters</i> ———	1	20, 8
9. To <i>Pansweek</i> ———	1	11
<i>Gloucester</i> besieged.		
10. To <i>Macseon</i> , Mr. <i>Selwin's</i> near <i>Gloucester</i> ———	26	4
September.		
5. To <i>Pansweek</i> ———	1	4
6. To <i>Bantley Hill</i> dinner, to <i>Co-</i> <i>verley</i> , supper and bed ———	1	8
7. Dinner in the field, <i>Studley</i> Castle, supper and bed	4	12
11. Dinner in the field, to <i>Evisholme</i> supper and bed ———	1	14
12. To <i>Parshall</i> ———	2	4

The Earl of *Essex* approaching with his army the King raised his siege from *Gloucester*, and marched

14. To <i>Evisbam</i> ———	2	4
16. To <i>Snowhill</i> ———	1	6
17. To <i>Norlich</i> dinner, <i>Alscot</i> supper	1	12
18. To <i>Faringdon</i> dinner, to <i>Wantage</i> Sir <i>George Wilmot's</i> , supper and bed ———	1	10
19. Dinner in the field <i>Newbury</i> , to supper and bed Mr. <i>Cox's</i> , and on Wednesday the 20th. the great battle was struck there	4	10
23. To <i>Oxford</i> during pleasure	0	20
		9. From

April, 1644.

	Nights.	Miles.
9. From <i>Oxford</i> to <i>Childrey</i> , the Lady <i>Fettiplace's</i> ———	1	12
10. To <i>Marlborow</i> , the Lord <i>Sey-</i> <i>mer's</i> ———	1	13
11. To <i>Wantage</i> dinner, to <i>Oxford</i> supper and bed, during plea- sure ———	15	10

May, 1644.

16. To <i>Coley</i> near <i>Reading</i> ———	2	22
18. Dinner to <i>Compton</i> , <i>Oxford</i> , sup- per and bed, during pleasure	12	13

*A List of his Majesty's march with his armies
towards the West, &c, beginning on Sunday
the 2d. of June, anno dom. 1644.*

Sunday the 2d. day in the afternoon,
we went from *Oxford* to *Wood-*
stock, and returned back that
night; and on Monday morn-
ing the 3d, about 6 o'Clock,
his Majesty came back again
to *Oxford*

1 6

Monday the 3d, and Tuesday the
4th, about 9 o'clock at night,
his Majesty marched again to-
ward *Woodstock*, but left it on
the right hand; to *Burford* to
supper; the 4th, and that
night, lodged at *Burton* on the
Water, at Dr. *Temple's*

2 18

Wednesday the 5th, to *Evisham*, Mr.
Alderman Martin's ———

1 15

Thursday

King Charles the First's Marches, &c. 433

	Nights.	Miles.
Thursday the 6th, to <i>Worcester</i> , the Bishop's palace	6	12
Tuesday the 11th, to <i>Bewdley</i> , Sir <i>Thomas Littleton's</i>	3	12
Saturday the 15th, to <i>Worcester</i> again, the Bishop's palace	1	12
Sunday the 16th, to <i>Bradway</i> , Mrs. <i>Savage's</i>	1	17
Monday the 17th, to <i>Burford</i> , the <i>George</i>	1	12
Tuesday the 18th, to <i>Whitney</i> , the White Hart	3	6
Friday the 21st, to <i>Bleckington</i> , Sir <i>Thomas Cogbill's</i>	1	7
Saturday 22d, to <i>Buckingham</i> , Sir <i>Thomas Richardson's</i>	4	12
Wednesday the 26th, to <i>Brackley</i> , the College there	1	2
Thursday the 27th, to <i>Culworth</i> , Sir <i>Thomas Danvers's</i>	1	8
Friday the 28th, to <i>Grymsbury</i> , a Yeoman's house	1	7
Saturday the 29th, to <i>Williamscott</i> , a very poor man's house	2	4

July, 1644.

Monday the 1st, to <i>Dedington</i> , the Parsonage	1	2
Tuesday the 2d, to <i>Morton Hinmarch</i> , the White Hart	1	12
Wednesday the 3d, to <i>Evisham</i> , Al- derman <i>Martin's</i>	9	10
Friday the 12th, to <i>Coverley</i> , the Earl of <i>Downe's</i> , by <i>Broadway</i> and <i>Sudely</i>	1	16
Vol. II.	3 I	Saturday

	Nights.	Miles.
Saturday the 13th, to <i>Sapperton</i> , Sir <i>Henry Pool's</i> , near <i>Cirencester</i>	1	7
Sunday the 14th, <i>Bodmyngton</i> , the Lord <i>Herbert's</i> of <i>Ragland</i>	1	14
Monday the 15th, to <i>Bath</i> , Sir <i>Tho-</i> <i>mas Bridges'</i> the Governor's	2	11
Wednesday the 17th, to <i>Mells</i> , Sir <i>John Horner's</i> , the King's by attainder	2	8
Friday the 19th, to <i>Bruton</i> , Sir <i>Charles Barkley's</i>	2	10
Saturday the 20th, to <i>Ilchester</i> , Mr. <i>Dawes's</i> house	4	12
Wednesday the 24th, to <i>Charde</i> , Mr. <i>Barcroft's</i> , a Merchant of <i>Lon-</i> <i>don</i>	1	12
Thursday the 25th, to <i>Honiton</i> , Dr. <i>Marwood's</i> , a Physician	1	12
Friday the 26th, to <i>Exeter</i> , <i>Bedford</i> <i>House</i> , Sir <i>John Bartley's</i> the Governor	1	15
Saturday the 27th, to <i>Crediton</i> , Din- ner, to <i>Bradinch</i> , Mr. <i>Seuter's</i> Supper	1	16
Sunday the 28th, to <i>Crediton</i> , Mr. <i>Tucker's</i> House	1	8
Monday the 29th, to <i>Bow</i> , Mr. <i>Phi-</i> <i>lips's</i> , a mean Quarter	1	10
Tuesday the 30th, to <i>Oakhampton</i> , at Mr. <i>Rotenbury's</i>	1	8
Wednesday the last, to <i>Lifton</i> , the Parsonage House	1	8

August

King Charles the First's Marches, &c. 435

August, 1644.

	Nights.	Miles.
Thursday the 1st, to <i>Trecarrol</i> , Mr. <i>Manington's</i> House in <i>Cornwall</i>	1	9
Friday the 2d, to <i>Liskard</i> , Mr. <i>Jeane</i> , a Commissioner's House	6	8
Thursday the 8th, to <i>Boconnock</i> , the Lord <i>Mobun's</i> , but called from thence to make ready at Mr. <i>Glin's</i> , of <i>Glinford</i> , affrighted from thence by the <i>Militia</i> , his Majesty lay in the field all night in his coach on <i>Boconnock</i> down, a heathy place	1	5
Friday the 9th, to <i>Boconnock</i> again, where his Majesty quartered	2	5
Saturday the last day, to <i>Lestitbiall</i> , thence toward <i>Foy</i> , his Majesty lay in the field, his meat and drink dressed at Mr. <i>Hixt's</i> , the <i>Militia</i> disarmed, E. fled the field, the articles confirmed	2	5
And here his Majesty's clemency was most eminent, when having all the Infantry at his mercy, he not only pardoned the soldiers in general, but admitted the chief officers to kiss his hand, only refused that favour to Major General <i>Skippon</i> , as being too great an enemy to his Majesty's honour and safety.		

3 1 2

September,

September, 1644.

	Nights.	Miles.
Monday the 2d, to <i>Boconnock</i> , the Lord <i>Mokun</i> 's again. ———	2	5
Wednesday the 4th, to <i>Liskard</i> , Mr. <i>Jeane</i> 's ———	1	7
Thursday the 5th, to <i>Tavistock</i> , the Lady <i>Glanvil</i> 's ———	5	15
Tuesday the 10th, to <i>Widey</i> , near <i>Plymouth</i> , Yeoman <i>Heale</i> 's house	4	10
Saturday the 14th, to <i>Tavistock</i> , the Lady <i>Glanvile</i> 's ———	3	10
Monday the 16th, to <i>Oakhampton</i> , Mr. <i>Rottenbury</i> 's ———	1	12
Tuesday the 17th, to <i>Exeter</i> , <i>Bed-</i> <i>ford House</i> , the Governor's, at <i>Crediton</i> ———	6	20
Monday the 23d, to <i>Chard</i> , Mr. <i>Barcroft</i> 's, at <i>Honiton</i> , dinner	7	27
Monday the last day, to <i>South Par-</i> <i>rat</i> , Mr. <i>Gibs</i> , dinner in the field ———	1	8

October, 1644.

Tuesday the 1st, to <i>Mayden Newton</i> , Mr. <i>Osborne</i> 's, dinner in the field ———	1	8
Wednesday the 2d, to <i>Sherborn</i> Lodge, the Lord <i>Digby</i> 's, din- ner in the field ———	6	12
Tuesday the 8th, to <i>Stalbridge</i> , the Earl of <i>Cork</i> 's, dined there	1	5
Wednesday the 9th, to <i>Sturminster</i> <i>Newton</i> , Mr. <i>Reeves</i> , dinner in the field ———	1	3
	Thursday	

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	Nights.	Miles.
Thursday the 10th, to <i>Brianstone</i> near <i>Blanford</i> , Mrs. <i>Rogers</i>	4	7
Monday the 14th, to <i>Cranborn</i> Lodge, the Earl of <i>Salisbury's</i> , dinner in the field	1	10
Tuesday the 15th, to <i>Salisbury</i> , Dr. <i>Sadler's</i> Chancellor, dinner in a little Lodge	3	10
Friday the 18th, to <i>Andover</i> , the <i>White Hart</i> , dinner in the field	1	15
Saturday the 19th, to <i>Whitchurch</i> , Mr. <i>Brooke's</i> , dinner in the field	2	7
Monday the 21st, to <i>King's Cleer</i> , Mr. <i>Tower's</i> , dinner at <i>Whit-</i> <i>church</i>	1	5

His Majesty's March from the West in October.

October, 1644.

Tuesday the 22d, to <i>Newberry</i> , Mr. <i>Dunce</i> , dinner at <i>King's Cleer</i>	5	6
Sunday the 27th, a great and second battle betwixt his Majesty's army, and the Parliament's, by the same hands his Majesty had disarmed and shewn mercy to at <i>Lestitbiall</i> , wherein his Ma- jesty had much the better of the day, and yet was advised to desert the field, whereby, &c. his Majesty marched to meet Prince <i>Rupert</i> at <i>Bath</i> : Prince <i>Maurice</i> , General <i>Goring</i> , and		most

most of his Majesty's household
about nine o'clock, that Sunday
night marched from Denyngton
Castle to Wallingford, and the
next day, Monday the 28th,
came all to Oxford, waiting for
his Majesty — — —

Nights. Miles.

1 25

His Majesty's March from Bath to Oxford.

Sunday the 27th, from Denyngton
Castle marching all night, and
on Monday the 28th, came to
Bath and there ———

2 50

Wednesday the 30th, to Churston, a
Widow's house ———

1

Thursday the last, to Cirencester, Sir
William Masters's, Bart. ———

1

26

November, 1644.

Friday the 1st, to Oxford, supper,
and there during pleasure

*A List of his Majesty's Marches from Oxford
towards Denyngton Castle, both to relieve
it, and to draw off the ordnance left there
the 27th of October before.*

Wednesday the 6th, to Bullington
Green, the rendezvous, dinner,
Oxford, supper, where Prince
Rupert was declared General,
with great acclamation ———

1

2

Thursday

King Charles the First's Marches, &c. 439

	Nights.	Miles.
Thursday the 7th, to <i>Wallingford</i> , Colonel <i>Blague's</i> the Governor	1	12
Friday the 8th, to <i>West Illesley</i> , the Bishop of <i>Gloucester's</i> in commen- dam	1	8
Saturday the 9th, to <i>Denyngton</i> Cas- tle, where was a great skirmish with the <i>Parliamenters</i> in <i>Newbury</i> field, whence we re- treated and lay on the Castle all night	1	8

November, 1644.

Sunday the 10th, to <i>Lamborn</i> , Mr. <i>Garret's</i>	2	8
Tuesday the 12th, to <i>Marlinborough</i> the Lord <i>Seymer's</i>	5	8
Sunday the 17th, to <i>Hungerford</i> , the <i>Bear</i>	2	8
Tuesday the 19th, to <i>Skelford</i> , Mr. <i>Brown's</i> , the King's Birth-day	2	6
Thursday the 21st, to <i>Charlton</i> , near <i>Wantage</i> , Sir <i>George Wilmot's</i>	1	6
Friday the 22d, to <i>Farrington</i> , Sir <i>Robert Pye's</i>	2	7
Saturday the 23d, to <i>Oxford</i> dinner, and there during pleasure all winter		14

Anno

Anno XXI. Regis Caroli, *May.*

A List of his Majesty's several marches, beginning upon Wednesday, the 7th of May, An. Dom. 1645.

	Nights.	Miles.
Wednesday the 7th, from Oxford to Woodstock	1	6
Thursday the 8th, to Stow in the Wole, Mr. Jones's	1	13
Friday the 9th, to Evisbam, Alderman Martin's	1	12
Saturday the 10th, to Inkeborow, the Vicarage	1	6
Sunday the 11th, to Droitwich, Mr. Barret's	3	9
Wednesday the 14th, to Coston hall, Mrs. Skinner's, Hawkesly House taken by Prince Maurice in our march, a Garrison	1	10
Thursday the 15th, to Hemly, near Wolverhampton, Mr. War's	1	12
Friday the 16th, to Bishberry, near Sturbridge, Mr. Grosvenor's	1	6
Saturday the 17th, to Chetwin, near Newport, Mr. Pigot's	3	12
Tuesday the 20th, to Beaton, near Drayton, Mr. Church's.	2	8
Thursday, the 22d, to Park-hall, near Stone, Mr. Crompton's	2	10
Saturday the 24th, to Eaton in the Clay, Sir Thomas Millware's	1	10
Sunday the 26th, to Tutbury, dinner, Lord Loughborow's	2	6
		Tuesday

	Nights.	Miles.
Tuesday the 27th, to <i>Ashby de la Zouch</i> , Earl of <i>Huntingdon's</i>	1	9
Wednesday the 28th, to <i>Coats</i> , near <i>Loughborow</i> , Sir <i>H. Shipwitb's</i>	1	9
Thursday the 29th, remarched to <i>Elstone</i> , near <i>Leicester</i> , which we faced with soldiers, the R. de- faced with fire —	2	10
Saturday the last, to <i>Leicester</i> , which was taken by his Majesty at two, many foldiers rewarded with the plunder, the slain equal on both sides, the Countess of <i>Devonshire's</i> we demolished with fire	4	3

June, 1645.

Wednesday, the 4th, to <i>Wistow</i> , Sir <i>Richard Halford's</i> —	1	5
Thursday the 5th, to <i>Lubenham</i> , near <i>Harborow</i> , Mr. <i>Collins's</i> —	2	7
Saturday the 7th, to <i>Daventree</i> , the <i>Wheatshaf</i> , from whence <i>Oxford</i> was relieved from a siege, and victualled —	6	14
Friday the 13th, remarched again to <i>Lubenham</i> , Mr. <i>Collins's</i>	1	14
Saturday the 14th, an alarm affrighted the King and army from <i>Lubenham</i> at two o'clock in the morning to <i>Harborow</i> , the General's quarter, thence about seven towards <i>Naseby</i> , where the Parliament's army quartered, rashly fought with them, were utterly defeated through the cowardice of the Horse, which fled to the walls of <i>Leicester</i> , 16 miles, never faced nor rallied till there, whereby many of the Horse, all the Foot, were either slain or taken		

prisoners, with some of his Majesty's servants, all the ordnance, ammunition, the King's stuff, household carriages, and all the baggage of the army, were totally lost, the Parliament having the clearest victory given them from the beginning; the King himself in person being necessitated, with his own troop only, to charge through their body for his escape; from *Leicester* we marched to *Ashby de la Zouch* in the night, and came thither about break of day, and halted there — — — 1 28

	Nights.	Miles.
Sunday the 15th, to <i>Litchfield</i> , the Governor's in the Close —	1	12
Monday the 16th, to <i>Wolverhampton</i> , Mrs. <i>Barnford's</i> a Widow	1	12
Tuesday the 17th, to <i>Bewdley</i> , the <i>Angel</i> —	2	13
Thursday the 19th, to <i>Bramyard</i> , Dinner, to <i>Harriford</i> , Supper	12	24

July, 1645.

Tuesday the 1st, to <i>Campson</i> , Dinner, Mr. <i>Pritchard's</i> , to <i>Abergavenny</i> Supper, Mr. <i>Guncer's</i> —	3	15
Thursday the 3d, to <i>Ragland</i> , Supper, Marquis of <i>Worcester's</i>	12	7
Wednesday the 16th, to <i>Tredegar</i> , Dinner, <i>Cardiffe</i> , Supper, Sir <i>T. Tirrell's</i> , defrayed at the Country's Charge —	1	20
Thursday the 17th, to <i>Tredegar</i> , Sr. William <i>Morgan's</i> to Bed —	1	8
		Friday

King Charles the First's Marches, &c. 443

Friday the 18th, to *Ragland*, Dinner, &c. on Tuesday the 22d, to Mr. *Moore's* of the *Creek*, near *Black Rock*, and came back to *Ragland*, Supper, but came in so late as made us doubtful of his Majesty's return; the *Scots'* approach, and our own causeless apprehension of Fear, made us both demur and doubt, on the first what to resolve, and in the latter how to steer our Resolutions, which involved us in a most disastrous Condition, &c. 6 12

Thursday the 24th, from *Ragland*, to Mr. *Moore's* of the *Creek*, to pass over all the *Black Rock* for *Bristol*; but his Majesty sitting in Council, and advising to the contrary, marched only with his Servants and Troop, that Night to *Newport* on *Uske*, lay at Mrs. *Pritty's* ————— 1 21

His Majesty's March in July, 1645.

	Nights.	Miles.
Friday the 25th, to <i>Ruppera</i> , Sir Philip <i>Morgan's</i> —————	4	5
Tuesday the 29th, to <i>Cardiffe</i> , Dinner, the Governor's at our own Charge —————	7	7

August, 1645.

Tuesday the 5th, to <i>Glanccayab</i> , Mr. <i>Pritchard's</i> , Dinner, at <i>Brecknock</i> the Governor, Supper —————	1	29
Wednesday the 6th, to <i>Gurnevitt</i> , Sir Henry <i>Williams's</i> , Dinner, to <i>Old Radnor</i> , Supper, a Yeoman's house, the Court dispersed —————	1	18
Thursday the 7th, to <i>Ludlow</i> Castle, no Dinner, Col. <i>Wodehouse</i> —————	1	14
3 K 2		Friday

	Nights.	Miles.
Friday the great fast, the 8th to <i>Bridg-</i> <i>north</i> , Sr. Lewis <i>Kirke's</i> the Gover- nor's ——— ———	I	14
Sunday the 10th, Dinner near <i>Wolver-</i> <i>hampton</i> in Campis, at <i>Litchfield</i> Sup- per, the Governor's in the Close	2	22
Tuesday the 12th, to <i>Tutbury</i> Castle, Pr. in Camp. and lying at the Lord <i>Loughborow's</i> ——— ———	I	12
Wednesday the 13th, <i>Ashborn</i> in the Peak, Mrs. <i>Cakaine's</i> ———	I	14
Thursday the 14th, to <i>Chattford</i> , near <i>Bakewell</i> , Earl of <i>Devonshire's</i>	I	14
Friday the 15th, to <i>Welbeck</i> , Marquis of <i>Newcastle's</i> ———	2	12
Monday the 17th, to <i>Edlington</i> , Mr. <i>Boswell's</i> ——— ———	I	11
Monday the 18th Day, to <i>Doncaster</i> , the <i>Three Cranes</i> ———	2	3
Wednesday the 20th, to <i>Redford</i> , Mr. <i>Lane</i> a Lawyer ——— ———	I	14
Thursday the 21st, to <i>Newark</i> , the Lord <i>Danecourt's</i> ——— ———	I	14
Friday the 22d, to <i>Belvoir</i> , the Earl of <i>Rutland's</i> ———	I	12
Saturday the 23d to <i>Stanford</i> , the <i>George</i>	I	12
Sunday the 24th, to <i>Huntingdon</i> , the <i>George</i> ——— ———	I	16
Monday the 26th, to <i>Woborn</i> , the Earl of <i>Bedford's</i> ———	2	21
Wednesday the 27th, to <i>Ascot</i> , near <i>Winge</i> , the Earl of <i>Carnarvon's</i>	I	20
Thursday the 28th, to <i>Oxford</i> , at <i>Christ-</i> <i>Church</i> , and there ———	2	20

A second

King Charles the First's Marches, &c. 445

A second List of his Majesty's Marches from Oxford on Saturday the 30th of August, 1645.

	Nights.	Miles.
Saturday the 30th, to <i>Morton in the Marsh, White Hart</i> ———	1	24
Sunday the last, no Dinner, Supper at <i>Worcester, a cruel Day</i> ———	3	24
September, 1645.		
Wednesday the 3d, <i>Bramyard, Mrs. Baynham's</i> ———	1	10
Thursday the 4th, to <i>Hereford, Dinner, Bishop's Palace</i> ———	1	10
Friday the 5th, to <i>Lempster, Dinner at the Unicorn, to Webley, Supper, the Unicorn</i> ———	1	14
Saturday the 6th, to <i>Hereford, Dinner, Bishop's Palace</i> ———	1	7
Sunday the 7th to <i>Ragland Castle, Supper, 17; Monday the 8th, to Abergain, Dinner, Ragland, Supper, 14; Thursday the 11th, to Ragland, Supper; Abergaveny, Dinner, 14</i>	7	45
Sunday the 14th, to <i>Monmouth, Dinner, the Governor's, to Hereford, Supper; Monday the 15th, we marched halfway to Bramyard, but there was Leo in itinere, and so back to Hereford again</i> ———	3	10
Wednesday the 18th, the Rendezvous was at <i>Atburstone, there dined, 10 Miles, to Hamlacy, Supper, Lord Scudamore's</i> ———	1	26
		Thursday

Thursday the 18th, to a Rendezvous, five Miles from <i>Hamlacy</i> , with Intention for <i>Worcester</i> , <i>Poins</i> and <i>Roscester</i> in the Passage, whereupon we marched towards <i>Hereford</i> , so to <i>Leominster</i> , then to <i>Webly</i> , thence to <i>Presfine</i> , there halted at Mr. <i>Andrew's</i> ; this March lasted from Six in the Morning, till midnight, &c.	1	28
Friday the 19th, to <i>Newton</i> , Mr. <i>Price's</i> , a long March over the Mountains	2	14
Sunday the 21st, to <i>Llanvillin</i> , Supper, Dinner, Mr. <i>Price's</i> ———	1	20
Monday the 22d; to <i>Cbirk Castle</i> , Sir <i>John Watt's</i> , the Governor's	1	14
Tuesday the 23d, to <i>Llangollen</i> , 4; to <i>Wrixbam</i> 8 to <i>Chester</i> ; a great fight between <i>Chester</i> and <i>Tarvin</i> , the King Victor, but made no use of it, leaving <i>Chester</i> unreliev'd. This was perform'd by the same Horse that fled at <i>Naseby</i> on <i>Rowton Heath</i> , against Colonel <i>Poyntz</i> , and the Army under his Command ———	2	20
Thursday the 25th, Dinner at <i>Chester</i> , marched to <i>Hawarden Castle</i> , halted there, thence to <i>Northop</i> , to <i>Skiviock</i> , to <i>Potvary</i> , to <i>Denbigh</i> , <i>William Salsbury</i> of <i>Bobambed</i> , Governor	3	20
Monday the 28th, Dinner at <i>Denbigh</i> , Supper late at <i>Cbirk Castle</i> ———	1	18
Monday the 29th, Dinner at <i>Cbirk Castle</i> , Supper at <i>Halton</i> in <i>Montgomeryshire</i> , Mr. <i>Lloyd's</i> ———	1	26
Tuesday the last, prand. in camp. Supper at <i>Bridgnorth</i> , the Governor's	2	30
		Octo-

King Charles the First's Marches, &c. 447

October, 1645.

	Nights.	Miles.
Thursday the 2d, Dinner at <i>Ridgbeath</i> the Rendezvous, Supper at <i>Litch-</i> <i>field</i> , the Close ———	1	22
Friday the 3d, no Dinner, at <i>Tongue</i> , Supper, Mr. <i>Sutton's</i> ———	1	15
Saturday the 4th, no Dinner, at <i>New-</i> <i>ark</i> , Supper, Lord <i>Danecourt's</i>	9	26
Sunday the 12th, to <i>Tuxford's</i> the <i>White</i> <i>Hart</i> ——— ———	1	12
Monday the 13th, Dinner in the Field, at <i>Welbeck</i> , Supper, Marquis of <i>Newcastle's</i> ———	1	12
Tuesday the 14th, no Dinner, at <i>New-</i> <i>ark</i> , Supper Lord <i>Danecourt's</i>	18	12

November 1645.

Monday the 3d of *November* Anno Dom. 1645,
his Majesty, about 11 o'Clock at Night, went out
of *Newark*, marched all that Night; all the next day,
being Tuesday, at 12 o'Clock that Night, halted at
Codsbury; Wednesday, about 10 o'Clock in the
morning, came to *Banbury*, made an Halt and
dined there at the Castle, and afterward, the same
Wednesday the 5th of November, about 5 o'Clock
in the Evening, came to *Oxford* to supper, and
continued there during Pleasure 4 90

His Majesty went from *Oxford* the 27th of April
1646, towards *Newark*, to the *Scottish* leaguer there;
but in regard of the privateness of his going away,
Oxford being at that time beleaguered by Sir Tho-
mas *Fairfax's* Army, and the fewness of his At-
tendants, being at the most but two, we have no
certainty

certainty where he staid by the way, * but shortly after he appeared in the *Scots* Army, who pretended to protect him from his *English* Rebels; and for the better securing his Majesty's Person from Danger, as was pretended, they staid not long after at *Newark*, but, by easy Marches, removed with his Majesty's person from *Newark* to *Newcastle*; where the solemn Argument between his said Majesty and Mr. *Henderson* happened, concerning Episcopacy and Church Government, to his Majesty's everlasting Honour. But such was the horrid Perfidy of those treacherous *Scots*, that, instead of the expected Safety of his Majesty's Person, *Judas* like, for money (though a far greater Sum) sold and delivered their Sovereign Lord and King into the hands of his *English* Rebels, who by this means had, under God, a power to resettle the Kingdom's peace: but they were blinded to their own destruction; and having taken the Lord's anointed in their Pits, they now used him as they listed, carried him whither they pleased, and indeed treated him no otherwise than as their Prisoner; for with a strong Guard of horse and foot, in the Month of February 1646, the depth of Winter, they begin to remove him from *Newcastle* in manner following:

His Majesty's Gests from Newcastle to Holdenby, in February, 1646.

	Nights.	Miles.
3 Day, from <i>Newcastle</i> to <i>Durham</i>	1	12
4 from thence to <i>Aukland</i>	—	1
5 from thence to <i>Richmond</i>	—	1

* See an Extract from Dr. *Hudson's* Account of K. *Charles the First's* Escape from *Oxford*; N^o XIV, Page 452.

6 from

	Nights.	Miles.
6 from thence to <i>Rippon</i> ———	2	
8 from thence to <i>Wakefield</i> ———	1	
9 from thence to <i>Rotheram</i> ———	1	
10 from thence to <i>Mansfield</i> ———	1	
11 from thence to <i>Nottingham</i> ———	1	12
12 from thence to <i>Leicester</i> ———	1	16
13 from thence to <i>Holdenby</i> , during Pleasure.		

Long had not his sacred Majesty continued there, but he was, by a part of the Army under one *Joyce*, violently taken from thence, and brought to his Honour of *Hampton Court*; where, for a while, he seemed to begin to reassume his pristine Majesty, being admitted to see and to be seen: but *Cromwell*, fearing the frequency of so great resort might spoil his traiterous Designs, with much serpentine Craft and devilish Subtilty, perswaded and insinuated into his Majesty's Heart, Doubts and Suspicions of Mischief intended against him; the only way for preventing whereof, he affirmed to be the withdrawing his Person from thence to a Place of more Strength and Security, and to that purpose nominated the *Isle of Wight*, to which place his Majesty, led by the Innocency of his spotless Conscience, was decoyed, and at his arrival found himself overreached; for he was immediately secured by Colonel *Hammond*, who then was Governor in the said Island, and kept a long time prisoner there in the Castle of *Carisbrook*, until afterwards, upon the Petitions of most Counties of *England*, a personal treaty was appointed to be held in the said Isle at *Newport*, for which end Commissioners were sent thither with Instructions, and the treaty begun and prosecuted with so good effect, that his Majesty's Concessions, at that time, were voted by the

Parliament a sufficient ground to proceed on for the Settlement of the Peace of the Kingdom. But here again, his Majesty is violently and traiterously seized by the Army, then under *Fairfax's* Command; by whom, December 1st. 1648, he was brought to *Hurst Castle* in *Hampshire*, and there kept as a Prisoner till the 21st. of the same Month, when he was brought to *Winchester*, thence the 23d, to *Windsor*, where for a little time he staid, attended by strong Guards of Soldiers, till about the ninth of *January* following; when they removed him towards *London*, and brought him to his own house at *St. James's*, and consequently to perfidious *London*: (Oh unfortunate Monarch!) where not long after, with hellish Effrontery, even in despite of Heaven, at Noon-Day, before his own House, *Whitehall*, in the open Street, with armed Multitudes of Soldiers, they sacrilegiously murdered that blessed (though unfortunate) Prince, *Charles* the first: there being actually guilty of that horrid Murder, by giving Sentence, and signing the Warrant for his Beheading,

<i>John Bradshawe</i> , Presid.	<i>Sir Tho. Mauleverer</i> Bart.
<i>John Lisle</i> ,	<i>Sir John Bourchier</i> , Knt.
<i>William Say</i> ,	<i>William Heveningham</i> ,
<i>Oliver Cromwell</i> ,	<i>Alderman Pennington</i> ,
<i>Henry Ireton</i> ,	<i>William Perfoy</i> ,
<i>Sir Hardresse Waller</i> ,	<i>Henry Marten</i> ,
<i>Valentine Wauton</i> ,	<i>John Barkstead</i> ,
<i>Thomas Harrison</i> ,	<i>John Blackiston</i> ,
<i>Edward Whalley</i> ,	<i>Gilbert Millington</i> ,
<i>Thomas Pride</i> ,	<i>Sir Will. Constable</i> , Bart.
<i>Isaac Ewer</i> ,	<i>Edmond Ludlowe</i> ,
<i>Lord Grey of Groby</i> ,	<i>John Hutchinson</i> ,
<i>Sir John Danvers</i> , Knt.	<i>Sir Mich. Livesey</i> , Bart.
	<i>Robert</i>

Robert Tichborne,
Owen Rowe,
Robert Lilburn,
Adrian Scrope,
Richard Leane,
John Okey,
John Hewson,
William Goff,
Cornelius Holland,
John Carew,
John Jones,
Miles Corbet,
Francis Allin,
Peregrine Pelham,
John Moore,
John Alured,
Henry Smyth,
Humphrey Edwards,
Gregory Clement,
Thomas Wogan,

Sir Gregory Norton, Knt.
Edmond Harvy,
John Venne,
Thomas Scott,
Tho. Andrews, Alderman,
William Cawley,
Anthony Stapley,
John Downes,
Thomas Horton,
Thomas Hammond,
Nicholas Love,
Vincent Potter,
Augustine Garland,
John Dixwell,
George Fleetwood,
Symon Mayne,
James Temple,
Peter Temple,
Daniel Blagrove,
Thomas Wayte.

Counsellors Assistant to the Court, and to draw up the Charge against the King, Dr. Dorislaus, Mr. Aske, Mr. Steele, Attorney General, Mr. Cook, Solicitor General, Mr. Broughton, Mr. Phelps, Clerks to the Court.

Officers of the Court.

Serjeant Dandy, Serjeant at Arms, Colonel Humphrey Sword-bearer.

Messengers, Door-keepers, and Criers, were these, viz.

Mr. Walford, Mr. Radley, Mr. Paine, Mr. Powel, Mr. Hull, Mr. King.

Sir Hardress Waller, Colonel Harrison, Commissary-General Ireton, Colonel Dean and Colonel Okey, appointed the place to be the Street before Whitehall, and the time the 30th of January.

N^o XIV.

EXTRACT from “an Account of King CHARLES Ith. *Escape or Departure from Oxford in the year 1646, by Dr. MICHAEL HUDSON. Now first published from Original Papers.*” See Hearne’s Hemingford, Vol. II. Pag. 561.

“UPON Sunday after beinge April 26. at Dinner I came to Mr. *Ashburnham* as soone as he was awake (beinge returned but that Morninge from a Treatie at *Woodstocke*, beinge sent thither the Eveninge before with 2 Lords and Sir *William * Fleetwood*) and he told me the Kinge must goe my way, for they had made tryall of other waies, but nothings could be effected, and wished me to bringe all thinges to his Chamber, and thither the Kinge would come about 11 of the Clocke that night, all which was accordinglie done, and about 12 the Kinge came with the Duke of *Richmond*, and there Mr. *Ashburnham* cut of his Locke, and some part of his beard. In the Interim they sent me to call the Governor, who came about two of the Clocke, and the Kinge havinge acquainted him with his Intentions to goe out of *Oxford*, the Governor went back for the Keyes, and just as the Clocke struck 3 we passed over *Magdalen bridge*, and after we were out of the last port a little, the Governor returned, havinge received Orders from

* *L. Fleetwood.*

the Kinge, not to let any port be opened, nor any passe in or out of *Oxford* for 5 dayes. So we three passed through † *Mouch Balden*, and thence to *Dorchester*, where was a Guard of Dragoons, which we passed without any difficultie or examination. At *Benson* a small partie of Horse mett us, and asked to whom we belonged, (Mr. *Ashburnham* and I rideinge both with Pistolls) I answered to the House of Commons, and so passed. At *Henley* we passed in like manner without any question, onely shewing the Passe to the Corporall, and givinge 12*d.* to the Guard. One of Col. *Ireton's* men rid in our Company from *Nettlebed* to *Slow*, and seeing me give money alwaies at the Guard, asked him if his Master were not one of the Lords of the Parliament, he answered noe, his Master was of the lower House. After we were passed *Maydenhead* and *Slow*, we turned out of the Road towards *Uxbridge*, and there passd another Guard at the water, in the same manner we had passed the former. After we had passed *Uxbridge*, at Mr. *Teasdale's* House, a Taverne in *Hillingdon*, we alighted and stayed to refresh ourselves, betwixt ten and eleven of the Clocke, and there stayed 2 or 3 houres, where the King was much perplexed, what course to resolve upon, *London* or Northward. The consideration of the former Vote, and the apparent danger of being discovered at *London*, moved him to resolve at last to goe Northward and through *Norfolke* where he was least known, and there to stay till he had sent me againe to *Mountrell*, to heare what he had done with the *Scots*, resolvinge absolutely, that if the *Scots* would not send him an assurance under their hands, of such conditions as he expected, he

† *L. Marsh.*

would

would rather cast himselfe upon his *English*, then trust them, and wished me to bringe their hands to him, or if there were danger in that, to see all their hands to such Propositions, as they agreed to. About 2 of the Clocke, we tooke a Guide towards *Barnet*, resolvinge to crosse the Roads into *Essex*; but after we were pasted *Harrow upon the Hill*, I told the Kinge, if he were not knowne much in *St. Albons* Road, it was much the neerer way to goe through *St. Albons*, and thence towards *Royston*, which he approved of, and so passed through *St. Albons*, where one old Man with an Halberd asked us, whence we came, I told him, from the Parliament, and threw him six pence and so passed. After we had ridd a mile, a Gentleman well horst came gallopinge after us verie fast, which put us in some doubt, that we had been discovered in *St. Albons*, but they tow turninge aside, I turned my horse to meete him, and saluteinge him, found him verie drunke, and soe to avoid his Company, turned up another way, till he was past, and after went to *Wethamsted* 3 Miles from *St. Albons*, where we lodged that night, and next morninge tooke horse at day breake, and went towards *Baldocke*: and as we rid upon the way, it was resolved, that I should goe directly away towards *Southwell*, and the Kinge, and Mr. *Ashburnham* towards *Norfolke*, and to stay at the *White Swann* at *Downham*, till I came back to them. So at *Graveley*, the Kinge gave me a little Note to *Mountrell*, wherein he expressed his departure from *Oxford*, and desired him to make an absolute Conclusion with the *Scots*, and if they would give such assurance for honourable Conditions for him, as should satisfie him (concerninge the particulars, whereof the Kinge had given me Instructions) then he would come to them; If not, he

he was resolved to dispose otherwise of himselfe upon my returne. I came to *Southwell* next morninge, and acquainted the French Agent with these particulars, who upon *Thursday* night told me, they would condescend to all the Demands, which the Kinge and *Mountrell* had agreed to make to them, before *Mountrell* came from *Oxford* (of which *Mountrell* told me the Summe) but would not give any thinge under there hands. I desired to avoid mistakes, that the particulars might be sett downe in writinge, least I should afterwards be charged with makinge a false Relation, and soe he sett the Propositions downe in writinge.

(1) That they should protect the Kinge in his person and in his honour.

(2) That they should presse the Kinge to do nothinge contrarie to his Conscience.

(3) That Mr. *Asburnham* and I should be protected.

(4) That if the Parliament refused, upon a Message from the Kinge, to restore the Kinge to his Rights and Prerogatives, they should declare for the Kinge, and take all the Kinge's Friends into there protection. And if the Parliament did condescend to restore the Kinge, then they should be a meanes, that not above 4 of them should suffer banishment, and none at all death.

This done, the French Agent brought me word, that the *Scots* seriously protested the performance of all these, and writt a little Note to the Kinge to accept of them, and such security, as was given to him, in the Kinge's behalfe.

I came to the Kinge upon Friday night, and related all, and he resolved next morninge to goe to them, and soe upon Tuesday Morninge, we came
all

all to *Southwell* to *Mountrell's* Lodgeings, where some of the *Scotch* Commissioners came to the Kinge, and desired him to march to *Kellom* for security, whither he went after Dinner."

Nº XV.

EXTRACTS *from* Mr. ANTHONY WOOD'S *History and Antiquities of the University of Oxford ; Relating to Aula Profunda or Deep Hall in that University * : Taken from Mr. Wood's own MS. of the History, which was originally written by him in English, in two Volumes, Folio, and now in the Bodleian Library.*

"**B**ALEHORNE Schooles in *St. Maries* parish. In the former (*Osney*) Rentroll, 1260 (in manibus authoris) is mention made of a Schoole, but in the other (8 *Edw. I.*) of Schooles, as in most Rentrolls that follow after that time. They took their name from one *Simon Baleborne*, a Burgher of *Oxford*, who giving the tenement or house, wherein the said Schooles were, to *Osney* Abbey, about the middle of the raign of *Hen. III.* were then by the said Abbey, let, as they had been long before, to Clerks, who made use of the said tenement as

[* See Vol. I. Page 50.]

an Hall, called afterward *Deep Hall* (being now the next tenement to *Universitie College* on the west side) and certain Rooms therein as Schools, called and written in several ages following *Baleborne Schools*." Book II, Page 17.

" ROBERT STILLINGTON §, Bishop of *Bath* and *Wells*, was sometime Principal of *Deep Hall* in *St. Marie's Parish*." Ibid : Page 43.

" THE first Tenement or Messuage that they purchased [for *Lincoln College*] was of *St. John's Hospital* in *Oxon* called *Deep Hall*, (ut int. *Munimenta hujus Coll. in Thesaur.* Ibid.) situated in *St. Mildred's Lane*, between *St. Mildred's Church* on the west, and a certain Garden belonging to *St. Frideswyde's Priory* on the east." Ibid : Page 264.

[It appears from the above Extracts that there were more places of Learning than one named *Deep Hall*, and that the House in *St. Mary's Parish* used to be rented by some of the Members of *All Souls* as a School or Hall : which may in some measure account for Archbishop *Usher's* conjecture that it belonged to that College.]

[§ Collegii Omnium Animarum Alumnus ; *Leland Itin.* V. 3. p. 87 ; et postea Decanus liberæ Capellæ Regiæ *S. Martini London* : *MS. Baker*. Privati Sigilli Custos 1461. *Edw.* IV. 1°. *Liber niger Windsor.* 127, A. — Cancellarius Angliæ 8 Jun. 1468, *Claus.* 7 *Edw.* IV. m. 12, dorf. et successorem non habuit ante Sept. 1473 ; *Dugd. Catal. Cancellar.* p. 22.

Godwin de Præsul. Angliæ Comment. Vol. I. P. 382 : Not.]

General Assembly of the

Presbyterian Church of the United States

in Session at the City of New York

From 1801 to 1802

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